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Volume 6
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BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL VI.

OXFORD, PA., MARCH, 1901.

No. I

Expectation 31767.

We present herewith a cut of Mr. H. B. Erb's chief stock boar Expectation 31767. Expectation sired the sweepstakes herd under one year at the Illinois State Fair in 1896. He is an exceptionally choice breeder and we here-with present what Mr. D. R. Kline, Polk, Wis., has to say concerning a litter of pigs he raised by Expectation last year.

Swine Notes.

A large jawl indicates a strong feeder. Either the sow or boar should be well matured.

For a few days after farrowing, feed the sow lightly.

Early spring pigs will make fat hogs by Christmas.

Young sows come in heat more regularly than old ones.

A good bred sow may be profitably kept until she is six years old.

Special to Subscribers.

After careful thought and numerous letters of inquiry we have decided to allow our subscription rate to stand at 25 cents a year, or 5 years for \$1.00.

As a special favor we ask our friends to send in their renewals at once and trust that they will favor us and go into the 5 year list. We are considering expensive improvements and trust to have the support of our friends.



"I raised an exceptional litter of seven grand pigs sired by Expectation 31767, out of a sow by Union Chief 41101 that are a credit for any one to own or raise. They are growthy, with well sprung ribs, heavy boned fellows, standing right up on their toes and full of quality and finish; they are just the kind of hogs everybody want and are so hard to find."

Feed growing pigs with a view toward building bone, muscle and frame.

Pigs want water to drink, even when they are fed on slops.

Do not keep the brood sow and fattening hogs in the same pen.

Hogs should be fed so as to be ready for market when not over nine months old.

Don't fail to take advantage of our envelope offer on page 14.

We will have about 200 pigs this spring to give to club raisers. Get out now before the spring work commences and get 12 subscribers for 4 years and get a pig. Send for our plan and blanks.

Send four new subscriptions at 25 cents each for one year and get your subscription advanced 4 years free of charge.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison Editor
ASSISTANT EDITORS:
T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.
Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
J. A. MacDonald, Hermannville, P. E. I.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

Advertisements of meritorious articles needed by the farmer solicited. Frauds and irresponsible firms are not knowingly advertised. We endeavor to keep our columns clear of cheats. Rates can be had on application.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has expired and your prompt renewal will be accepted at 25 cents, otherwise we will charge full rate.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

ALFALFA.

In the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Kansas Agricultural Station Geo. L. Clothier writes:

The most desirable soil for alfalfa is that of fertile creek or river "bottom" land, well drained and not subject to inundation. Any soil which retains standing water on its surface forty-eight hours will not successfully produce alfalfa. With this reservation I believe it safe to assert that it will grow on any soil that will produce corn, and on a good many soils where corn will not grow. It prefers a soil, however, that is rich in the mineral elements of plant food, such as potash, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid and sulphur. A soil formed from decomposed limestone is ideal for the growth of alfalfa. It will also thrive exceedingly well in a soil composed of almost pure sand, provided the water table is within reach of its roots, and the underground water contains enough mineral to supply it with a large quantity of its food.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—IN EASTERN KANSAS.

Although successful stands of alfalfa have been secured in some parts of the West by simply scattering the seed among the prairie grasses and harrowing it in with an Acme or a disk harrow, or by seeding after the breaking plow on prairie sod, such methods are not to be recommended. The preparation of the soil for this valuable crop should be made with about as much earnestness and energy as is usually manifested by the young man in planning his new home for the reception of his prospective bride. In both cases the preparation generally outlines work for a life-

time. The preparation of the soil should rightly begin two or three years before the time of seeding. In the older cultivated lands of eastern Kansas the soil should be freed from weed seeds by clean tillage with hoed crops, such as corn, potatoes or roots. If the land is so weedy that it cannot be cleaned by cultivation, it should be fallowed for one season prior to the seeding. If it is desirable to subsoil the land, this should be done a year before seeding, and may be followed either by fallow or a cultivated crop. Time enough should intervene between the subsoiling and the seeding to allow the soil to settle, and to store a bountiful supply of moisture against dry weather.

Although alfalfa roots penetrate very stiff soils, it generally pays to subsoil such a depth of fifteen, to twenty inches, so that the young plant roots may not meet with discouraging difficulties too early in life. In a fairly porous soil a vigorous alfalfa plant thirty days old will have a tap-root fifteen or eighteen inches long. The soil should be put in such perfect tilth that the farmer need have no fears of dry weather or weeds injuring his young alfalfa. The seed-bed should be as fine as an onion bed, and the subsurface be rather firm and well supplied with moisture. If the soil is deficient in humus, a liberal coating of barnyard manure plowed under at the time of subsoiling will add greatly to its physical condition, add thus help to start the young plants out in life with less difficulties to encounter. If the soil is very sandy, the manure will be of great value in preventing the sand from blowing and in conserving moisture. A very sandy soil is not benefitted by deep plowing or subsoiling. If the soil is heavy, and it is not practicable to subsoil, it should be plowed to a depth of eight or ten inches several months prior to seeding. If the land is allowed to lie fallow after this treatment, or has been fall plowed, it should be thoroughly disked every three weeks during the summer or autumn, as the case may be, to keep a dust mulch on the surface and prevent evaporation.

If the soil has had the thoroughly extended preparation outlined above, the immediate preparation will be very simple, and may be accomplished by running a smoothing harrow over the ground a day or two before the drill. If there are dead furrows or ditches, or other inequalities of surface in the field that can be easily remedied, it will be profitable to give some time to leveling or smoothing the field so that the mower can be run with comfort and safety over every foot of the ground.

If avoidable, alfalfa should never be sown on freshly plowed land. Yet, since it is the custom of many farmers to follow this more uncertain method, I will attempt advice for the alleviation of the difficulties likely to result: If such sowing is done in the fall the seed might just as well be thrown away. If, on the first day of May, one has a clean piece of corn stubble which he is anxious to seed at once, he could in all probability secure a better stand by thoroughly disk and cross disk the ground, and, after smoothing with a harrow, seeding without plowing. If it is necessary to plow the ground, put on enough teams and do the work as rapidly and thoroughly as possible. Each afternoon go over all the plowing of that day with a Campbell subsurface

packer or a similar implement, heavily weighted. The second day, in the forenoon, this ground should be given a thorough treatment with an Acme harrow, or with some other pulverizer, leaving a fine dust mulch on the surface. If the work is done rapidly evaporation will be so retarded that the ground will be in good condition for seeding after the first shower that moistens the dust mulch. Seed with a press drill, running a smoothing harrow over the ground before the drill to break up the crust that may have been formed. If excessive rains should occur within two weeks after seeding, as are frequent in May and June, I would expect to lose my seed, no matter how well put in, at this late spring season. It is not a good practice to sow after May 1 in eastern Kansas, unless it be in the fall.

The better way to prepare clean land for spring seeding is by fall or winter plowing. The ground should be disked a number of times at varying intervals before seeding to keep it covered with the beneficent dust blanket. If the soil is likely to blow, the disks weighted down and set so as to ridge the ground may be made to prevent this. Ground prepared in this way, after receiving the immediate harrowing always necessary, should be seeded early in April in the north half of Kansas. The preparation should qualify the soil to become a great sponge, drinking in the rains that fall, and giving this moisture back to the air through the leaves of the plants instead of through the surface of the ground. As alfalfa roots extend to great subterranean depths, the rain-water should penetrate to these depths with facility.

Still, They 'Come' for 'The Snoddy' Remedy.

We are continually receiving such letters at below and while we do not desire to make our readers tired of such testimonials yet we do wish to inform them of a preventative to the worst enemy the swine grower has.

Maryville, Mo., Jan. 1, 1901.

Gentlemen:—

Your medicine has given perfect satisfaction with me. I believe it will do all you claim it to do.

Yours truly,

J. A. TAYLOR.

Cedar Bluffs, Kan., Feb. 6, 1900.

Dear Sir:—

I state here that I received 'The Remedy' all right and not too soon. My hogs were sick a few days after I got 'The Remedy' and I took special pains with 'The Remedy' so I might learn something more about it for my own good and saved my hogs with 'The Remedy'. It proved out to be the swine fever and I lost three pigs but they would not take the medicine but they are all right now.

Yours truly,

A. S. McKee.

Subscribe for Blooded Stock before the subscription price is raised.

The man who lets his hogs lie out on the frozen ground without cover is very apt to conclude that hog raising is unprofitable.

Preparing for Litters.

On every western farm where hogs are grown preparations should be made in ample time for the arrival of litters. Some will be farrowed early and many have been bred for late, but even with the later ones it is done too soon to begin preparation, especially so far as it affects the feeding of the dam. The sow that is in the condition she ought to be at time of service can easily enough be kept so. It is simply a question of paying attention to her comfort by suitable shelter and otherwise, and a liberal feeding of non-fattening foods. Whenever a sow is found to be falling off and getting poor as a period of gestation advances, one may set it down as proved that there is something wrong about the feeding. While carrying pigs the dam should have plenty of food but not of a highly heating or fattening character. In the early stages some corn may be given, but as farrowing time approaches it should be withdrawn and the grain feed consists almost entirely of bran, shorts, oats and other similar feed stuffs. A good deal of feed should be slop, provided it can be kept from freezing, as it has a tendency to keep the digestive organs in good condition and prevent constipation, which is one of the things the hog grower has to fear in his breeding herd. A couple of weeks before the sow is due to farrow she should be placed in the quarters where she is expected to remain in order that she may become familiar with them and feel at home. The feed at the same time should be moderated somewhat, though this does not mean that the sow should go hungry. We prefer the small detached farrowing pen with a fender around the inside and a moderate amount of bedding. Those who are in position to cut corn fodder will find that fodder cut in inch pieces makes about as good a bed as anything that can be used. The slop given should be made thinner, and by the time the pigs are due the feeding should be quite light. After farrowing the sow should have access to clean water, but no feed should be given for at least twenty-four hours; then begin with a handful of bran in water and increase the feeding very gradually, avoiding all heating and fattening grains, until at the end of ten days or two weeks the sow is on full liberal feed. A great deal of injury is often done both to the litters and the dams by feeding too soon after farrowing and by feeding foods of an improper kind. Too early feeding of heating food not only causes feverishness, but it tends to the production of more milk than the litter can take, which leads to udder troubles in the dam and injures the health of the pigs.

Prices of Breeding Hogs.

We think that the farmer who feels that breeders of pure bred ask too much for their pigs would have occasion to revise his opinion if he would take the time to investigate the subject thoroughly and do a little figuring. We do

not refer to the boom prices which obtained only a short time ago. Everybody, including the breeders themselves, admit that prices were keyed up entirely too high. But we lay down the proposition that fifteen, twenty, thirty, fifty or even a hundred dollars is none too high a price for a really good hog. The greater number of pigs sold for breeders fetch from fifteen to twenty dollars, and rather under than over, and this is not a cent too much. There are some pigs sold for fifteen dollars that are not worth that for breeders, but the pig that is fit to use as a breeder is worth at least fifteen dollars or it is not worth anything.

The investment of the breeder is considerable. His sows to start with cost him from fifteen to twenty-five dollars at least. His boar cost him from twenty-five to fifty dollars. He may have mere expensive pens and yards than the farmer who raises pigs for the pork market, because he must be able to absolutely control both boars and sows without any chance for accident. When breeding time comes he can not turn the boar in with the herd of sows and let them run together. He must keep them separate and keep a record of the date of breeding each sow. When the pigs reach the age of a few months he must separate the sexes and provide a

pasture for each, and he must feed heavily.

When breeding season comes he must spend from thirty to a hundred dollars in advertising, must write from 5 to 10 letters for every pig sold, make crates, must waste one or two days every week in going to town and several annoyances that come up in a business of this kind.—Ex.

Pigs, even after weaning, should have plenty of milk; it is an economical as well as a profitable food.

The hog breeds and increases so rapidly and can be ready for market so soon that it is a good stock for the small farmer.



ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.

When you buy a wagon, buy one that will last you a life time, without costing more for repairs than it is worth. Get one that is easy to load and easy to draw. That's the Electric—the best made wagon in the world. Steel wheels (24 to 36 inches high) wide tires, straight or stagger spokes. Send for handsome catalog of steel wheels, wagons and other implements at money-saving prices.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 115, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

SPLIT HICKORY

YOU CAN BEND IT BUT YOU CANT BREAK IT.

You can't afford to buy a "shoddy" vehicle, when you can get a famous Split Hickory—made right all the way through—worthless money than a dealer will charge you for an inferior job. We ship vehicles and harness direct from factory to anyone.

Anywhere on Approval

and save you 1/4 the cost. Don't confuse us with cheap "supply houses," but send for catalog, note our prices and examine the output of our factories. We finish and trim to suit your taste.

Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., 8 W. Broad St., Columbus, O.

HOW MUCH CAN I SAVE?

This is a question that every man should ask himself when it comes to a business proposition. For instance, we manufacture vehicles and harness and sell them to you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. On this plan the saving to you is about 35 per cent; local dealer or agent about that much more than you pay us for the same quality of goods. Is not this item worth saving? We make 18 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. We make every article we sell and ship our goods anywhere for examination and guarantee safe arrival. You have the advantage of large selection, newest designs, latest styles, &c. Above all you have a guarantee of quality at a reasonable price. 144-page illustrated catalogue FREE.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

\$42.65 is the Price of This Buggy

If you do not find it equal to buggies that retail for \$100 and the best buggy you ever saw for the money and not just as described in every way, return it to us; we will pay freight both ways. WE DO NOT ASK FOR ANY MONEY with order. You pay for it when you get it, if you are perfectly satisfied. We warrant every buggy for two years and guarantee satisfaction.

We Have No Agents. That's Why We Save You Money.

Wheels and gear all second growth hickory, all forged Norway iron. (Wheels any size.) A: 14-16 in. Single Strap Harness \$11.50

DESCRIPTION. Double color, full length body loop, body 20, 22 or 24 in. wide, 55 in. long (covering body if wanted), solid panel back with springs in back cushion and seat cushion; trimmings fine broadcloth or whipcord (desires own trim \$1.25 extra); top lined with all wool top lining, back stays padded. We furnish also curtains, storm apron boot and full length trousers carpet for bottom of body. We guarantee safe delivery.

Illustrate and describe the largest and most complete line of buggies, road wagons, phaetons, surreys, spring wagons, carts, harness and harnesses to select from. Fly Note over shown in one book. IT'S FREE. SEND FOR IT. MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Hints for Breeders.

Young sows should by no means be bred until they attain an age suitable for that purpose. From eight to ten months is about the proper age to breed young sows, and this depends largely in what way the young animals were thus far grown.

Young sows that are penned in all the time and have no place to exercise themselves or get scarcely any sunshine, will not likely be fit for breeding at that age, and 50 per cent will never be fit for breeding purposes.

Hogs that are picked out for breeders should absolutely have exercises, sunshine, and be furnished with the kind of feed to grow bone and muscle. This will require feed rich in protein or a nitrogenous ration.

Sows that are bred at the age of six months cannot produce strong and vigorous pigs, for while they are growing it is all the sow ought to do to perfect herself and she will have no vital power to spare for the production of her young. Her growth will be checked, her maturity retarded, and she will be unable to impart to her offspring good constitutions, or a strong tendency to make a rapid growth. Experience teaches me definitely that our young breeding animals should be left to almost fully develop before being bred. It is a very good plan to pick breeders from our spring pigs. Then we have warm weather, succulent green feed, and many more essentials for growing a nice and suitable animal for breeding. We can also grow them much cheaper in summer than in winter. I have my sows arranged and bred so as to farrow in March or April and again in August or September. These pigs are kept rapidly growing through the summer months, and in the fall before I begin fattening I pick out ones that are good representatives to their breed, long and square built, short nose, broad between eyes, and good limbs.

These sows are bred in December, this will bring them farrowing in April. What are not needed for my own breeding are sold during the winter, or just before farrowing, at good prices. Sows that are good milkers and breed large litters of good pigs, gentle and quiet in all respect, are not fattened until they fail as breeders. They may breed well until eight to ten years of age. We can always expect better and larger pigs from large and matured parents than from parents but a year old. We often see farmers breeding young sows in the fore part of the summer, in the fall fatten for the butcher. This offspring is kept over winter and bred in the same way as before. This kind of breeding they will practice as long as they can raise any at all, and it won't be long at the longest. Then they utter the complaint that hog raising don't pay, they have no luck, facilities are not as they ought to be, their hogs stay under size, sows got but a few pigs and very weak and puny, and with the best of conveniences for even raising enough for their own use they will not give it the second thought and go and buy for their own use and call it a non-paying business.

G. W. HARLACHER,
York Co., Pa.

"Blooded Stock" sells nearly all my Chesters. It is a daisy to advertise good stock in. N. P. Kershner,
Breeder of Chesters. Aunsonia, O.

Pasture.

I find pasture the cheapest and best food for hogs in summer, with a little corn. Clover should be run over with the mower the first summer after it is sowed as it gives a much better stand and plants are much stronger the next year. The seed and weeds take the moisture out and it gets too dry and plants get weak. I advise one and all to try it. Take a mower and cut narrow strips of it and let the others stand, but please report in "Blooded Stock" how you find it next spring. I don't cut clover for seed, as I think the seed makes the clover sick. I feed turnips for hogs in winter and artichokes, but this year I would like to have about five bushels of artichokes if I could get them at a living price. The hogs took roots and all this time. A. F. STEFFER
Breeder P. C. Hogs. Schluersburg, Mo.

Got One of Our Premium Pigs.

Savage, W. Va., Feb. 12, 1901.

Mr. C. E. Morrison:

I received my pig O. K., on the ninth. I am very well pleased with him. I consider I am well paid for my trouble of getting up the club. I will try to get up a second and get myself a sow pig. I will try to have it ready by the middle of next month. Thanking you very much for the pig, I remain,

T. L. Wildman.

I Can Sell Your Farm

Residence or Business Property for Cash no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my successful plan of selling property.

W. M. OSTRANDER,
1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Greenwood Valley Herd of Thoroughbred Stock & POULTRY



I am sold out of Fall Stock except 4 or 5 head. I have several litters of fine Pigs now 5 to 6 weeks old. I am booking orders daily. Send your order early. I now have pigs in 21 different States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigree always furnished. I have been sick for over four weeks. Have a number of pedigrees that I will write at once. Customers please excuse the delay.

P. K. Patterson, (R. F. D.) Millville, Pa.

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Makes Old Paper Look Like New.

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14-INCH CORN Is an exceedingly big yielding ear, 14 in. long are easy huskers, cobs filled with large grains to both ends, thrives on thin soil. Also Beardless Spring Barley & Mortgage-Lifter Oats. Write for prices. Address
G. W. HARLACHER, MULBERRY, PA.

RIPPLEY'S COOKERS. Sell from \$5.00 to \$45.00. Made of boiler steel. No flues to rust or leak. Can't blow up. Guaranteed to cook 50 lbs. feed in 2 hours, and to heat water in stock tanks 300 feet away. Will heat dairy rooms. Catalogue and prices mailed free.
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Chester White Record Companies.

I have been asked to answer a few questions concerning Chester White records in different record companies, if one recorded in one was eligible to record in another, and if each different company recorded a different breed of Chesters, etc. I call to mind four Chester White record companies: International, National, American and Standard. The last three named will record any animal recorded in any other one, each being a record for Chester White swine all same breeding, one not claiming any superiority over the other in quality of stock. Each breeder may choose among them the one he may like best or best suits his location, but to say the hog is recorded in the Standard Company makes it no better than if recorded in the American or National. Each record company have rules and by-laws peculiar to themselves. The International, or O. I. C. Record Co., claim to have a distinct breed or type of Chester White hog, but as Mr. Silver in 1865 went to New York, Pennsylvania, and perhaps other States, to get the foundation stock for his herd, he bought of what Mr. ToId and others had been breeding and crossing types of the breed for twenty to forty years before he bought, and he has surely added many animals to his herd since of the other fellows' breeding. If not he would surely have a fixed type by this time by inbreeding or line breeding, so the pigs would look alike. But all who are acquainted with the breed know there are different types in the O. I. C's. I have no axe to grind or row to pick with the O. I. C. people for I have bred them for five years and have some on hands at present. Only so far as this they are Chester White swine made up of same formation foundation as Chesters of any other Chester White Record Co. True, Mr. Silver may breed for his ideal, Mr. Todd his, Mr. Martin his, and every other wide-awake breeder his. This gives us different types but "the same grand old Chester White hog." Do you suppose a Poland-China hog is less a Poland-China if he is recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record than if he is recorded in the Central or Standard Poland-China Record Companies?

I have several hogs in my herd recorded in two record companies and one or two that have graced three record companies before leaving the shores of time. The moral to the whole business is: Buy the individual you want, regardless of where he is recorded. Individual first, pedigree. Record company third, is about the way I would put it.

N. P. KERSHNER, Aunsonia, O.
Breeder of Chester White Swine.

For the Human Flesh.

Hayesville, O., Nov. 18, 1899.
Please send me directions for using Gombault's Caustic Balsam on human flesh for rheumatism. Think it the best medicine for horses we have ever used.
C. C. Fox.

E. W. BROWN

Box 10. SHELBY, NEBRASKA.
BREEDER & SHIPPER OF Improved Chester White Swine of the best strains. The show Hog Herd, 10128, at head of herd, ably assisted. FIFTY IMMUNE SOWS will farrow this Spring. I will guarantee their pigs CHOLERA PROOF. Circular free. Investigate at once. Express paid if ordered this month.

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Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators
Fifty Dollars for a High Grade Sharples Separator is Taking Them Off Like Hot Cakes. The Buttercup is a beautiful separator of the Tubular type, handling 175 lbs of milk per hour to perfection. Its bowl is a plain tube only 2 inches in diameter and weighs a couple of pounds. Even a small pan of milk can be put through profitably and washing up will require but two or three minutes. We originally thought to name it the "Finger Separator." It turned so easily with one finger. It does its work perfectly, giving thick or thin cream, of smooth, velvety character, finest for table use or butter making. Tubular Hand Separators and Steam Driven Separators for large dairies are the delight of every user. They require so little power, skim so clean, and are so simple, easily washed and kept in order. We warrant them to give enough more butter from the same milk than any other separator to pay over 6% interest on their whole first cost. A free trial to every one. Book, "Business Dairying," Circular No. 104 free. Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



Ham view of Protection 3549 (From a Photograph)

PROTECTION BLOOD FROM THE OLD HOG HIMSELF

PROTECTION 3549, the highest-priced Chester White ever sold at either private or public sale, with more prize-winning sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters than any other living Chester White Boar. A few Fine Gilt sired by this great boar weighing 250 to 300 pounds each, bred for May and June farrow.

H. E. FLOOD
WARRENTON, LAKE CO., ILL.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive. Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders. There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package. Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address.

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.
ALTON, ILL.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.



Dipping Hogs for Lice

pay cash for it out of money made from my hog business." But the breeder must study the type and families that are in demand or his business will be disappointing. If you haven't got what the people want get it, and then you can keep up with your business.

Dipping Hogs for Lice.

Dr. Peters, at the Kansas Experiment Station, has proven, by actual practice, that it will pay to dip hogs something after the manner that sheep are dipped and we understand that he has installed a steel tank for the dipping of hogs. It is claimed that it keeps them clean and healthy, stimulates their food better and produces flesh at a lower cost than when the hogs are harboring vermin. We understand that Zenoleum was used in preparing the dip, and we might state that it is prepared something in this manner: Mix one pint of Zenoleum to a bucket of water (this means one part of Zenoleum and thirty part. of water) and where apparatus is not on hand to dip thoroughly apply the above mixture with a stiff brush, sprinkling can or spray pump; however, we believe it a good plan to dip the hogs the same as sheep, as by this method the mixture would reach every particle of the body. It is advised to repeat the dipping or sprinkling in eight days. This will insure destroying the nits.

A good ham, short bone and legs and long, deep body is the type for a good brood sow.

When a good price is offered for a fat hog then is the time to sell; losses often follow holding for higher prices.

MAN AND WOMAN waited on small Jersey farm. Woman must thoroughly understand all farm methods—cooking and bread making, care of poultry, in fact must be a thorough farm woman. Man must understand the growing of early and late vegetables, care of stock, and all other work on a small farm. Good wages and good home to the proper parties. Send references and particulars to J. G., Merchantville, N. J. Box 313.

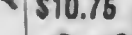
Yields 50 bus. per acre. Ready to cut with winter grain. Best feed for swine. Grows on all kinds of soil. I have **Mortgage Lifter Oats** for sale. Weighs 16 lbs. per bushel. 10 days earlier than common oats. Prices Low. Address

A technical diagram of a cow stanchion. It shows a side view of the device with a cow's head and neck positioned within it. The diagram is labeled with various parts: 'HEAD REST' at the top, 'NECK REST' below it, 'FLOOR LINE' at the bottom, and 'COW' indicating the animal's position. The device appears to be made of metal bars and a chain mechanism.

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ING & SELF-CLOSING
COW STANCHION**

Each cow shuts her-
self in place. Suitable
for circular

B. C. SCOTT
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 17-70 16.85 For 12-16 BALL BEARING. All steel disc barrow, casted nut and best running roller, 1/2 inch, 10 or 20 in. diameter, 12-16 lb. diameter. Also Harrow, \$16.85. Evaporator \$16.85.	\$6.00  For 16 teeth Spring Tooth Harrow. Has steel guard and draw bar. Also 18 and 20 tooth at reduced prices.	\$9.40  For 14 in. double chain all steel plow. Guaranteed to cut 12 in. 8.40; 16 in. \$10.80. Get the best.	\$2.90 Y  for this hay carrier. 60 ft. outfit with pulleys, hangers, fork, hooks, rope, fork. Every thing complete. \$4.00. Any length furnished.	\$6.50  For garden drill. With drill and 11 cultivator attachments and 250 page book on gardening \$8.50. Send for free catalogue with full prices. 95 styles in colors and illustrations from.	\$10.75  2 horse, 4 shovel cultivator. 15 styles, riders and walkers to select from.	\$3.50  The Champion griddle 6 ft. 1/2, 8 ft. 1/2 and 10 ft. 1/2. Griddles and planiters. Corn. With one alone for \$3.50. With two for gridding all kinds of crops \$4.00.	75 cts.  buys this No. 11 BABCOCK CORN PLANTER. The best hand planter on the market. With one alone for \$1.00. With two for \$1.50. Styles at reduced prices.
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WILL MAKE YOU RICH!



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 Marvelous grass, wonderful
 grass, fit for all soil, every con-
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 and lots of pasture besides. "What is it?"
 It's the heaviest yielding grass this side
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 asking: "What is it?" The answer tells



Combination Corn.
Greatest golden yellow dent corn of the age. Seed dirt cheap. Will make you rich to plant. Will revolutionize corn growing.



Speltz, Rape and Peaoat.
Three perfect foods. Spelta yields 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre; Rape 25 tons green food and Peaoat 8 tons of perfect food per acre.

GRASS

Bromus Inermis.
Greatest permanent grass of the century. Nothing like it on earth to-day and we have secured the world for its equal, 4 to 7 tons of hay per acre.

Vegetable Seeds
Largest growers,
Union seed 60c lb.
For 10c

Stamps
and this Notice,
we mail big Illustrat-
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10 grain samples, in-

cluding above, no
Spelts (80 bu. per A),
Oats (250 bu. per A),
Rape, Harley (173
bu. per A), Pennant, etc.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

The scope of this paper cannot be expected to exhaust the details of my subject, therefore I shall only merely touch upon the principal factors necessary for the successful care of the sow and litter from farrow to six months of age, says T. B. Hart, in American Swineherd.

Upon visiting several of the most prominent herds of the country whose proprietors have become noted for their skill and good judgment, the writer has observed that each and all of them have achieved their success by practically the same route; first, by confining their breeding operations to good blood and careful management; and secondly, by associating sound business principles with their breeding and feeding operations. The writer has observed, too, that the old veteran breeders, whose names go down in history as the founders and improvers of the breeds, are not the men to be carried away by fads and fancies; neither do they rely wholly on the high prices of their animals to establish their popularity. The superiority of their animals must be proven. We would conclude, then, that for the successful handling of the sow and litter from farrowing time to six months of age, that it is absolutely necessary that certain provisions be made prior to that eventful day. It is of great consequence that the sow be fed in a manner to put her in the best possible condition before farrowing in order to maintain the health and vigor of the sow and litter after farrowing. The feed before farrowing should be about the same as after farrowing excepting with old sows it should not be so liberal.

The most important factor to be considered are shelter, proper feed, cleanliness and exercise, good blood, pure water and proper matings. Good shelter is necessary for obvious reasons; not necessarily expensive buildings, but the shelter must be warm and dry; cold draughts must positively be avoided, as pigs and young hogs are, perhaps, more susceptible to colds and pneumonia than any other animal. Cold draughts will produce these afflictions sooner than you know, and when the pigs once contract the disease they are only a little way from the grave. The shelter having been provided and taking for granted that the sow is in good, strong condition, neither poor nor laden with fat, it is now necessary to look after the new arrivals and get them properly started on the road to market and crowd them along. It is conceded by experienced breeders that for the first three days of the pig's life its dam should be fed moderately on thin slop.

Heavy feeding at this stage will produce a greater flow of milk than the little pigs can consume, leaving the surplus to festerland curd in the udder, which in turn will prove disastrous to the life of the pig. The feeding of sour milk while the pigs are young will also produce evil results, usually causing dysentery, and when this trouble once assumes an aggravated form, it is most sure to claim some of the best of the litter. It is probable that more pigs are lost by improper feeding of the sow during the first week of the pig's life than from any other cause. About a week will be required to bring the sow up to full feed, and then rush the whole family along till weaning time.

It has been our practice to allow the pigs to run and feed with their dams till about ten weeks old, at which age they

will practically have weaned themselves. At this period a separate pen should be provided in which to slop and feed the shoats, "leaving the old sows to weep and wail on the outside." A couple of ears of corn would be good for the old sow, but if it is intended to keep her over for another litter her principal food should be grass.

It has been my practice to clean out the sleeping apartments at least once a week and oftener if the bedding becomes damp or soiled. Damp bedding is about as disastrous to the thrift of the pig as draughts. We have also made it a business to rake the cobs into a heap once a week and burn them till they are in a bed of coals, then drown the fire out and sprinkle some salt on the charred mass. The hogs will eat great quantities of these, which will serve as an appetizer and conditioner of the digestive tract.

A good bill of slop once a day made of shipstuf and bran, with a little oil cake added, a liberal feed of corn night and morning on a board floor or clean dry ground, access to pure water and the range of a good pasture for variety of feed and exercise, will fill the bill for a balanced ration.

This formula, of course, applies to summer conditions, but may be approximated in the winter care of swine by a little forethought.

But no matter how fine the food or how expert the care, the razor-back or scrub can never be fed to produce the model hog.

As the final success of the litter in the sale or show ring is the principal inspiration for the extra care of the litter, good blood becomes a paramount factor. Good form and quality are always at a premium and ready sale, and to achieve the greatest success good blood, selection and proper mating should be counted as prime factors in the care and ultimate success of the litter.

During the recent session of the State Swine Breeders' Association held January 16, a meeting of breeders of Duro Jerseys was held in Indianapolis on the evening of January 17. The attendance was large and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. E. Z. Russell, who issued the call for a meeting, was present and stated the objects of the meeting, which was to organize a state association so that the breeders could each year get together and discuss ways and means for promoting the best interests of the breed. After a formal discussion of the project a permanent organization was effected by electing W. H. Taylor, Lincoln, president, and E. Z. Russell, Herman, secretary. The next meeting will be held during State Fair week.

To Whiten Lard.—Skin your lard, cut in small pieces, put in a kettle, and to which will make 5 gallons of lard, add one tablespoonful of soda. When the lard is put on to cook. Cook until the cracklings are a light brown and then strain.

Sausage.—Twenty pounds of meat, five tablespoonfuls of salt, four tablespoonfuls of pepper, one tablespoonful of sugar, one of saltpetre, and sage to suit the taste or a small quantity of cloves.

When writing to advertisers kindly mention Blooded Stock.



Pig-Tight

HORSE - HIGH!

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With our Duplex Aikenside Bull Hurling Woven Wire Fence Machine, any farmer can make 100 styles, and from **50¢ to 10¢ per foot**, of the best and most practical fence on earth at a cost for the wire to make it of from **20¢ to 30¢ per foot**.

We sell Ornamental Fence and Gates, Plain, Barbed and **Coiled Spring Wire** direct to the farmer at wholesale prices. Catalogue free.

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RIDER AGENTS WANTED
 One in each town to ride and exhibit
 sample 1901 Bicycle. **BEST MAKES**
1901 Models, \$10 to \$18
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All cases of **DEAFNESS** or **HARD-HEARING** are now **TREATABLE** by our new invention: only those who are **deaf** are incurable. **HEAD SURGES** **RISK** **IMMEDIATELY** describe your case. **Examination** and **advice** **free**. You can cure yourself at home at a nominal cost.

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Wind Mill

has made the most phenomenal record ever known to a machine of this kind. It bears the unqualified endorsement of every man who has seen or used it. This is due to its many superior qualities. The

Wonderful

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Detachable Boxes—easily replaced at any time. Long bearings—no overhanging strain or torsion. Great strength, great power and ability to stand the severest storms. Don't buy a wind mill until you send for and read our **Samson catalog and Art Book**. Mailed free.

STOVER MFG. CO.
687 River St., Freeport, Ill.

Reply to Mr. Hadachek.

In reply to Mr. Hadachek in last issue I would say what I meant in January number was a pig that would stand heavy feeding and make a quick growth, and why I asked that question was, I had raised pigs that were Polands and Improved Yorkshire, that at seven months old weighed 223 pounds. These pigs did not have any milk fed them and the last two months had only corn and water, and they were not so very fat; they were spry and active and they had a good ham, it run down well and along the back, and they had a good shoulder and a broad, arched back, and a short, chubbied head and not very heavy chops. I dressed some of them for myself and they were good enough for me. Their meat seemed to be first-class. I would say that the Yorkshire blood took away that oily taste and it improved the side meat.

Now, readers, don't think that I am trying to brag or talk for the Yorkshires, but I am just telling you my experience and I wish all of you would tell me the same.

In the Spring I shall cross the Berkshires and Yorkshires, and I don't see why they wouldn't make a better cross, for the Berks are a little faster growing hog than the Polands and they will stand heavier feeding. The Yorkshires do not go to fat; they are not very easy at a light weight but are rapid growers. Our markets here call for light weight, from 125 to 150. These weights are good ones to sell at, providing the price of pork is not rapidly increasing.

For a Michigan farmer we have raised a good many hogs. Since I can remember we have raised the Polands, Duroc Jerseys, Chester Whites, Suffolks and Berkshires. We have raised them pure and crossed them all, but we have raised good grade Polands most of the time.

And now if any of you readers have ever crossed Berkshires and Improved Yorkshires please let me know your experience through this paper.

I will tell my experience in giving a hog medicine—just take a piece of hose, about a foot long, and put it over the neck of a bottle. You will find this a much neater way than to put it in an old boot.

J. E. ROSS.
This is our idea of raising pigs.—Ed.

Questions and Answers.

Editor Blooded Stock:

What is good for hoof rot in hogs and what is the cause?

Foot rot in hogs usually comes from wet pens and board floors. This has been our experience and find it prevalent about creameries. Wash the feet and pack the sore with mixture of salt and saltpeter and put animals in clean, dry pens. Keep feet dry and the cure will be quick. The disease is the same as thrush in a horse's foot.—Ed.

Editor Blooded Stock:

Can you or any of your readers beat this? I have a Poland-China sow that was bred to an Improved Chester White boar that farrowed eleven nice, even pigs, not a runt among them. The pigs weighed twenty-five pounds. The sow is only eleven months old.

We suppose the weight was at birth.—Ed.

Victoria, Ill., Feb. 27, 1901.

Blooded Stock:

I see in your paper several articles on

artichokes for hogs, but some of my friends tell me they spread over the entire farm. Please answer me through the columns of your paper and oblige.

J. A. Shaw.
Will some of our readers answer this in April issue.—Ed.

New Augusta, Ind., Feb. 23, 1901.

Blooded Stock:—
Will you please state something in your paper of what you think of "Soga beans, or cow peas" for feeding hogs as for growing or fattening.

E. B. Guion.
Many breeders recommend them but we have not had enough experience with them to personally say. If any of our readers have grown them we shall be pleased to hear from them.—Ed.

Rose, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1901.

Editor Blooded Stock:

Will you please give me some advice through Blooded Stock on the following question: What is the best crop I can sow this spring to take the place of clover for my hogs? I think Blooded Stock the best swine paper I ever read.

Yours resp., G. A. Barnes.
Alfalfa; see how to grow it in this issue.—Ed.

A Great Demand.

During the past six weeks we have had inquiries from our subscribers for hundred of pigs. The demand is increasing. Our advertisers are reporting that they are flooded with orders. If you will have pigs this spring for sale send in your adv. at once in time for the April issue. We know that some of our readers have as good animals as the breeders who advertise largely, and if they would only advertise and let other people know about it they would be well paid for the expense of advertising. Try it. Send us copy for your adv. The following is a sample of the many testimonials:

Hibbets, O., Feb. 20, 1901.
Publisher "Blooded Stock":

Will you please discontinue our advertisement at the present time as we are sold out of everything that is in condition to sell now, and wish to have the inquiries stopped coming when we have no stock to sell. Please stop ad. at once. We have received quite a number of inquiries from "Blooded Stock" from the far west, which shows that your paper has a wide circulation. Respt. yours,

Jno. Eick & Son.

A Doctor who knows, and whose knowledge has resulted in the greatest liniment ever given to the public—its name—

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
(For Man or Beast)

Cures Rheumatism, Contracted Muscles, Neuralgia, etc., because it penetrates—no severe rubbing necessary. It warms and soothes, so alleviates aches and pains quicker than cold, clammy feeling applications.

Family size, 25 cents. Horse size, 50 cents and \$1.00. Ask your Dealer or Druggist for it.

Prepared by Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

When writing advertisers mention his paper.

One advantage with hogs is that they give quick returns on an investment of small capital.

An old sow that has proved herself a good breeder should be preferred to one that is younger.

The practice of using young animals for breeding is sure to end in degeneracy of the stock.

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING

Impossible to induce any scar or bluish. The safest, best Elixer ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blumishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, etc., immediately. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Cuts and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister. Price \$1. Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL, Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED SATISFACTORY.



Of Interest to Farmers.

No doubt many of our readers have used and are well acquainted with that old reliable veterinary remedy, Kendall's Spavin Cure, which has been regularly advertised in our columns for a number of years. There may be many among our new subscribers, however, who have not heard of it, and we wish to direct their attention to it at this time. It is manufactured by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company, of Enosburg Falls, Vermont, and has been upon the market a little more than a quarter of a century. There is no nook or corner of the United States or Canada where it is not well and favorably known and used. It is also used extensively in Australia and almost every country on the globe. It is recommended for the treatment of Spavin, Ringbone, Splints, curbs and all forms of lameness; and is used more particularly in such cases, but is equally effective in treating bruises, sprains, soreness, etc. While it was prepared and put out as a veterinary remedy and especially as such, its friends and users soon found that it possessed other qualities as well, so that it is now used very largely as a household liniment. These people report most satisfactorily on its use for lame back, inflammation and swelling of any kind, rheumatism, etc. The Kendall people have gotten up a book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," which is almost complete and comprehensive. An examination discloses the fact that it treats in a very concise way of about all the ailments and diseases that horses are liable to suffer from under ordinary conditions. The book is illustrated with over 80 cuts, which aid quite materially in diagnosing and treating diseases. There is a long list or table of doses which is most valuable, as it gives the name of a drug, its action and use, size of the dose and the antidote, contains a chart and full directions for determining the age of a horse by the appearance of the teeth. There is a great many other things of interest and value to horse owners. Indeed, this little book should be in every horse owner's library. The Kendall people will take pleasure in mailing a free copy to those of our readers who wish it; if you will say that you saw this in our paper. Write them.

Hog Cholera Cured.

For the benefit of our readers we print below a few of the expressions of farmers and hog raisers who have used the Snoddy remedy, which is manufactured by the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill., and about which there has been so much said in the past year in newspapers.

Mr. Chas. E. Potts, of Taylorville, Ill., writes under date of Nov. 24th that he has found the remedy to do everything that it is recommended to do. Mr. T. E. Stanton, of Stuart, Neb., writes that the medicine is as good as gold. Mr. W. H. Wiley, of Butler, Ill., writes that he cured his hogs in 1888 with this remedy and has kept them healthy ever since by feeding them a little at a time when they did not seem to be doing well and it would put them in pink condition and they would grow and thrive much better than they would without it. Mr. L. W. Goss, of Cairo, Neb., writes that he does not fear hog cholera

when he has a case of the Snoddy remedy on hand. Mr. Levi Hafer & Son, owners of the Walnut Grove herd of Poland-China hogs, of Seward, Neb., writes that they saved their hogs out of a bad outbreak of cholera with this remedy and say that no man who has hogs can afford to be without the remedy. Mr. A. K. Brower, of Palmer, Neb., writes that he cured his sick hogs and stopped the disease in his herd with the Snoddy remedy and never expects to be without the medicine any more while he keeps hogs. Mr. Jink Lee, of Cleburn, Texas, writes that his hogs had a bad case of cholera and were dying fast and a neighbor suggested the Snoddy remedy. He had lost all hope of saving his hogs but telegraphed for a case of the medicine, and, to his surprise, he says in ten days from the time he began using the medicine that no one could go into his lots and tell from the looks of the hogs that they had ever been sick, they were in perfect condition.

Dr. Snoddy, the originator of the remedy has just had printed a new book which is a great improvement over the old one used last year, in which the whole treatment is explained. This book is free for the asking. Anyone who raises hogs should have one of his new books. There is valuable information in it to any man raising hogs.

The brood sows especially will keep healthier if they can have the run of a pasture even in winter.

...BOSS HERD OF...

IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Twenty choice Fall Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Send in your orders to

J. W. HANEY & SON

LONE ROCK, WIS.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd

Chester White Swine

Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. Ad a so

Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes. Write for catalogue.

J. A. DOERR.

SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE...

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 as fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

BREEDER OF CHESTERS

Do You Need Choice Blood?
Do You Want The Best?

You cannot afford any other kind. It is the best that pays.

We can furnish you with first-class

Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey Swine, Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Sheep, Poultry

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock. If you will save your order in our hands we can please you. The best way is to allow us a reasonable amount of time. Often we have the stock, other times we can better serve you by waiting on younger stock to develop, as in the case of Pigs 2 months old. We have the facilities for finding such animals as you may be in need of that the average breeder does not have. Your order placed with us will have the benefit of our 20 years experience. Our prices are reasonable, considering the quality of stock, etc., and that we assure customers. Address

Associated Breeders, Oxford, Pa.

C. E. MORRISON, MANAGER

Hungry Hogs.

The John A. Salzer Seed Company, of La Crosse, Wis., the great farm seed growers, have some splendid seed sorts to cure the hunger of the hogs and make them happy, fat, healthy and contented. In their Peacocks, a perfect food in the green state, or in their great Giant Incarnat Clover on sand Vetch, or Cow Peas or Rape, they have heavy cropping, quick producing foods, that tempt the appetite of the swine, or cow, or sheep, or poultry, or horse. Every mouthful of this food seems to give contentment and adds flesh and fat. Their great catalogue tells all about it. Have you seen a copy? If not send for one to-day, enclosing 5 cent postage. It is worth \$100 to any wide-awake farmer.

When it can be done the best plan is to turn the sow in the pen with the boar, and permit of but one service, and then turn her out and put in a place to herself.

Have you noticed our envelope offer on page 14? Look it up and send in at once.

KELTON HERD OF Chester Whites

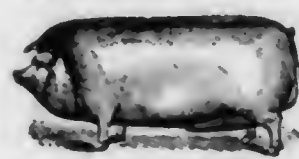
Some choice pigs, 2 to 3 mos. old, will make Show Pigs and are fit for any herd.

10 Sows bred and 4 Boars ready for service for sale.

These are all strictly first-class hogs and prize winners sure. If in need of any choice stock let me hear from you; my prices are right.

C. L. WEBSTER,
Kelton, Pa.

SPECIAL LOT.



your head. Write me at once.

JAMES McCAMAT, New London, Pa.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered to express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (nurslings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated for express.

Hermanville Farm,

J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.

The Farm Separator.

A correspondent from Kossuth county, Iowa, writes for information as follows in Wallace Farmer:

Will it pay to buy a farm separator for the purpose of raising better calves and separate and feed my milk fresh from the cows rather than take the milk to the creamery from one to two days old, bring it back and keep enough on hand to last until we go again? By the time the calves get the last of it it is from three to four days old. I milk from eighteen to twenty cows and have so many calves to feed that it is a great deal of work to handle the milk so many times.

"I noticed an article in the Breeders' Gazette that separator milk is not good for brood sows as it makes the flesh too hard. As my sows get all they will drink, do you think it will do any harm?"

We believe it will pay every man who milks from eighteen to twenty cows to buy a farm separator. By doing so he has nothing but the cream to handle and saves the expense of hauling the milk to the creamery and back. This in itself would justify the purchase.

The great value of the farm separator however, lies in this, that it enables the farmer to feed the milk sweet and warm. We would regard separator milk fed in this way worth from two to three times as much as milk handled as our correspondent has above described. We would place very little value on skim-milk as a feed for calves that is from two to three days old by the time they get it. It may be better than nothing, but not much. By all means get a farm separator and get the full value of your milk.

We have never heard of brood sows being hurt by being fed skim-milk. We have known a great many to be hurt for want of it. It is very easy to balance on a skim-milk ration for brood sows. Corn can be fed with skim-milk with impunity. When the sows are within a couple weeks of farrowing it would be a good plan to give them some bran or oil meal, which ever would be the cheapest and most convenient. Give them enough to keep their bowels in ideal shape. Nature will look after the rest.

Berkshire & Yorkshire

60 HEAD FOR SALE

My breeding stock is from the best strains in America and England and are from such prize winners as Imported Storm King, Avondale Duke, Gold Bug and others. Can furnish pairs or tris not akin. Prices low.

N. S. BURRIER

NEW MIDWAY MD

Imported Large Yorkshires.



A. VROOMAN CARTHAGE N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATIONS

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65
Farm Journal.....".....50
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$1.10 Total.....\$1.65

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65
Rural New Yorker.....".....1.00
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$1.65 Total.....\$2.15

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65
Farm News.....".....50
Farm Journal.....".....50
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.15

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65
Country Gentleman.....".....2.50
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ALL FOR \$2.75 Total.....\$3.65

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65
Hoard's Dairyman.....".....1.00
Breeders' Gazette.....".....2.00
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$2.75 Total.....\$4.15

American Swineherd.....one year..\$ 50
Western Swineherd.....".....50
National Swine Breeders' Journal.....".....50
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.00

Practical Farmer.....one year..\$1.00
American Sheep Breeder.....".....1.00
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$2.00 Total.....\$2.50

Hoard's Dairyman.....one year..\$1.00
Breeders' Gazette.....".....2.00
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$2.50 Total.....\$3.50

Indiana Farmer.....one year..\$1.00
Breeders' Gazette.....".....2.00
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$2.50 Total.....\$3.50

Michigan Farmer.....one year..\$ 65
Hoard's Dairyman.....".....1.00
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.15

Michigan Farmer.....one year..\$ 65
Farm, Field and Fireside.....".....1.00
Bloodeed Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.15

We have made arrangements to save our readers money and some of the above combinations may please you. Send us your order. Address

BLOODED STOCK,
OXFORD, PA.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Why not order your other newspapers through us? We can save you money and guarantee prompt and courteous treatment.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Bloodeed Stock, at reduced prices for the combination. These prices are net, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Bloodeed Stock, but where more than one of the papers named in the list is wanted a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Bloodeed Stock.

Regular Price for the Year	Name of Paper and Place of Publication.	Our Price for both.
\$1.50	American Agriculturist.....	\$1.25
1.00	American Poultry Journal, Chicago.....	.80
.75	American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse.....	.60
1.50	American Sheep Breeder, Chicago.....	1.25
1.00	American Swineherd, Chicago.....	.60
2.50	Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.....	1.75
2.50	Country Gentleman, Albany.....	2.10
1.50	Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson.....	1.15
1.50	Iowa Homestead, Des Moines.....	1.25
1.00	Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ills.....	.75
1.50	Practical Dairyman, Indianapolis.....	.70
1.50	Practical Farmer, Philadelphia.....	1.25
1.50	National Stockman, Pittsburgh.....	1.25
1.15	Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O.....	.90
1.00	Farm Journal, Philadelphia.....	.60
.60	Michigan Farmer, Detroit.....	1.00
.50	Farm News, Toledo.....	.75
1.50	Texas Farm and Ranch.....	1.25
1.50	Farm and Fireside, Chicago.....	1.00

On the Amount of Water in Slop-Fed Fattening Hogs.

By C. S. Plumb and H. E. Van Norman.

From time to time the question has been asked by visitors to the Indiana experiment station, "How thin or how thick should the slop for pigs be made?"

This same subject has been discussed to some extent in feeders' meetings, as well as in conversation among pig feeders. So far as the writers are aware, however, there is no information on this subject in printed form, whereby one may cite the results of investigation. Many persons think that ground feed should be moistened just enough to pour it well from the pail to trough, yet not be very watery, while others desire the slop to be quite liquid. No one, however, seem to have thus far published any facts of importance in this interesting field.

With a view of studying this subject, the following experiment was begun at this station on January 24, 1900, and continued till June 19, a period of 146 days.

The animals used were sixteen in number, consisting of eight pure bred Chester Whites and eight pure bred Berkshires. These were divided into four lots of four each, with two of each breed in each lot.

The foods used were a mixture of equal parts of pure corn meal and shorts till the period beginning May 9, after which hominy feed took the place of the corn meal.

Each lot of pigs was given all the water desired additional to that mixed with the grain, and a record was kept



deep, smooth and growthy. Prices right for pure blood.
L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

FOR SALE--FEW GILTS

Will farrow in the Spring and some young Boars ready for service, and a good lot of young pigs. These are all pedigreed stock of Improved Chester Whites. Price in satisfaction guaranteed.
G. B. HOWE,
SHERMAN, N. Y.

Strong, Growthy, Healthy



Chester Whites
I have SIX SOWS bred to farrow in April. They are strictly first class and breeding is of the very best of blood—are good all over with heavy heads and heavy hams. Have 5 October Pigs that will do to go into the Show Ring next Fall. You won't be ashamed of them in any company. If you want a pair this Spring to head your herd, place your order now and get first pick. Write me for prices.

J. H. YARNALL
JENNERSVILLE, PA.

of the amount of water drunk daily. The pigs also had access to ashes and salt.

The pigs were fed about 7.00 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., and were weighed once a week.

An examination of the figures shows no important difference in the results secured.

These figures also show that each of the four pigs gained slightly over a pound in weight per day during the experiment.

As is to be expected, the poorest gains were made in severely cold weather, and the best in the latter part of the experiment, when the temperature was mild and comfortable. In May some of the pigs averaged a gain of over two pound daily, and grew very rapidly.

The figures also bring out the fact that the four pigs gained slightly over a pound in weight per day during the experiment. These figures also show that each of the four pigs gained slightly over a pound in weight per day during the experiment. These figures also show that each of the four pigs gained slightly over a pound in weight per day during the experiment.

There was no material difference in the appearance of the pigs in either lot, so far as quality is concerned, and so far as this one experiment goes, the use of about two times the weight of water to grain indicates a satisfactory proportion. In view of the fact that the pigs fed dry grain made slightly the best gains, it would appear that there is really no gain in feeding the pigs a slop instead of a dry grain, excepting as a feeder may regard it a manner of convenience—Indiana Experiment Station, La Fayette, Ind.

With the growing and fattening hogs slops should not take the place of water; hogs need fresh water daily.

The essential quality in a breed of hogs for the general farmer is early maturity and quick fattening.

Sows must be in a good thrifty condition when the pigs are farrowed so that vigorous, healthy pigs are reared.

The best fat, the only real healthy fat of the pig, is that which is made along with the lean while it is growing.

In feeding for growth what is necessary to keep in a good thrifty condition all of the time should be supplied.

Breeding the sow too young stunts her growth and prevents her development. Wait until she is reasonably well matured.



It is best for the young sow to produce her first litter in the spring, that season of the year being more conducive to her growth and development than in the fall.

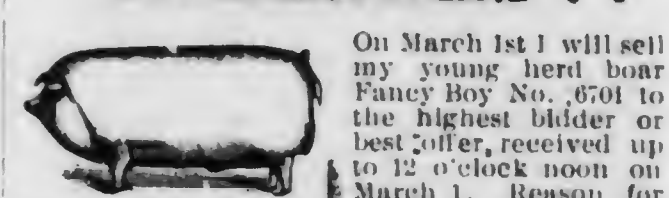
ENON SIDE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Contains quality, style and excellence. Orders now booked for Spring Pigs bred by such boars as Protection Boy, No. 655; Billy K., No. 657 and others. Have few choice to fancy September and November now ready. Also a grand lot

BARRED P. R. COCKERELS
Fine in plumage, etc., at \$1. to \$2 each. Send in your orders to

D. W. SHELLABARGER,
ENON, OHIO.

LOOK HERE YOU BREEDERS!!



On March 1st I will sell my young herd boar Fancy Boy No. 6701 to the highest bidder or best offer, received up to 12 o'clock noon on March 1. Reason for selling—3 sows in herd same breeding. Bred him to 10 sows in herd a few of which have been sold. Description—Farrowed March 10th, 1900. Strong points, very small fine ear, extra good arch back, wide, well-ribbed out, loin, wide and strong, good full ham, well down on back, no fork between hams, good heart girth, good length, strong, medium bone. Weak Points—Face a little narrow, bone a little light. A fine coat of wavy hair, good breeder, weight over 200 lbs., rather thin, breeding condition. Send bids or address for further particulars, etc.,

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

There can be but one BEST



THE fact that the O. I. C.'s are less liable to disease is attracting wide spread attention. Hogs are higher. Get ready for the boom by breeding now. We send a sample pair of our famous O. I. C. Hogs on time and allow you agency if you write promptly. 2 of these famous hogs weighed 2,806 lbs. Write today. L. B. SILVER CO., 337 Grand Arcade, Cleveland, O.

SPRING PIGS ALL SOLD.

But I have a fine lot of FALL PIGS to offer. These are a choice lot and will be sold for what they are worth. Breeding and individual merit taken into consideration. Have also a few good sows to breed for May and June farrow. Also booking orders for next March farrow. Am breeding the best lot of Chester White Sows ever owned before on the farm. Write for catalogue.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

BREEDERS NOTES.

Look up N. P. Kershner's advertisement, see the variety of prize winning blood he has added to his herd. He can surely please you in a spring pig.

Our old friend J. A. Doer in sending us his advertisement says that he will have the best lot of spring pigs he ever offered and persons wanting tops order early—see his adv.

It is with pleasure that we introduce A. Selle, Mequon, Wis., as a breeder of high class Poland Chinas and Oxford Sheeps. Mr. Selle has made a remarkable record as a breeder, and any of our friends who can secure stock from him will do well. His adv. appears in this issue.

E. W. Brown, Shelby, Neb., is advertising choice Chester Whites pigs. Immunes. Express paid. Here is a chance for western breeders.

J. M. Young, Plainville, Kansas, is out in this issue advertising Duroc Jerseys and a variety of poultry.

J. W. Haney and Son, Lone Rock, Wisconsin, have some extra fine fall pigs for sale that are worthy of attention.

H. E. Flood, Warrenton, Illinois, is advertising pigs for sale of the blood of the famous hog Protection 3540. This grand old hog still holds his own and is a wonderful breeder.

J. R. Haines, Minerva, Ohio, who has been breeding P. C's. for eighteen years, and has used Chief Tec. 2nd, Ideal Sunshine, George Wilkes, Free Trade, and other strains, is advertising stock at farmers prices and has stock to please any reasonable man.

James L. Henderson and Son, Washington, Pa., writes he was the first person in Western Pennsylvania to introduce registered Berkshire swine, away back in 1876. We have never aimed to keep a large herd, but we have aspired to have as good as could be had. To keep up the standard and make all possible improvement in our stock, we have used imported stock, and the direct descendant's of same. In 1899, my son made his third trip to England for Dorset Horn sheep, and while there selected from the renowned herd of Berkshires owned by Julius A. Fricker, a fine young boar of the Highclere strain, and a sow of the First Choice family, they have done well in every way, they are of fine quality, quick growers, and large, and have given the best of satisfaction to all our customers.

Kansas corn, wheat and hogs lead the world, Kansas took fifteen premiums on swine at the great World's Fair in Chicago. One of Hanna's great boars was the Sweepstakes hog of the great Chicago and Kansas City Fat Stock shows in 1887 as well as the \$500 Pork Packers' Premiums, the highest cash premium ever paid on hogs. This, with fair dealings, has caused Mr. Hanna to become the greatest shipper of the West, as he has sold over 2000 breeders by express to 22 states. See his adv. elsewhere.

\$200.00 Cash in Premiums.

The above is one of the striking propositions presented to the reader of the seed catalogue issued by F. B. Mills, of Rose Hill, N. Y., who has been advertising in our columns for some time past.

We have just received one of these catalogues but space will not permit more than a brief reference to it. Doubtless hundreds of our readers already know Mr. Mills through their dealings with him in the past, but to such as do not enjoy his acquaintance in a business way, we can only say—send at once for one of his catalogues and see for yourself. It embraces everything in the way of standard field, garden and flower seeds, as well as many novelties in each of these lines. The cash premium proposition relates particularly to a new oat, the Pan-American, being introduced by Mr. Mills this season. It appears he is sending free to certain reliable farmers two bushel lots of the seed, the only condition being that a certain portion of the crop is returned to him, and all receiving seed under the above conditions are allowed to compete for the cash premiums, which are many and very liberal. In connection with this same offer, is a free pass to the Pan-American Exposition which will open at Buffalo, N. Y., this coming year. We feel sure the remarkably generous conditions of this offer will interest a large number of our readers. The catalogue is free. Send for it to-day, and in writing please mention Blooded Stock. Ask Mr. Mills also for his new lettuce proposition by which another pass to the exposition is to be awarded.

BARGAINS IN
POLAND CHINAS

Choice Gilts bred for March and April litters. Two fine large last April Boars are tested breeders. Also choice lot of last Fall Pigs either sex. Can furnish pairs or trios no kin. Prices right for quick sale. J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas

FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilts bred to Show Boars. Growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

FOR SALE.—POLAND CHINA

SOWS. Bred for Spring farrow. Eggs for Hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Blue Minorcas, 5 cts each. Silver Duckwing Games, \$2 per 15. A few Games and Toulouse Geese for sale yet.

SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

County Line Herd of Poland Chinas

and this is a bred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale, from three different Boars—Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Kievers Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS.....

Of the big-boned, mellow kind, comprising the most popular breeding. Try a Kentucky-bred hog, they are not a whit behind her horses! Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for prices, describing your wants.

SAM T. WEBB, Sergeant, Letcher Co., Ky.

WEST VA STOCK & POULTRY FARM

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. S. NELSON, Boaz, W. Va., Prop's.



REGISTERED
POLAND CHINAS.
.... AND.....
PURE-BRED
.... POULTRY.....

YOUNG BROOD SOWS AND MALES, READY FOR SERVICE, FOR SALE AT PRICES within reach of any farmer. The leading families of the Poland China Breed are represented in our herd.—the Gold Medals, Hands Off, Sunshine, Protection, Tecumseh, U. S. PRACTICAL BREEDS OF POULTRY B. F. Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, C. J. Games, Black Langshires, Pekin Ducks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Eggs in season. Write us and mention BLOODED STOCK. Address

A. I. SPENCER, PARKERSBURG, W. VIRGINIA.
Farm on Ohio River, 6 miles from Parkersburg.

JAS. L. HENDERSON & SON
BREEDERS & IMPORTERS OF
Dorset Sheep & Berkshire Swine
WASHINGTON, PA.

Don't you want some new blood in your herd of Berkshires? If so we have some choice pigs farrowed in Sept., sired by Imp. Lord Highclere 53130, and Stumpy Nose No. 46004, and out of Imported First Choice 53131, and Sunrise 2d 53132. We selected and purchased Lord Highclere and First Choice from their breeder, J. A. Fricker, England.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE

I have 2 extra fine Boars, weigh close to 200 lbs. For sale cheap. Write now. These are growthy hogs. Address

T. E. EBERSOLE, CARROLLTON, OHIO

SUNNY = SIDE HERD.

JERSEY CATTLE & BERKSHIRE SWINE

Sold out of everything but Spring Pigs. We are prepared to furnish choice Spring Pigs of Lee and Columbia's Duke strains at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited.

G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.

P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Fine large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week Pigs. Bred Sows Service Boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

P. F. HAMILTON, COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

Good Service Boars and Fall Pigs in pairs not akin at five and let five prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON, NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

KANSAS HOGS AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western States and City Fairs till three fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair hogs, and one born whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers, and sell Fall pigs at from \$11 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA, RICHTER, KAN.

200 BU. A DAY

With this OTIS BALL BEARING No. 2 MILL, grinds ear corn and other grain, fine or coarse, 60 bushels faster than any other 2-horse mill made, because burrs are 25 in. in diameter, of improved shape to draw the grain down into them. Puts out as it runs on a series of 1 in. ball bearings. This is the largest 2-horse mill made, but our prices are low because we have no agents. We sell it with a binding guarantee to grind twice as much as most others and more than any other 2-horse mill made of any size burrs or any construction. TRY IT. If it don't do as we say return it at our expense. SWEET GRATED MILL of new pattern, rapid rider. 8 styles of sweep mills, price \$14.25 and up. Our latest catalogue—prices on 10,000 articles—sent free on request. Marvin Smith Co., 53-55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

The Phalaris Grass.

Elsewhere illustrated our readers will find the John A. Salzer Seed Company's, La Crosse, Wisconsin, Phalaris Grass.

This grass grew at La

Crosse, Wis. to a height of 8 feet the past summer and is one of the most remarkable grasses for wet moist soils to be found. The Salzer's obtained some years ago while in Russia, and have found it extremely valuable as a meadow grass. It is hardy, very prolific with

RED TOP, PHALARIS

standing the coldest weather and growing on very indifferent soils. It is fully described in their catalog, so also about 100 different kinds of grasses and clovers and forage plants. Among these we mention the remarkable Billion Dollar Grass, that attained a height of 16 feet, 6 inches in 1900, in Wisconsin. This was done by cutting three crops of hay respectfully, 5 feet, 5 feet 6 inches and 5 feet tall and after that it gave several months of pasturage.

Then they are the introducers of the Bramus Inermis in a large way and use of this seed annually one quarter million pounds.

Of Speltz, which they introduced last year for the first time, they used one and one-half million pounds to supply their trade, and the way it is selling thus far, this spring they will double this amount. Speltz not only furnishes magnificent flour, but is a perfect food for the cattle. The straw is almost as rich in nutritious quality as Timothy hay.

Salzer's great catalog is worth \$100 to any wide awake farmer, as it is brimful of new creations in the farm seed line. It is mailed to any address upon receipt of 5 cents for postage, by writing to the John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis.

A Happy Family.

The accompanying illustration shows a Sure Hatch "Happy Family." It is one of the many pictures made from real photographs, given in the handsome catalogue of the Sure Hatch Incubator Company of Clay Center, Neb.

The Sure Hatch Incubator has been one of the surprises of recent years in the poultry world. Its inventor, Mr. M. M. Johnson, is a practical poultry-raiser. In designing this incubator he was guided more by practical common sense than by theories. The Sure Hatch is built of California red wood, the only thing which stands continually this heat and moisture needed for perfect incubation without cracking, warping or pulling apart. It has copper tanks, guaranteed for 20 years. The ventilation and application of moisture follow the natural method of the hen; the lamp is the famous hydro-safety with a water-jacket which prevents all danger of explosion or smoke.



ing; the water regulator is as certain and as positive as a thermometer. The sure hatch has three walls and two dead air spaces, being one more wall and one more dead air space than any other incubator—in short, from first to last, there is not a point overlooked, which will contribute to its success, durability and ease of operation.

The same company make the celebrated Common Sense Folding Brooder, which meets the needs of poultry men who haven't time to teach chicks to climb a ladder.

The guarantee under which the Sure Hatch is sold is one of the strongest that it is possible to give. One trial is all they ask—it must out-batch other machines the first time, not after the season is nearly ended. The handsome catalogue profusely illustrated and containing a vast fund of poultry information, will be sent to any of our readers, free. Ask for it. Address Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb., and don't forget to mention this paper.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—THE
ular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from
imported stock for sale

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE—As good as the best Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks. Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros.' Review of the Market for the Month of February and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Mar. 1, 1901.
HOGS.

The receipt of hog for the month of February just closed were 783,368, showing an increase over the same month in 1900 of about 54,000 head, there being 729,254 received here the same month last year. The market during the month has been firm and active and the tendency of prices upwards, the highest point reached during the month being \$5.65 fully 25c per cwt. higher than prices quoted in our last letter. At present writing, however, prices are again back to pretty nearly the same range of quotations, perhaps 10c higher. We do not look for anything like heavy receipts during the present month and are of the opinion that prices will remain about steady. The demand for hog product continues good, and we would advise our friends who have good fat hogs on hand to ship them and accept present prices. We think the light weight hogs doing well on their feed might profitably be kept awhile and fattened up. Prices to-day range as follows:

Prime light hogs, \$5.35 to 5.40. Butcher hogs, \$5.37 1/2 to 5.42 1/2. Prime heavy, \$5.40 to 5.45. Good smooth fat mixed packers, \$5.30 to 5.35. Common to fair, \$5.20 to 5.30. Stags, \$4.75 to 5.00.

CATTLE.

Since writing you on the first day of February there has really been but very little change in the market or prices. The demand still continues unabated and seemingly fully equal to the supply. We noticed in our remarks a month ago that there were a good many unfinished steers being shipped to market that were not fit for the trade, and the same has been a marked feature of the past month; such cattle have been almost universally sold at a loss to the shipper, and we fail to understand why such cattle should be taken out of the feed lot unfit for the market and disposed of at a loss when there seems to us to be a very fair profit in sight with a few months more feed. We find that principally on this account we have an increase of 13,000 cattle over last year during the same period, making since the first day of January, about 40,000 more cattle in this market than during the same period in 1900. We still think this point worthy of emphasis, and say to men having this class of cattle in the feed lots to hold them where 30 to 60 days feed would make them fit for market at such prices as would certainly yield a profit, instead of shipping them at present at a loss. The average price of fat steers, 1200 to 1500 lbs., during the past month was \$5.20 against \$5.25 in January and \$5.15 in February, 1900, so that

even with the increased supply of 13,000 cattle we had an advance of 5c above the same period last year, showing, we think, conclusively the strong demand for beef, and we can see no reason now why that demand should not be continued, as the industries of the country all over are prosperous, labor is fully employed and our export demand is more healthy than it was last year, and the entire outlook seems to justify men in continuing in the business.

We remarked when we wrote you last that the low grades of cows had suffered some decline on account of the cold weather and the inclination of shippers to forward that class of stuff to market, the same has continued true during the past month, but it is our opinion that on that class of stuff, also all other classes of low grade cattle, even half fat steers, that they have seen the lowest point for the season and we think that almost immediately there will be a little upturn in the lower grades of steers and in the general cow trade. There has been but very little change in the feeder market during the present month owing to the full supply of that grade. We, however, look for some improvement during the present month. We believe the general market will be more satisfactory during the month of March than it was during the month just closed. Very fair style steers that have been fed two or three months are selling on our present market from \$4.25 to 4.50, and those fed 3 to 4 months, what might be called half fat, 1000 to 1300 lbs., \$4.50 to 4.75; while stuff fed a month or two longer range from \$5.00 to \$5.50, with good ripe steers at from \$5.00 to \$6.00, with a general healthy feeling in the trade, and we think a very favorable outlook for the future. We are therefore inclined to believe that the feeding of cattle, even taking into consideration the present prices of corn, will prove profitable.

SHEEP

We have had during the past month about 261,000 sheep, against 250,000 for February, 1900, showing an increase of about 11,000 head. The market has been more active on sheep and prices have advanced about 25c. The lamb market has not changed, the trade being very slow most of the time; especially on plain heavy lambs. For the past two weeks the exporters have been buying some of the extra good heavy lambs at \$5 to 5.10. The prospect looks good for sheep and fairly good on lambs, and we think that prices are about on bottom.

They range to-day as follows:—Strictly prime wethers, \$4.60 to 4.75; good, \$4.40 to 4.50; strictly prime yearling wethers, \$4.75 to 5.00; good, \$4.60 to 4.75; strictly prime ewes, 4.15 to 4.35; good, \$3.85 to 4.00; common, \$2.50 to 3.25; strictly prime lambs, 5.20 to 5.30; good, 5.00 to 5.10; fair, 4.75 to 4.85; common, \$3.75 to 4.25; good choice heavy lambs, 5.00 to 5.15.

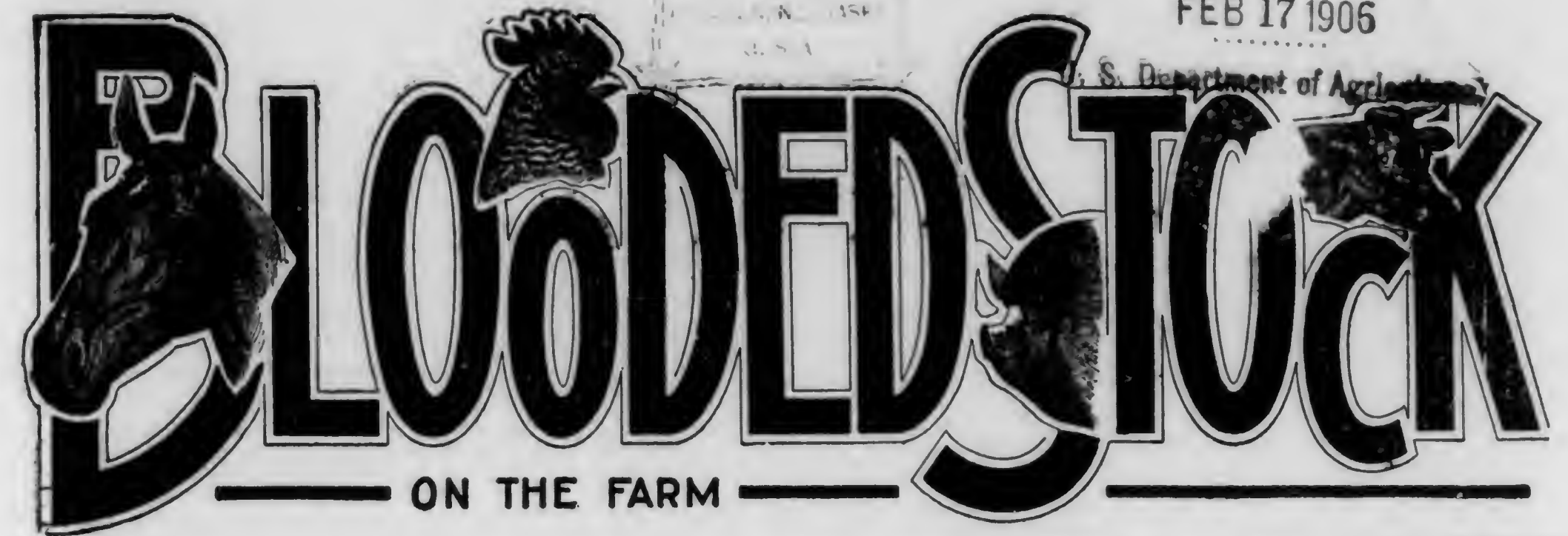
WOOD BROTHERS

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

Chicago

So. Omaha

Sioux City

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

VOL VI.

OXFORD, PA., APRIL, 1901.

No. 2

Follyfarm.

"Follyfarm" of Abington Village, Pa., which was established a few years ago by a wealthy Philadelphian, not with an idea of profit or speculation, but to own and establish a farm and make it renowned, by bringing it to the highest possible state of cultivation and excellency that can be accomplished by the liberal use of capital, dispensed with judicious and capable management.

In the stocking of Follyfarm with the different kinds of live stock, neither capital or time have been spared in the selection of the foundation stock. In starting their flock of Shropshires they imported over 100 head direct from England's most celebrated flock masters.

The selection was made by one of the largest Shropshire importers and an excellent judge of the golden-fleece beauties. It has been the aim in the past, and shall continue so, to bring the Shropshire sheep to the highest point of excellence that can be obtained by judicious mating and careful and competent shepherdism.

The engraving we use was made from a photograph taken in the field and shows the perfection that has been reached by this farm. Breeders can always find high class animals here for sale that will suit the most critical judge.

Visitors wishing to examine the flock are always welcome. Follyfarm is of easy access, either by steam railroad or by trolley cars from Philadelphia to Willow Grove, Pa.

Shorts and Pigs.

I am much surprised at the statements by Robert M. Patton and others, that shorts are not good for young pigs; yet I do not intend to dispute their statements. I have been in the habit of feeding ear corn to my sows with suckling pigs, and morning and eve

thickening the house slops and skim milk with bran and shorts, giving about the same weight of shorts as bran. I try to thicken the slop to the consistency of good gravy, feeding in moderate amounts to the sows, morning and evening. Pigs soon learn to eat corn. When they begin to exhibit a disposition to taste of the slop in the trough, I fix a pen near the feeding place so they can walk in under the bottom board. In this I put a low trough so they can reach it without climbing into it. I mix skim-milk with the shorts, making a gravy of it, and encourage them to slip into this pen and eat it, feeding lightly for some time.

Shorts for Pigs and Brood Sows.

I have noticed that several correspondents condemn the use of shorts for pigs and brood sows. As I have been feeding hogs ever since I was big enough to carry a swill pail, I will give my experience and observations along this line.

I never feed the brood sow shorts alone but use corn and oats ground a half each by measure, and I always feed sweet. When the pigs are large enough to eat, I have a creep where they can eat unmolested. I start them on shorts and a little sweet milk if I have it, but not the feedings no more than they will clean up well. A little shelled

corn is also good as they will eat it when quite small and apparently enjoy it.

When weaned they are fed shorts twice a day, mixing it just before feeding. It is not made too thin and never mixed with sour milk. I keep the barrels sweet and have never yet had a pig scour. My pigs have plenty of pasture and in connection with the shorts I feed shelled soaked corn.

I think where most feeders make a mistake in feeding shorts is in mixing in a barrel together with a lot of sour milk, and allowing part of it to remain in the barrel and sour. Possibly the barrel is not thoroughly cleaned out during the entire summer. In such a case it is no wonder the pigs are troubled with scours. When it comes to making bone and muscle, so essential in breeding animals, I have always considered shorts hard to discount.

B. A. SHAFER.

Pigs grow rapidly on skimmed milk mixed with shorts, fed fresh. Another good food is oat meal as in place of shorts with the milk. These are among the best feeds for growth in pigs.



By this means they have access to shelled corn, sow's milk, and skim-milk gravy made of shorts. Is it good or bad? Is there any well tested experiment from any one of the stations that would show this to be not a good thing to start young pigs on?

After the pigs are some size, I mix bran with the shorts in the milk, adding gradually more bran in proportion to the shorts. The pigs are absolutely wild to get to it when I feed them.

I don't know much but I want to learn. THOS. D. HUBBARD.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison Editor
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Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

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QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

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Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

More Grass For Hogs.

That grass deserves the highest rank as a bone feed for animals has not been accepted as true by corn growers generally. Corn has proven to be our handiest and cheapest fat producer and is so universally liked by all our farm stock that corn growers have readily fallen into the belief that corn is the king feed as well as the king of all grasses.

So far as I can now call to mind there is no one feed that meets all the wants of the stockman for growing and finishing his animals.

The cattlemen of the plains have not found even the rich buffalo and bunch grasses enough to put the winning finish on their cattle, breed them as they may. They can grow the frame and develop hardy feeders, but to put the finish on them they must have access to the corn cribs of the states. That grass is almost universal and ready for the young animal as soon as the mother's milk fails it shows how necessary it is in animal growth. Milk and grass furnish all the elements necessary for healthy growth of animals and if these were abundant enough we would have no need of grain to grow and fatten our farm animals.

Nature has provided these as ideal rations for animals says P. C. Holme in the Swineherd. On these there is a harmonious growth of bone, muscle and fibre that give plumpness and symmetry, as well as vigor and health.

Since these give our animals a start in life it is wise for us to appreciate their value and cease to neglect them and suddenly shift from them to dry feed and rich grain.

That grass as hog feed is coming back to its old place as a necessity for properly and profitably growing hogs, is evident from the many inquiries that come to us now how to get hog pasture where one has no clover or blue grass, pastures.

Clover has been found in the rotation of many farmers. Dairy men, wheat and corn growers have found it profitable for feed, seed and a fertilizer. Careful breeders of swine soon found the valuable substitute for the failing range of the forest and native grasses. And as farmers even on small farms could have clover in their rotation, they soon began to appreciate it so highly as feed for hogs of all ages that some began to claim it was the best succulent feed for hogs grown.

This is only a half truth. It is like the claim of the corn feeder, that corn is good enough for me. The value of any of our animals does not depend on its ability to fatten the animal quickly. If so, then corn would be our king and we need look no further. But the observing feeder and stock grower long since found the need of something more than corn or fat formers to make the most healthy and profitable animal. Successful farmers and feeder knew this before Prof. Sanborn, of Missouri, and Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, clearly demonstrated the need of other feeds than corn, to make a harmonious growth of bone, muscle and fat, and healthy vital organs.

A feed rich in protein seems to supplement corn readily. And these men, like other scientific feeders, have gone so far as to show that there is such a thing as a balanced ration and this gives growth and fat enough and health.

Fortunately nature has furnished to us all the means of balancing the rations of feed, if we will only let our animals get at them. The sow and pigs, well fed with corn or mill feed, will not be satisfied with these if we give them a chance to run to grass or clover or rape or peas or almost any patch of vegetable growth. They will spend hours hunting tid bits and succulent grass or plants, even after what we call a full feed of corn or mill feed.

They will balance the ration themselves, better than the chemist can arrange it if we will but give them a chance.

Fortunately for us who have permanent blue grass or mixed grasses, we only need to feed the grain, and the sow and pigs, or shoats will do the rest.

There is no mystery about this balanced ration; it is only natural feeding. We go wrong as soon as we defy it and shut up the animals in a pen and try to compound a ration from what we can buy at the mill or find in the corn crib. Buy all these you feel like and secure as great a variety of mill products as you may, still you fail to do the best thing so long as you neglect to supplement all these with the cooling, succulent, bulky grasses or clovers.

A good blue grass pasture furnishes the feed necessary to balance the grain ration and invites to exercise and sunshine and open pure air, all so essential that no pen feeding yet devised can equal them.

If one has no permanent pasture he can have clover in his rotation, which is the next easiest way to have range for hogs. If he can not have these then he can have rye, rape, or a mixture of oats, barley, etc., which will furnish the green bite that is a relish, an appetizer, a corrective and wholesome feed. An early sowing of oats, barley and wheat together, with a half bushel of Italian rye grass to the acre will, in average seasons furnish plenty of grazing in thirty days after sowing. The day is

past to neglect grass, or some substitute for it, in growing any kind of hogs. Our reputation as producers of wholesome food to meat consumers is at stake, and fortunately our profits are greater and losses reduced by adding grass constantly to our grain feed.

What Are Buyers' Rights?

I would like to ask through this question, "Is the buyer of Registered Poland-China hogs entitled to a pedigree when he buys at a public sale?" When he gives his note and it is accepted or pays cash and it is accepted as settlement by the seller I take the ground just as soon as a party selling at private or public sale either takes my note or cash as settlement, that I am entitled to pedigree at once. I have had trouble getting my papers and write and wait till seller sees fit to send them for same as I bought some sows to be pedigreed straight and paid cash for same according to contract and have never received them. It is a loss to me as I lost money on them. I know of other parties that have had trouble getting their papers. I would like to hear from the editor and the breeders as to their ideas on same and have it discussed.

JAMES M. KEMP,
Breeder of Poland Chinas.

Kenney, Ill.

Replying to the above a purchaser is entitled to his pedigree and any other documents to show his title to an animal purchased at public or private sale, upon the payment of same either in cash or acceptable paper, he having thus complied with his part of the contract. There is no doubt that there is much negligence shown on the part of breeders, who sell pedigreed stock or those eligible. In reality the pedigree should be made out before the sale of each animal, so as to expedite the business, the name of the purchaser only remaining to be inserted after the sale. No animal ought to be catalogued or offered, that a pedigree acceptable to the record association cannot be made out and delivered at once. The purchaser is as much entitled to this as he is to the delivery of the animal, as it is a part of the contract, and unless some exception is made at the time of the sale, it should be so delivered promptly. It is not right or just that the purchaser should be put to any trouble whatever, or hindrance or delay in securing his pedigree if he has completed his part by payment in cash or acceptable note. Sometimes a single person stands in the way of a half dozen different transactions, and it is certainly a negligence that will seriously reflect upon the reputation of the breeder so acting.—American Swineherd.

How To Strengthen the Pig's Bone.

A subscriber from Ohio reports his sows and pigs weak-boned, and asks the cause and remedy. We understand they have been in a close, board floor pen, fed on corn principally. We would advise feeding a different diet. Give them plenty of wood ashes or cob ashes, and especially charred cobs; feed them more oats and less corn. Also milk, grasses and oats, with wood ashes and charcoal, which will remedy the weak bone trouble. The experiments of Prof. W. A. Henry in this line should be studied by all breeders and feeders; it shows the feeder has it in his power to feed so as to weaken or strengthen the bone.

Cow Peas Excellent Hog Feed.

Mr. E. B. Guion, in March issue of "Blooded Stock," wants to know what we think of soja beans and cow peas for feeding hog, for growing and fattening. I had no experience with soja beans, but thoroughly tested cow peas for hogs and other stock. I know what kind of a plant soja beans are but never was desirous to try them on account of being a less forage producer than cow peas. They are both leguminous plants, and feeding value according to analysis is about the same. But cow peas will furnish many more tons green feed per acre than soja beans. I would not like to grow hogs during the summer without a good supply of this succulent green feed. Last summer was an especially dry summer, and in the months of July and August all other green forage was dry and woody, but the cow pea is a great drouth enduring plant, and was rich, green and very juicy, which my hogs and cows relished above all other feeds.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLANT.

Cow peas have been cultivated in the south at least 160 years. It is supposed the seed having been brought from India or China, and to-day its cultivation is spread to almost every state in the Union. The habit and growth of the cow pea resembles the bean, and in relationship are beans, not peas.

They are annuals, belonging to the genus Vigna, the members of which are largely represented in South Africa, and are closely related to the labials, lima and haricot beans of our gardens, as well as to the numerous cultivated or half-wild garden sorts common in tropical Asia and America, but little known to us.

The vines are very tender and soft, and will lay over when about half grown. To prevent lodging I sow Kafir corn with the peas. Kafir corn will remain green in the driest weather and the peas cannot smother it to death, and does very nicely for poles.

PLANTING AND FEEDING.

Prepare the soil the same as for corn or any other summer crop. Sow as soon as the ground is warm and no danger of frosts, say about the tenth or middle of May. I sow about one bushel cow peas and ten pounds Kafir corn per acre. You can cover the peas two inches without injury if the ground is not too wet and cold, but Kafir corn dare not be covered so thick. A good plan is to mix corn and peas together, sow broadcast and harrow in well. Some plant in drills and cultivate, but this is mostly necessary to grow for seed; for soiling purposes I prefer broadcast.

If sown as above described it will choke out all kinds of weeds, and when one foot high can start cutting. By the time I got over my patch last summer in the very driest weather I could start cutting where I first began. As soon as cut off they will shoot out and give a thicker stand than the previous one. Corn and peas will shoot forth as often as cut, until "Jack frost" appears. Cattle and hogs will not take to eating it at first, but feed a very small portion at first, so as not to get them to dislike the plant, but when they will eat it freely give all they will eat up clean. I feed lots of this green forage to my dairy and reap profitable results therefrom.

G. W. HARLACHER,
York County, Pa.

A Judge Of Hogs.

We are asked by one of our readers, who is a good judge of hogs? We have never run across anybody pretending to be a breeder that has acknowledged that he was not a first-class judge of hogs. Everybody in the business believes he is capable of judging hogs, most of them are honest in their opinion, but some of them must be woefully poor judges, especially when the hog comes from their herd. Some think that anything they raise is a good hog, while the fact is that the majority of those they raise are only medium. Some men can size a pig up quicker than others, can see their faults and short-comings more readily, and the majority of breeders who have made reputations are good judges.

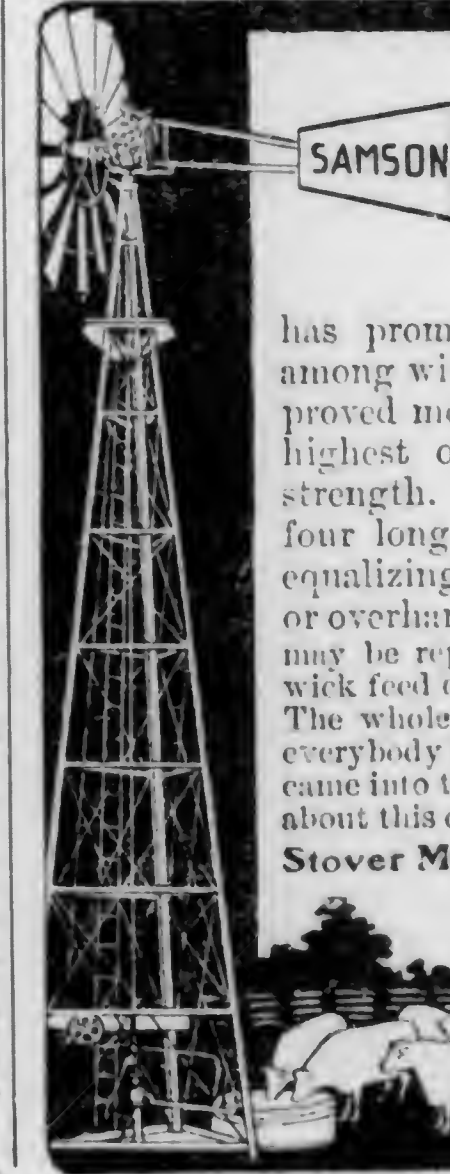
A good feeder who understands the best methods, and is painstaking, sells his corn at 75c a bushel in pork, while the poor farmer gets barely 25c.



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Two Foods That Kill Hogs.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture, in a report, says:

Wheat and Barley Beard. It not frequently happens that after hogs have been turned upon wheat and barley stubble that some will die. The symptoms which the pigs will present are quite variable. In some cases it will be an intensely sore mouth, in others it will be those of general bowel disturbance, and in a third it will be those of loud and difficult breathing. The writer has post-mortemed many such cases and found accumulations of beards in the mouth, stomach, or windpipe. A roll of beards may form and get down by the side or at the root of the tongue and penetrate the mucous membrane. The animal can not get rid of them; the parts become intensely swollen and inflamed, interfering with eating, and starvation will occur. Plugs of the beards may lodge at any point between the larynx and bronchi, producing loud, distressing breathing and coughing. The foreign body can not be removed and death takes place from suffocation. In the stomach and beards may puncture the walls. The injury may be so slight as to cause only a mild inflammation and interference with the appetite for a short time, until the beards become softened and pass on, or the inflammation may be so severe as to cause death. The trouble is one that is not amenable to treatment except in those cases in which the beard is in the mouth.

Effects of Cockle Burrs. Numerous articles have appeared in the swine breeders journals and agricultural papers indicating that young cockle burrs were poisonous to hogs and calves. While the cockle-burrs young and only three to four inches high it is very fleshy and tender, and relished by stock. The claims of poisoning of stock attracted sufficient attention that the Indiana Experiment station made a chemical examination and a feeding test to determine the poisonous properties, but in both the results were negative. The young plants, stripped of the burrs, were fed to calves, pigs, rabbits and guinea pigs. They were allowed all they would eat. In no case was any untoward effect noticed. We have been called upon to post-mortem some animals claimed to have died from such poisoning; and in all cases death was due to burrs. A few burrs would be swallowed with the young plants, and their horny prickles would irritate the stomach wall and cause inflammation, which finally terminates in death. In three cases the burrs lodged in the throat and could not be expelled.

Cow Peas in Kansas.

Aside from small plots, purely experimental, cow peas do not appear to have been grown to any considerable extent in Kansas, except by Hon. Edwin Taylor, of Wyandotte County, whose experience has been published by Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture.

A portion of Mr. Taylor's observations is given herewith:

Several of my neighbors are natives of the mountain portion of Tennessee. For years I have listened to their stories of the value of cow peas and, at last, some five years ago, I was "aggravated" by their iteration, into trying the cow-peas myself. I planted five acres of upland with them, in drills three feet apart; cultivated them well, and more than once, when they covered the ground with vines that were loaded with long pods, I felicitated myself on the way I would turn the tables, the coming spring, on the obdurate seedman who had exacted some three dollars for the seed I had planted. I had the peas all right, estimated at from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre, and now came the question of gathering them. Upon inquiry I found there was not machinery suitable for threshing them, or none available for me with my small crop, and I also found that the Tennessee plan of gathering them was by the primitive method of hand-picking them. I am told that in the South this is done at a cost of forty to fifty cents per bushel, but I could not get it done at all, for the reason that all the available pickers in the neighborhood were picking potatoes, on a scale of remuneration that made the pea harvest contemptible, even had the entire crop gone for harvesting. That was the end of my pea growing for the sake of the seed.

All the Agricultural writers were singing the praises of the cow peas, and last summer I surrendered again and gave the cow peas a second trial. I had 125 acres of potatoes that I expected to dig, and did dig, in July. If that field had laid undisturbed for a few weeks after digging, it would have been covered with weeds and grasses. The prospect of finding, via the pea-vine route, a threefold attraction—cutting—grew upon me until I procured seed for the entire tract.

I planted the first section, about ten acres, the fifth of July, with a two-horse corn-planter, for want of a better implement, straddling the rows in such a way as to make the pea rows just twice as thick as corn rows would be, or to be exact, twenty-two inches apart. The peas came up quickly, were well harrowed when about four inches high, had no other cultivation, grew rapidly, but kept company with a good many weeds. We pushed the potato digging and neglected the pea planting, so that when we were done digging two thirds of the field was yet to sow, the ground hard and dry. About half was broadcast; the other half planted with the corn-planter. It was August 10 before we finished. On the broadcast sowing fully one and one half bushels of seed to the acre was used; on the portion put in with the planter, about half a bushel per acre, and on that portion also, was the best yield. The seed in the first instance cost (\$1.50 per bushel) \$2.25 per acre; in the second 75 cents. About five acres of the portion put in with the planter did not have the rows doubled, thus giving an opportunity for cultivation. It was gone over twice with a wheel cultivator, and the resulting crop, so much stronger and ranker than any of the rest, convinced me that, on rich ground, the peas should be sown in rows wide enough apart to admit of thorough cultivation; "rows about

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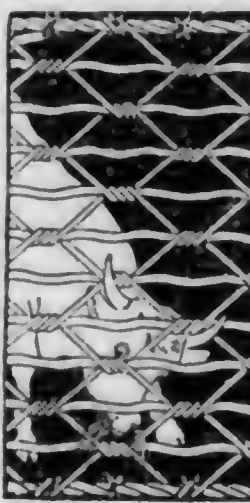
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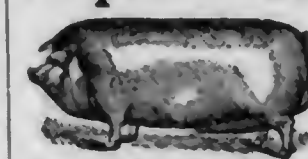


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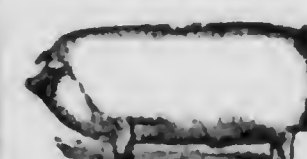
An Illinois farmer said that after harvest he had fully 200 bushels of lawn cuts on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fence around the field would not turn hogs. Figure the loss for yourself. He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the Kitchman-Woven Wire Coiled Spring Fence, and the value would have gone a long way towards paying cost of the fence. With the Duplex Machine any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking. KITCHMAN BROS. Box 217, Muncie, Ind.

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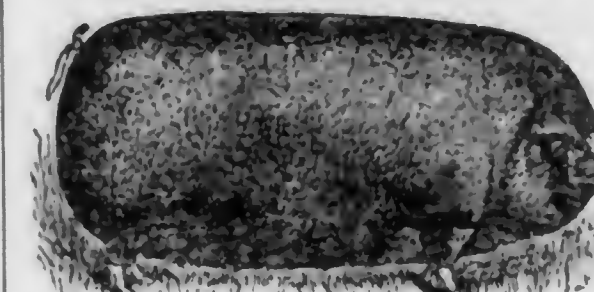
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C. E. MORRISON, - OXFORD, PA.

thirty inches" is the memorandum in my note-book. The saving in seed over broadcast sowing will much more than pay for cultivation, while the yield, judging from one year's operations, will be considerably increased.

The peas were on both sides of the farm road and I frequently drove down through them, as the summer wore on, to see them grow. One of the Tennessee neighbors referred to was with me one day and remarked, "you will be surprised to see how loose the soil will be here next summer."

The first week in September, I cut a few loads of peas and ran them through the cutter to "seal" the ensilage which we had just finished putting up. It served the purpose the best of anything I ever used. One bin of the silo was opened the last of October, in which there was no loss. One bin, opened February 23, shows some mould on top but less than I was prepared for, from previous experience. The cows were now (September 6) getting a full feed of corn ensilage, but they took hold of a trial load of green pea-vines so greedily that from this time on until frost—that "untimely frost," the first of October—they had all they would eat. Their relish for it is evidenced by the fact that they preferred it to the ensilage. In a few days the output of milk went up from sixty gallons per day to seventy gallons. We fed the peas green, dried, and half dried. The cows seemed indifferent to the preparation, so long as the supply was ample. Not only was there the increase of milk noted, but the success of thrift in the animals themselves was most apparent.

After the frost and leaves fell and the stalks withered up, no longer worth bothering with to feed cows, they were turned under to feed potatoes.

I had two varieties, the Whippoorwill and the Clay. The first named is the earlier variety; it makes less vines and more peas than the latter. There were more or less peas on most of the vines we fed. Nothing was weighed, but I guess the yield to have been around three tons of dry vines and peas per acre. A few stalks of the Whippoorwill, planted July 5, not cut, had matured their pods the latter part of September.

My conclusions are:

First, the Whippoorwill pea, planted in rows thirty inches apart and well cultivated, will make fine feed in sixty days and ripen a full crop of seed in eighty days, and the Clay will follow on some fifteen days later.

Second, that so long as they can be hauled from the field they are about the finest cow feed known, and I see no reason why, when dried thoroughly, they might be treated as other hay and retain the value.

Third, if, when I have farmed that field another year, I had that my Tennessee friends are vindicated as to the increased fertility and productivity of the soil from the cultivation of this legume as fully as they have been respecting its value for feeding cows, then I shall want to add my mite to a subscription for a monument to the man who invented cow peas.

Over and over it must be urged that a too exclusive feeding of corn to hogs, and especially to young, growing hogs, tends to weak bones and muscles. Corn is the greatest finishing food.

Pork Outlook.

Editor Blooded Stock:

The high prospect for the coming year stimulates the raising of more hogs. Many men who have not paid much attention to swine raising are now going into it, judging from the many letters that I get.

Now one word of caution (although the writer has pigs to sell and likes to sell them). Don't start too fast in the business, one had better take great pains in procuring the best. And only get a few to start with and let the business grow with you. A new man in the business of breeding thoroughbred swine can not expect to get as well as the old breeder who has secured a reputation as a breeder and breeding good stock the beginner's stock might be ever so good but people don't know it. You have got to show it to the public, first by your stock next by judicious advertising. By this I do not want a small advertisement in some cheap paper, but a good space large

enough to attract attention and state plainly what you have to offer for sale.

When you have once placed your advertisement don't expect the first issue to get overwhelmed with orders, and if you don't hear from it set down and write to the editor saying that the paper is no good and stop your advertisement. The first time your advertisement appears people will notice it but they will say, that is a new man, we won't buy from him, the next time they look it over more closely saying I guess he must be in it for good, but we don't know him and out of curiosity may write to see who you are, just as you would start talking to a stranger upon being first introduced for placing your advertisement in a paper is only introducing yourself to the public. The third time it runs you can expect to get some inquiries, and if the impression you make on this stranger is good you can expect to sell some pigs; remember the impression must be that of honesty, that you are a man that will do as you agree to and lastly that you have good stock to offer at reasonable prices. You must not expect the paper you advertise in to make the sales you must do that

yourself the paper will bring your buyers but you must make the bargains.

Not long since I got a letter from a man saying he saw my advertisement in such a paper, and upon taking it up I found that I had not used the paper to advertise in for four years and it made me a splendid sale. The man came to see me and I was anxious to know how he remembered my advertisement so long and I asked him, why he says, we bind our papers and upon looking over it I ran across your advertisement and it at once seemed like renewing an old acquaintance as I had so often seen your name, and I at once wrote you.

I frequently get lots of such letters and mostly good customers, so we have no way of knowing the value of an advertisement.

An other instance that now comes to my mind was a letter from a man saying he saw my advertisement in such a paper and wanted prices upon looking it up found that I had never used the paper mentioned. I wrote the man giving him prices and advised him to come and see my herd. He came and I asked him about my advertisement. Well he said the paper that he took was wrapped in a paper, the wrapper having

It Stands to Reason

That There Is Money Saved in Buying Direct from the Manufacturer.

The profits between the manufacturer and consumer are large. We Save You These Profits. We are the largest manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively. For 28 years we have conducted business on this plan. We guarantee to give you much better quality for the same money, or the same quality for less money than the dealer, jobber or supply agent.

We Ship Anywhere for Examination and Comparison, Guaranteeing Safe Delivery. We have No Agents.

We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. Our Large Catalog shows every Vehicle and Harness we make and gives prices. IT'S FREE.

Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manfg. Co.
W. B. PRATT, Sec'y. ELKHART, INDIANA.



When visiting advertisers mention this paper.

ad on it, thus you see another customer just from a wrapper on a paper, thus I might go on and mention a score of just such things that has proved the value of an ad.

JAMES FISHER, Eastman, Wis.

Feeding Tamworth Pigs.

January 9, 1900, the writer selected three pure bred Tamworth pigs about sixteen weeks old—one boar, two sows. During experiments boar was castrated, setting him back for a few days. The pigs weighed 93, 91, 61 pounds. April 16, pigs were disposed of and weighed 203, 207, 175 pounds, making a total gain of 340 pounds. During the 97 days feeding they were fed 581 pounds corn, whole, 643 pounds fine middlings, a gain of 340 pounds for 1,224 pounds of feed, or 100 pounds gain for 360 pounds feed. Nothing was fed besides slop from house, and water. No milk was fed at any time, not even in slop. The corn cost 35c per bushel, and the middlings \$16 per ton.

Total cost of feed, \$9.10; cost of gain per pound .0268. Considering the time of year, and also that the pigs were in good condition at beginning of experiment, the results are favorable to the Tamworth ability to make gain economically.

Balanced Ration.

This is the season of the year when the much talked of balanced ration can be used to advantage.

In the growing season when the grasses are accessible for pasturage, it supplies the balance it is the great evenner up. It not only balances, it regulates; furthermore, it is the least expensive. It is that which cheapens the price of the pork product, and it is that which adds to the profit of hog raising.

This season of the year you even up the corn ration with oats or potatoes or some root crop. Many farmers are finding sugar beets an excellent balance for a grain ration. The man with the dairy has little trouble in find a well-balanced ration in grain, as the by-product of the dairy is a superior balancer. The hogs will relish it, and it will be a highly beneficial feed if frequently mixed with charred cobs or charcoal, while it contributes to strength of bone as well as aids the stomach.

No iron rule can be laid down for a balanced ration that will be most profitable for every farmer. Each farmer will have to use that which he can best obtain, as one of the features of profit is economy in using that which he produces. Of course, in some instances, farmers can produce that which will sell at a price that would obtain a greater amount of other kinds of food that it would serve a like purpose, because of the relative difference in prices. In a case of this kind, it will be only good sense to make the exchange.

This is the season of year when farmers should exercise considerable thought in reference to the feed given their herds.

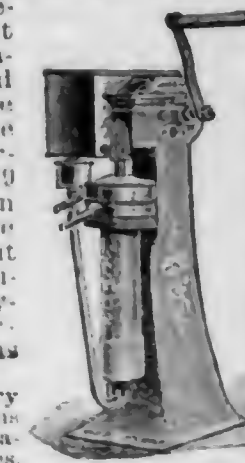
One of the substitutes for grass, in the winter season, is clover hay, cut

when in bloom, or alfalfa, millet cut early, and Hungarian, while their cost is unquestionably cheap.

Sharples' Tubular Cream Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator, we will loan you one for trial free of cost. Though hundreds of our latest have gone on trial, not one has been returned. The truth is, they give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier (former capacity doubled with less driving power) and are entirely simple, safe and durable.

Separator improvements come fast here. These new machines are far ahead of anything else known. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubulars" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made. Other agents will try and draw comparisons between their new machines and our old ones, but don't let them. Have a trial of a "Tubular" Dairy Separator, they are double the money's worth. Free book "Business Dairying" and catalogue No. 104 Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



MANGE CURE

NO FRAUD. HORSES, CATTE OR DOGS.

R. LAMBERT, Breeder of Chester White Swine, Scotch Collies, Pit Games. REED CITY, MICH.

GUERNSEY CATTLE, HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGHbred

POULTRY. J. M. McCAMANT,

Village Farm. New London, Chester Co., Pa.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIES

Gold Dust, Sefton Hero and Welsbourne Wonder Strains. Also Registered

Chester White & Poland China

SWINE

stock on hand and for sale. Inspection invited.

HODGSON BROS.,

NEW LONDON, PA.

PROTECTION BLOOD FROM THE OLD HOG HIMSELF



PROTECTION 3549, the highest-priced Chester White ever sold at either private or public sale, with more prize-winning sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters than any other living Chester White Boar. A few Fine Glits sired by this great boar weighing 250 to 300 pounds each, bred for May and June farrow.

H. E. FLOOD

WARRENTON, LAKE CO., ILL.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive.

Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address:

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

ALTON, ILLS.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.



Raising Kafir-Corn.

In the recent Quarterly Report of the Kansas Department of Agriculture is a most excellent article on Kafir-corn, prepared by J. G. Haney, of the State Agricultural College, upon the request of Secretary F. D. Coburn. The subject is treated thoroughly by a gentleman whose learning and special experience give not only interest but authority to his remarks, in part, as follows:

In planting Kafir-corn, the seed is generally satisfactory in all sections, and is the favorite, as it takes less work, lets the roots deeper, is more easily tended, and resists dryness better. The listing should be hardly as deep as for corn. The rows should be about three feet apart, and the seed four to eight inches apart in the row.

For surface planting, fall plowing is favored by some and has its merits, as the soil which has been exposed to the weather during the winter has more available plant food in it than the soil deeper down. All crops start and grow faster on fall plowing for this reason. But the two great drawbacks to fall plowing are always present: the blowing of the loose soil, and the weeds, which thrive best on fall plowing. Where these two objections are not present, a good disking or fall plowing furnishes an ideal seed bed.

Spring plowing should not be done until time to plant—let the weeds get all the start they will, and the discouragement given by late plowing does much toward holding them in check for the season. The plowing should be deep—deeper than is necessary to turn the ground well and cover the trash. A very essential feature in the preparation of the seed bed is to compact the soil as soon as it is plowed, so as to hold the moisture on the surface; for this purpose we use a surface packer, but any implement that will accomplish the same results may be used. The plowed soil should not be left as smooth as the surface as when a roller is used, nor as fine as an ordinary harrow would leave it. A disk run nearly straight, harrowing with a heavy harrow, or rolled and then harrowed, is a great deal better than leaving it just as the plow left it. The seed should be given this treatment when it is plowed. The press drill is an excellent implement for planting, and on some days that the land is plowed the press wheels are left on; the drill is a very good packer and assists toward desired results.

Moderate crowding tends to lengthen the stalk and shorten the head, while wider planting shortens and thickens the stalk and lengthens the head. For hay or fodder it should be planted close, and the greatest yield may be secured by broadcasting or putting in with a wheat drill, set to sow one and a half bushels of wheat per acre, which will put in practically the same quantity of Kafir-corn seed. For grain, the rows should be three to four feet apart, and the seed from four to eight inches apart in the row. For western planting six to seven pounds per acre will be all the seed required, while for eastern planting ten to twelve pounds per acre will give the best results for grain.

Any drill or drill planters adapted to such small seeds may be used, and will

drop them the proper distance apart. Perhaps the best and most practical is the ordinary grain drill. As the rows should be thirty to thirty-six inches apart, the holes may be stopped by tucking a piece of pasteboard over all except those that will plant the rows the proper distance. On a eleven-hole drill, by stopping all but the outside holes and the middle one, the rows will be thirty inches apart; or by arranging a thirteen-hole drill the same the rows will be thirty-six inches apart, providing the distance between the shoes is six inches.

Kafir-corn, having a rather low vitality and growing slowly after starting, should not be planted until after the ground is well warmed and there is no danger of frost. It comes properly after corn planting, there being no hurry until the last week in May. But it should be in early enough to have plenty of time to ripen before frost. Ordinarily it takes about 125 days to mature seed, but if a dry spell comes the Kafir corn goes into a trance, so to speak, and is revived by the next rain and continues to grow as if nothing had happened, except that it is a few weeks later; hence it is well to have planted early enough to give time for a nap if necessary.

As in all crops, it is essential that good seed be planted as a first requisite to a high yield and a good stand. Kafir-corn heats very often, heats very often when sowed in a dry place, especially if the sack is closely woven and there is some dust in the seed. Hence, seed that is not fresh or new is risky and should not be trusted. It may even sprout in a germinating pan and yet have a low vitality that would give a poor stand. It is always risky to trust seed that has been stored in any quantity in a close bin, for if threshed early or late there is a possibility of its having heated enough to impair or destroy its germinating power.

In cultivating, the same results are to be secured as in the cultivation of any other crop, namely, to keep the soil in the best possible condition for the best growth. Weeds must be destroyed; an earth mulch, or the surface of the soil, kept in such a condition as to prevent evaporation and take in all the moisture possible when the rains come. Many of the Kafir-corn roots run near the surface, so it is very injurious to cultivate deeply after the corn has reached any considerable size. Spring-toothed cultivators are the best to use, and if the rows are thirty inches apart two rows may be cultivated at a time, as it is not necessary to run close to the rows and destroy all the weeds, using large shovels if necessary. With listed ground the furrows should only be filled by cultivation. In all cases it is best to leave the land as nearly level as possible. After the plants are three inches high they will stand almost any amount of harrowing, and this may be continued until eight inches high.

Kafir corn remains green until frost and the seed does not shatter; so, it grain is the only consideration, there is no great hurry to harvest; it can stand until after frost and the stalk is dry. But generally the fodder is a consideration, as well as the grain, and then the problem is to cut when the best results from both may be obtained. The longer the fodder stands the harder and less palatable it becomes, while if cut too early the best yield of grain is not secured. After the grain is hardened so that it is difficult to mash between the thumb and finger, and there is little

moisture apparently in the seed, there will be very little shrinkage in the grain. This would perhaps be called "just past the hard-dough stage." If cut earlier the fodder will be better feed, but there will be a considerable shrinkage in the grain.

One thing that has kept this crop from being more generally raised is the problem of harvesting. There are a number of methods and they all have their merits. If the fodder is desired for feed it is perhaps best to cut stalk and all and leave it in the shock until dry. The best machine for accomplishing this is the corn-binder, which leaves it in bundles of convenient sizes for handling, and the fodder is held together. The common method, however, is to cut with a mower, and the crop should be left to cure well before raking. Ordinarily it is put into large shocks or small ricks containing from a ton to three tons each. This is done with a hay gatherer, "buck-rake," or "go-devil," and saves a great deal of handling. It keeps in excellent condition when treated this way and can be hauled when needed. It is ready to harvest for hay in about 105 days after planting, and this should be before frost, as freezing while green is detrimental; besides the hay will not cure well in cool weather, and it is essential that it be as perfectly cured as possible.

See the Great Envelope Offer on page 14.

SCOTT'S PERFECT SWING-ING & SELF-CLOSING COW STANCHIONS

Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular.

B. C. SCOTT
200 Beach Street,
Bridgeport, Conn.

SALZER'S SEEDS RICH! WILL MAKE YOU RICH!

Billion & Grass.
Marvelous grass, wonderful for all soil, every condition, every state in the Union. Will yield 12 tons of rich hay and lots and lots of pasture besides. "What is it?" "It's the heaviest yielding grass this side of the stars; will make you rich. First crop 6 weeks after sowing. Everybody is asking: 'What is it?' Catalogue tells."

Combination Corn.
Greatest golden yellow dent corn of the age. Seed dirt cheap. Will make you rich to plant. Will revolutionize corn growing.

Speltz, Rape and Peasoot.
Three perfect foods. Speltz yields 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre; Rape 20 tons green food and 10 tons of perfect food per acre.

Bromus Inermis.
Greatest permanent grass of the century. Nothing like it on earth to-day and we have secured the world for its equal. 4 to 7 tons of hay per acre.

Vegetable Seeds.
Largest growers. Union seed 60c lb.

For 10c Stamps
and this Notice, we mail big illustrated Seed Catalog and 10 grain samples, including above, also Speltz (50 bu. per A.), Rape (20 bu. per A.), Rape, Barley (175 bu. per A.), Peasoot, etc. worth \$10 for stamps.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

Corrected.

We here will give our readers a copy of a letter written by M. W. Savage to the North Carolina Board of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of a copy of your Bulletin, Vol. 21, No. 12, and we are very much surprised to see that you have classified "International Stock Food" as a food product in the feeding sense of that word. Now gentlemen, the writer is a practical stock raiser, also a druggist, and we certainly would not be foolish enough to make the ridiculous claim that "International Stock Food" was a preparation to feed like corn or oats.

If you had one of our packages you must have seen that it is put up in three pound boxes and fed in tablespoonfuls to be mixed with the regular grain feed. Your chemist must have known that it was only a Condition Powder, and fed for its medicinal effect alone. No sane man would offer a food product to be fed in tablespoonful doses. The farmers of this country are intelligent enough not to believe that a food product is to be fed in tablespoonful doses.

We have never claimed anything but a medicinal preparation, and as proof of this will say that we have paid the United States government \$35,000 since the war tax law was passed, as a medicinal tax. Would we be foolish enough to pay a medicinal tax on a food preparation and thereby lose \$35,000? We enclose one of our late advertisements simply to show you that we sell on a medicinal claim and not on a food claim.

We claim to do an honorable business and we guarantee to refund money to any feeder if International Stock Food does not do what we claim. We will pay any man \$100 in cash if we ever refuse to live up to our guarantee which is printed on every label. If it fulfills our claim then it makes the farmers more money. We refer you to any of the leading farm journals, and we are sure that if you will give this matter careful consideration you will admit that you have not treated us fairly in your Bulletin, because your statement leads people to believe that we are selling on a Food claim when we are not. We claim that it helps to fatten stock when mixed with the regular grain feed because it is a great aid to digestion and assimilation.

You also have not treated us fairly in the analysis because there are several errors in your statement. The principal ingredient that we use and of which we are the largest buyers in the United States, you have not even mentioned. We do not think that we deserve such treatment at your hands. We are a strong believer in Agricultural Colleges and a higher education for farmers, but we do think that every man is entitled to simple justice. We believe you will admit that you should have given us a chance to present our side of the matter before publishing and circulating a statement that will be injurious to our business with people who have not used our preparation because they will not know our true claim. Several Colleges have written us and asked if we claimed

a Food product, and in this way have given us a chance to explain just what we do claim and guarantee, or money refunded. You will pardon us for suggesting that this would have been a fairer way for you to have treated us.

Yours very truly,
INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.

Questions and Answers.

Petersburg, Va., March 28, 1901.
Editor Blooded Stock:
How many pounds of mangels are equal to 1000 pounds of wheat bran? The bran that I speak of is known with us as fine feed for brood sows. What is the best winter squash for fattening hogs and how should they be fed? Resp.

James Tench.
One pound of wheat bran is worth about twelve pounds of mangels, according to analysis, but as one must feed some coarse feed the mangels, rutabagas, beets and artichokes are a stronger and richer feed than any of the other roots. We would feed middlings instead of bran—Ed.

Editor Blooded Stock:
I wish to ask this question: "Is there more money in raising hogs and selling them at 100 pounds each, or keeping them till they weigh 200 to 300 pounds?" Ira Becker.

We always thought it well to get pigs off when about six to seven months old, and about 200 pounds, but the prices and indications of the market would guide us very much.—Ed.

Rochester, Ind., Mar. 15.
Editor Blooded Stock:
I see in the March issue, under the head "Questions and Answers," where someone said he had a Poland-China sow bred to an Improved Chester White boar that farrowed eleven pigs that weighed twenty-five pounds. I had an Improved Chester White sow bred to the great Chester White boar, Happy Medium 619, that farrowed fourteen pigs, weight at birth twenty-eight pounds for litter.

See our envelope offer on page fourteen.

Cash For Your Farm
Residence or Business Property may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my successful plan.
W. M. OSTRANDER
1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$5.00 BOX RAIN COAT
This Regular \$5.00 Waterproof MACKINTOSH for \$2.75.
Send no money. Cut this ad. out and send to us. State your height, weight, state number of inches around body taken over vest, under coat, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your nearest express office and if exactly as represented, the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any \$5.00 coat on the market, pay the agent our special manufacturers' price \$2.75 and express charges.
THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine heavy cloth; full length, double breasted, Sargent velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof, sewed and cemented seams, and guaranteed waterproof. Suitable for both rain or overcoat and guaranteed the greatest bargain ever offered by us or any other house. Write for free samples of Men's Mackintoshes, from \$1.50 up, and guaranteed bicycle tires, from \$2.50 up. We can save you money. Address
H. S. DILLER & CO., 305 Dearborn St., Chicago
(H. S. Diller & Co. are thoroughly reliable)—Editor.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES
PROTECTION blood, Choice November Sow Pigs, Spring Pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Brood, deep, smooth and growthy. Stock recorded and prices right. Send here for what you want.
L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

THE BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM OF CHESTER WHITES
March and April Farrow, First class breeding. Good quality. Guaranteed as represented and prices right.
CHARLES T. FORREST, BRANDYWINE MANOR, (Chester Co.) PA.

ENON SIDE HERD OF Impr'd Chester Whites
Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families are on top. Spring Pigs of the above and other fine strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Also 3 good Nov. Boars of Protection, 16 to 1 Cross. Send in your order to
D. W. SHELLABARGER, ENON, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITES & POLAND CHINAS
2 Extra Chester White Boars, ready for service, 6 mos. old, will weigh 200 lbs. or over, 1 Sow, bred, due to farrow in May. Now is the time to order extra Spring Pigs in both Chester White and Poland Chinas, bred from as choice Boars and Sows as can be found in any herd. The best of blood and individuals. Will be pleased to hear from you before purchasing elsewhere. Bronze Turkey Eggs
C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.

CHESTER WHITE... SWINE & ANGORA GOATS
For sale. I am looking orders for April and May farrow to be shipped when 3 months old. Sired by King 638, and he by Model 568; and out of such sows as Queen 1018 sired by S. H. Todd 523 and others as good. I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.
W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA. (Butler Co.)

O! SAY NEIGHBOR
If you want a nice and an immense CHESTER WHITE PIG go to
J. E. MUSSELMAN, R. R. No. 1, Plainfield, Ill.
He treats all his hogs by Ridgway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also fine, Shropshire, Sheep and B. P. Rock Poultry.

FOR SALE !!!
PEDIGREED IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolific. Finishing in blood to the most noted stock producers and State Fair winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog fever in these.
ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

Seed Success.

Farmers, planters, gardeners and florist all over the country have learned to look forward with the confident expectation of finding something unusually good when the annual seed catalogue of H. W. Buckbee, of Rockford, Ill. appears. The new catalogue for 1901 will not disappoint them for it excels in variety of seeds offered and in general make-up even Mr. Buckbee's former catalogues.

It is a veritable guide for the planter to cause the public to know that the seeds have been sold, that they can be depended upon and that the descriptions in the catalogue are true. The cover of the book is graced by a handsome picture, the new beautiful Jackman Clematis, a hardy, continuous bloomer of early growth, a single plant sometimes producing as many as 5,000 blossoms. Among the specialties for which Mr. Buckbee is having the largest demands this year are the famous Quaker Oats, the hardiest and healthiest oats in existence, free from rust and a wonderful yielder; his celebrated Great Liberty Field Corn, (first introduced last year), a world beater in



CUT RATES on all varieties of PRIZE POULTRY, PIGEONS and H. RES. Eggs for hatchling 20 for ONE DOLLAR

Fine Catalogue 4c. circular free

JOHN D. SOUDER, Telford, Pa.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS



Large frame, heavy boned birds, toms will weigh up to 23 lbs. Poullets 17 lbs. some scored stock for sale. White Plymouth Rock, stay white kind; L. B. Brahma, large, well-marked Cockerels, Pekin Ducks, White Guinea Fowls.

A FEW HIGH-BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, left July and Sept. Farrow. Pairs not skin. Send for circular and mention B. S. Box 101.

J. F. DONOVAN WARREN ILL.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered to express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (nurslings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated for express.

Hermanville Farm,

J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.

almost every section where corn is grown; Buckbee's Great Western White Dent; the famous Rocky Ford Musk Melon; Buckbee's Mastadon Mangel, and other standard varieties which have been thoroughly tested and proved money makers. The list is too long to give here. Send for this 132 page book and find "the key of success." Address H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill. In writing don't forget to mention this paper.

Prices for Breeding Hogs.

A great many young breeders write that they cannot get the big prices that are quoted by other breeders, and ask the reason. It is not easy to give a wholesale answer; it would require an answer especially for each case, as it is quite likely there would be different reason in each case. It seems to be a common mistake with young breeders

KANSAS P. CHINAS AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City fairs. All three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair hogs, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sold Fall pigs at from \$11 to \$20 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN.

FOR SALE.—POLAND CHINA SOWS.

Bred for Spring farrow. Eggs for hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, 5 cts. each. Silver Duck wing Games, \$2 per 15. A few Games and Toulouse Geese for sale yet.

SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

County Line Herd of Poland Chinas

and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale in three different strains: good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas

FOR SALE.—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilts bred to show Boars. Growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

BARGAINS IN POLAND CHINAS

Choice Gilts bred for March and April litters. Two fine large last April litters are tested breeders. Also choice lot of last Fall Pigs either sex. Can furnish pairs or trios no kin. Prices right for quick sale. J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio.

WEST VA STOCK & POULTRY FARM

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. S. NELSON, Boaz, W. Va., Prop's.



REGISTERED
POLAND CHINAS.

..... AND.....

PURE-BRED

POULTRY.....

YOUNG BROOD SOWS AND MALES, READY FOR SERVICE, FOR SALE AT PRICES within reach of any farmer. The leading families of the Poland China Breed are represented in our herd.—the Gold Medals, Hind Off, Sunshine, Protection, Tecumseh, U. S. PRACTICAL BREEDS OF POULTRY B. P. Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, C. I. Games, Black Langshires, Pekin Ducks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Eggs in season. Write us and mention BLOODED STOCK. Address

A. I. SPENCER, PARKERSBURG, W. VIRGINIA.

Farm on Ohio River, 6 miles from Parkersburg.

Greenwood Valley Herd of Thoroughbred Stock & POULTRY



FOR SALE

Registered A. J. C. C. Jerseys, Poland Chinas, O. I. C's, Chester Whites. Pure bred Barred P. Rocks and "Buff" " " 13 eggs, \$1.50 or 100 eggs \$3.00 Pure bred White Guineas, \$1.00 per 13 eggs.



I am sold out of Fall Stock except 4 or 5 head. I have several litters of fine Pigs now 5 to 6 weeks old. I am booking orders daily. Send your order early. I now have pigs in 21 different States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigree always furnished. I have been sick for over four weeks. Have a number of pedigrees that I will write at once. Customers please excuse the delay.

P. K. Patterson, (R. F. D.) Millville, Pa.

Do You Need Choice Blood?
Do You Want The Best?

You cannot afford any other kind. It is the best that pays. We can furnish you with first-class

Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey Swine, Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Sheep, Poultry

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock. If you will leave your order in our hands we can please you. The best way is to allow us a reasonable amount of time. Often we have the stock, other times we can better serve you by waiting on younger stock to develop, as in the case of Pigs 2 months old. We have the facilities for finding such animals as you may be in need of that the average breeder does not have. Your order placed with us will have the benefit of our 20 years experience. Our prices are reasonable, considering the quality of stock, etc., and that we assure customers. Address

Associated Breeders, Oxford, Pa.

C. E. MORRISON, MANAGER

to expect right at the start to get as good prices as breeders who have been in the business for a good many years, and established a reputation for producing high class stuff. They seem to have the opinion, especially if they get the individuality and development up to a high standard, that they ought to be able to get just as high prices as anybody. In one sense it would look as if they ought to, but when you come to consider the skillful breeder of years of experience, a pedigree from this man is more valuable than unknown breeder. Again, a great many think, that if they pay \$50 for a sow to a prominent breeder they ought to get a least \$40 or \$50 for her pigs if they were good ones. It is a common experience that it takes time to establish high prices generally with a good breeder. He must work his way up, and cannot expect to jump at once along-side of the old experienced breeder. A young breeder writes: "My stock does not seem to go as fast as it ought to," seeming to think that all they had to do was to make an offer, and everybody would be crowding around them until it was all gone. He said: "I am offering to sell them at about half their worth, \$25 each, bred."

We wrote him that we considered that a good price; that we knew of a number of old breeders, who were counted skillful, that would be only too glad to sell all their good ones every year at \$25, and be well satisfied. While the price of a few may go up to \$50, and one now and then to \$100 or over, a great number of them will be around \$25, and perhaps lower. Young breeders must not let their anticipations go too high, but struggle to get the quality and put them in good condition, then get the strains for which there is a demand, and the pigs will go at fair prices. Treat every customer so that you can hold him. That is the way to build up the business. Don't do your business in such a way that you have to find a new customer every time you want to sell a pig.

Every dairyman finds a profit from his herd in consuming and turning into money the bi-product of the dairies.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd

Chester White Swine. Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herd in the county. An 1 also Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

Write for catalogue. J. A. DOERR, SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE.

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 as fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.
BREEDER OF CHESTERS

Sugar Beets.

This crop is becoming quite general in many parts of the United States. The State of Michigan is, so far, the banner sugarcroping State of the Union, with its nine factories. In Canada, a factory at Quebec, has done good work, and just now the province of Ontario is beginning, through legislative invitation, with promise of a bonus from the provincial government, to grow sugar beets next year on a comparatively large scale. In Prince Edward Island a good many were grown the past year for purposes of chemical analysis, preparatory to erecting a large factory in the province the present year.

But it is not for its sugar contents that I now speak of the sugar beet, but for its feeding value, for swine in particular. The sugar beet contains from 18 to 20 percent nutritive dry matter, and if the crop only reaches one-half the weight of the mangel or turnip it is still valuable, as it contains double the nutrition of these roots. For feeding brood sows in winter no food excels it, and scarcely any grain is needed. A sow in pig will winter well on raw sugar beets. Several large hog breeders grow them for this purpose alone. Another essential quality of the sugar beet is its keeping qualities. I will keep in good condition till July and August, while turnips and mangels will become rotten mush. For this reason farmers growing sugar beets should endeavor to keep them for spring feeding, in the months of April and May for dairy cows, and for boiling right through the summer months, till August, for fattening hogs and for sows with litters. At the O. A. C. they grow two acres of sugar beets each year for their spring and summer feeding. They feed them at Guelph up to the time the new crop is fit for use. This attitude of the sugar beet, then, is worthy of consideration, and no farmer who keeps cows or pigs but should grow a few of these beets this spring. It is no wise to start in growing a crop on a large scale of which the farmer is not familiar. Better begin small first. There is no secret about growing sugar beets any more than there is about growing swedes or mangels, unless the fact that the rows may be nearer together, and also nearer together in the row. Sow plenty of seed, not less than twelve pounds per acre, and sow moderately early. Try a half acre anyway.

J. A. MACDONALD.

Why The Pigs Root.

What makes the pig root? It is the hog's nature and nature only has provided them with not only the propensity, but the implement to indulge it. As the wants of the animal are supplied without rooting, the portion of the pigs becomes less suitable to the purpose, as all the improved breeds are shortening up in the nose and snout. Hogs root for worms and tubers or grass roots. These not only aid as a ration of maintenance, but as a regulator and conditioner of the system. The desire to root at the present time is a symptom usually that the stomach demands something that it is not receiving. Hogs that are fed on dry corn or grain feed develop this desire for rooting. Constipation is another cause for rooting, as the hog endeavors to secure that which will relieve it. To prevent this condition we would feed plenty of charcoal or wood ashes, also little oil meal, to get them into proper condition. An animal that forms the habit of rooting will root regardless of demands. It is as hard to break them

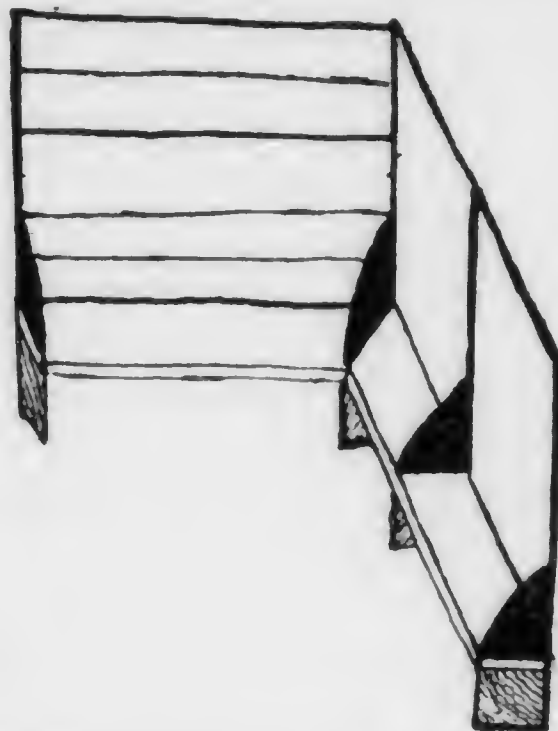
of the habit as it is the chewing of tobacco in the human race, and the only way to prevent the use of the snout.

Cow Stanchions.

We call attention to an article which is of particular interest to our readers and that is the cow stanchion. It is one of the ways of tying cattle that every farmer should have placed in his barn. The time saved, say nothing of the danger a person is in tying and the small costs of placing them in barns should appeal to every cattle owner. We advise our readers to look up the ad of B. C. Scott, Bridgeport, Conn., and write him for prices.

A Model Breeding Pen.

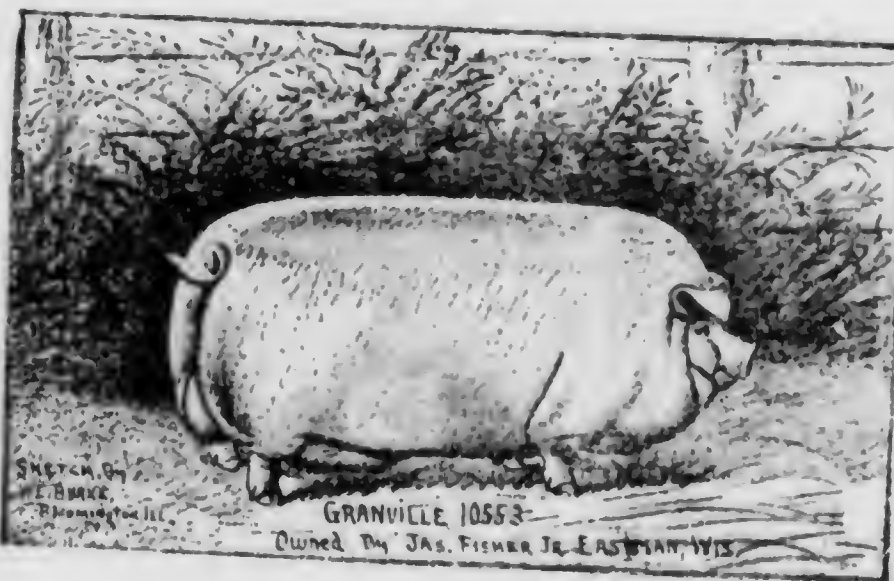
We herewith present to our readers a view of how the farrowing pens should be arranged so as to prevent the sow from crowding her pigs and laying on them.



The illustration shows a board around the pen, about ten inches from the floor, and should be about eight to ten inches wide. This board must be securely fastened down so as to prevent being rooted up, and a close study of the illustration will show anyone how to put this safeguard in any pen securely. In the first place the pen should be 8x10 feet, or as near it as convenient. A great number of pigs are lost on account of the farrowing pen being too small.

A \$3000 Book Free.

On another page of this issue is offered to every reader of Blooded Stock a



copy of one of the greatest books on live stock that has reached us for a long time. The original engraving cost \$3000. This book can be had by answering four questions. We hope that our readers will avail themselves of this opportunity and write to the International Food Company at once.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

Good Service Boms and Spring Pigs in pairs not akin at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON,
Box 17
NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Berkshires & Yorkshires

Of the best Breeding known to the breeds. All stock from prize winners and prices defy competition. Send for 1901 Catalogue.

N. S. BURRIER, NEW MIDWAY MD.

Imported Large Yorkshires.

A grand lot of



SPRING PIGS for sale. Pigs for show and a specialty. All stock eligible to registry. Write me for particulars. A. VROOMAN, Carthage, N. Y.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, just weaned, single pig, \$6 to \$8. Pair, \$13. Three pigs, \$17.75. Over three, \$6 each. I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address

Hermanville Farm,
HERMANVILLE, P. E. I. CANADA.

J. FISHER

EASTMAN, WIS.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF
Chester White Pigs

75 Choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them and write for prices and catalogue.

Pig Pen Pointers.

A good feeder is the man that has good individuals. There is really as much in feeding as there is in breeding. It requires no greater judgment to mate than it does to feed right.

The man that makes the most money out of his corn crop is the one that has studied proper feeding.

The farmer who is in debt should use his utmost endeavors while hogs are at their present prices to pay himself out, or make a start in that direction.

Don't try to keep any more hogs than you can properly care for. A few well kept are more profitable than a large number improperly kept.

Testing.

Some of the Grange Association are making extensive experiments with the Snoddy Remedy and if successful will recommend it to grangers. A full report will be given later on in Blooded Stock at the outcome of these tests.

There is a Gardener over in Minnesota.

Seven years ago he worked at \$8.00 per week. He heard of the John A. Salzer Seed Company, La Crosse, Wis. cousin, read their great catalog, saw a good thing, rented twenty acres, planted Salzer's vegetable seeds; cabbage, onions, potatoes and small fruits. Now he is the owner of a big house, barns, cattle and 60 acres more land. There is a mint of money in Salzer's vegetable seeds, such as early and late cabbage, radishes, corn, peas, onions and the like, and it will pay you to get Salzer's great catalog and read them. Five cents postage will bring it to your door by mail.

A Good Recommendation.

Lisbon, Texas, Nov. 5, 1900.

Gentlemen:

I am glad to report that my hogs have completely recovered from a severe attack of cholera. I had 65 head sick when I telegraphed you for your remedy. Two died the day I got the Snoddy Remedy from the express office, one the next day and one that night. These died before I got any



single one after getting them on the treatment, although they were the sickest hogs and more of them sick at a time than I ever saw. I am well satisfied with the results. The Snoddy Remedy is the only medicine I ever saw of any kind, that will do all that is longer than you advised; but my hogs were so sick and took the medicine so slowly on the start. I do not think I fed more than necessary. I never had a bunch doing better and building medicine in them. I did not loose a

up faster than mine now are. They still cough some but it is gradually growing less all the time. About a year ago I lost 60 head with the same disease and I spent about \$25 for different medicines. Now I have saved 60 head. I never expect to be without the Snoddy Remedy as long as I handle hogs.

Very Respectfully,

J. D. GIVENS.

We give this letter to our readers to enforce on the value of this great remedy.

To Agents

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us.

We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts. a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and BLOODED STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

ANOTHER OFFER

WE know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

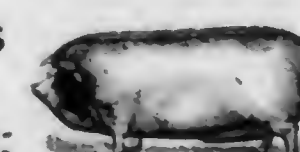
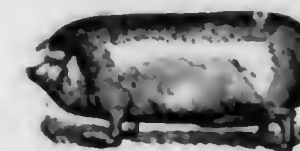
GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON TINGLEY RING-GOLD CO. IOWA



WOOD BROTHERS

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

Chicago

So. Omaha

Sioux City

Reply to Mr. Ross.

Editor "Blooded Stock":

In reply to Mr. J. E. Ross in last issue I will say I wish him success with his cross breeds if his market calls for such light hogs, and as long as he can make money out of such hogs I don't want to run them down. I think 225 pounds is good for seven and eight months old, but will say this much for the O. I. C's, they are good feeders and breeders and make the very best mothers. They have as many as sixteen pigs at a litter. They are the kind of hogs for me and the kind people call for and the kind I raise.

My young boar, Kansas Champion, is ten months old and measures six feet in length and five feet around the ribs next to his shoulders, stands thirty-six inches high and weighs 450 pounds in breeding condition. I will send in the weight and measurements of this hog every six months. The mother of this

hog is very long and deep in the body, good bone, and produces good pigs. These sows I bought from Mr. L. B. Silver.

F. T. HADACHEK.

Artichokes.

Albion, W. Va.

Ed. Blooded Stock:

In reply to J. A. Shaw's inquiry about artichokes in March issue of "Blooded Stock," I will say there is no danger of artichokes spreading over the farm. They are propagated by planting the tubers same as potatoes. They do not grow from the seed, and as the stems of the tubers reach only about eighteen inches from the stalk they could only spread that much in a year if left alone. Artichokes are rather hard to kill out of a piece of ground if they once get a start, as it is hard to get all the tubers out of the ground. They may be killed

by plowing them up when the plants are about eighteen inches high. The old tubers are rotted by this time and the young ones are not yet formed. The tubers grow late in the fall. They may be killed by pasturing also, as most animals eat the plants greedily and keep them to the ground. I have raised artichokes for a number of years and have no trouble with them. They are about equal to potatoes as a stock feed and will yield three times as many to the acre.

A. J. Legg.

Newton, Ill., March '5, 1901.

Blooded Stock:

I answer to J. A. Shaw's question about artichokes, will say that I have raised them for several years. They have never spread outside of the lots where they were planted and sometimes have had to take the hogs off in order to leave enough to seed the ground.

To E. B. Guion—I have raised cow

E. W. BROWN

ox 10. SHELBY, NEBRASKA.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF
Improved Chester White Swine

of the best strains. The show Hog Hercules, 10123, at head of herd, ably assisted. FIFTY IMMUNE SOWS will farrow this Spring. I will guarantee their pigs CHOLERA PROOF. Circular free. Investigate at once. Express paid if ordered this month.

Edgewood Farm.

Chester Whites
Perfection Medium
No. 8617

The best breeding sow of Happy Medium, 6019. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April Farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boms fit for service. A few Gilt large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL
JENNERSVILLE, PA.BLOODED STOCK
AND

200 ENVELOPES

\$1.00

Every person should have their name and address printed upon the envelopes; they are in writing letters. We will advance your subscription one year and print you 200 envelopes with your name, business and post-office on them all for \$1.00. You should not delay having the envelopes. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE.

Cash For Agents

Those desiring cash for their work instead of a premium can take subscriptions at the following rates:

Single Subscription,25c. a year
In Clubs of 5,1.50c. a year
In Clubs of 10,1.00c. a year.
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.
Send us the names and \$1.00 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK OXFORD PA

as for five years. They are one of the ops I do not expect to quit raising. I know of nothing that is equal to them for growing and fattening hogs. They get the hogs in such thriving condition that they give excellent return for all the corn consumed, and if you want an extra bunch of pigs turn them and their mothers into the peas and give them some shorts or a few pumpkins and you will have them. The early Blackeyes I think are the best kind for hogs as they will ripen in about 95 days from planting and are very prolific. I raised a good crop last year, planted about the 10th of July.

I see these inquiries in the March number, which is a good one. If this article finds its way into the columns of B. S. I may write again, but do not publish it unless you it worthy. Yours truly,

G. W. VAN TREUSE.

A Fine Catalogue.

We are just in receipt of the new Vehicle and Harness Catalogue of the Marvin Smith Co., of Chicago, Ill. As many of our readers know, this is the large Vehicle and Harness mail order house which has been a regular advertiser in our paper. Many of our readers indeed are regular and well satisfied customers of this house. This new catalogue is about the most extended and comprehensive we have seen. It is filled with large half-page cuts of all classes and kinds of vehicles. The cuts are large

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE

I have 2 extra fine Boars, weigh close to 200 lbs. For sale cheap. Write now. These are growthy hogs. Address

T. E. EBERSOLE, CARROLLTON, OHIO

SUNNY = SIDE HERD.

JERSEY CATTLE & BERKSHIRE SWINE

Sold out of everything but Spring Pigs. We are prepared to furnish choice Spring Pigs of Lee and Columbia's Duke strains at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited.

G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.

P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Fine large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week Pigs. Bred Sows. Service Boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

P. F. HAMILTON,
COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

Good Service Boars and Fall Pigs in pairs not akin at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON,

Box 12 NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

JAS. L. HENDERSON & SON

BREEDERS & IMPORTERS OF

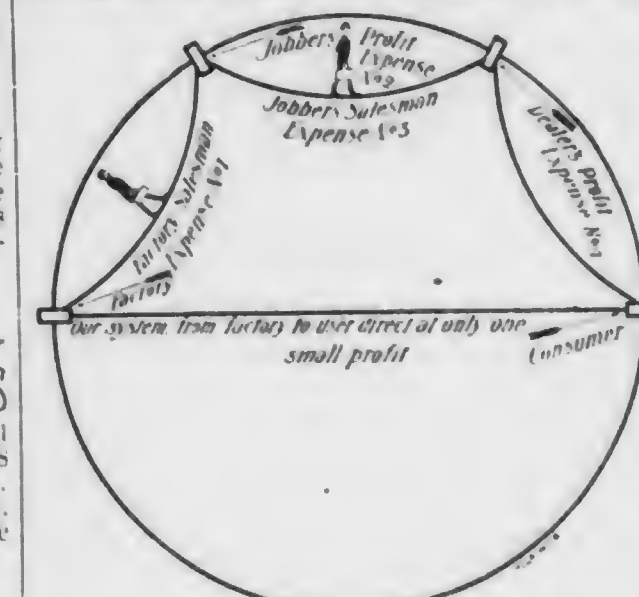
Dorset Sheep & Berkshire Swine

WASHINGTON, PA.

enough to give the reader a very exact idea of the construction of every vehicle. The descriptions are full and complete even to the smallest detail. Thus, by a combination of the two, it is possible for a customer to select to an absolute certainty exactly what he desires in a vehicle and he is not left to guess as to any points of material construction or finish. We illustrate herewith one of the vehicles contained in this catalogue, which may be safely regarded as a type of style, finish, etc. This job is catalogued under No. A 649 and has the new season's style canopy top. The fringe and tassels are made to match the seat trimmings. Has fine, oil burning lamps for use at night—a great measure of safety. Beautiful, gracefully bent fenders, high solid panel backs. These, with wide, roomy seats and the strong but willowy oil tempered springs, makes it as easy as a rocking chair. These people will trim a buggy and paint it in any way their customer may wish. Another strong point in the favor is that they guarantee any vehicle they sell for two



years. This guarantee means what it says, too. If it were not so, and if we did not know that the Marvin Smith Co. can be depended upon to deal fairly and honestly with the people, we would not carry their advertisement in our paper. They send us a little cut which we show here, that explains the directness of their business methods and the great saving it insures the customer, much better than it can possibly be de



scribed. It certainly proves a saving of all that element of expense which goes into the pockets of the middlemen and which the buyer has to pay every time. Write to Marvin Smith Co. at once for this new Vehicle and Harness Catalogue. Simply address them at Chicago, Ill. They are old enough and large enough to make a street address unnecessary.

See our envelope offer on page fourteen.

MARK YOU
your life stock of whatever kind with the thoroughly reliable, rust proof, non-corroding, easily read....
ALUMINUM
"STAY THERE" EAR MARKERS
Our's pull out, rest out of ear out. Name, address and count sensitive numbers on each tag. Free sample, catalogue, etc. WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO. 121 Lake St. CHICAGO, ILL.

BOSS HERD OF...

IMPROV'D CHESTER
WHITE SWINE

Twenty choice Fall Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Send in your orders to

J. W. HANEY & SON

LONE ROCK, WIS.

WALL PAPER CLEANER

Makes Old Paper Look Like New.

Directions for making and using sent for 25 cents
J. F. KEECH, OXFORD, CHES. CO., PA.

IMPROV'D LARGE YORKSHIRES—THE
Popular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from
imported stock for saleMEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE—As good as the best

Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and
Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS
OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS
OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs. In fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and numbers of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,
OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

PIGS AT YOUR PRICE!

One Pig for Each State
Send in Your Bid



Some One Will
Get Cheap Pigs

Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester
White, Duroc-Jersey Boar or Sow
2 MONTHS OLD.

We will sell one Pig
to go to each State in
the United States to
the Highest Bidder
from that State. The
bidder has his choice
of Breed and Sex.



HOW TO BID

Set your price on the pig and
enclose \$1.00 with bid and the win-
ner in each State will be notified,
and then he is to forward the bal-
ance of his bid. We desire each bid-
der to say in his letter, if in case he
is not the winner, whether we return
his dollar or credit him with 5 years
subscription to Blooded Stock. Mark
on corner of envelope "Bid for Pig."
All bids are to reach us not later than
April 27th.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee these pigs to be first-
class and will be shipped from the herds
of the best breeders in America. We
will have them shipped from herds as
near to the purchaser as possible so as
to save express charges. Don't delay.
Send in bid at once. Some one will
get pigs low. There is only one limit
and that is, we will not accept and ship
pig where there is only one bid from
the State and that bid is less than \$6.
We guarantee to live strictly up to this
offer. Attend to this at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL VI.

OXFORD, PA., MAY, 1901

No. 3

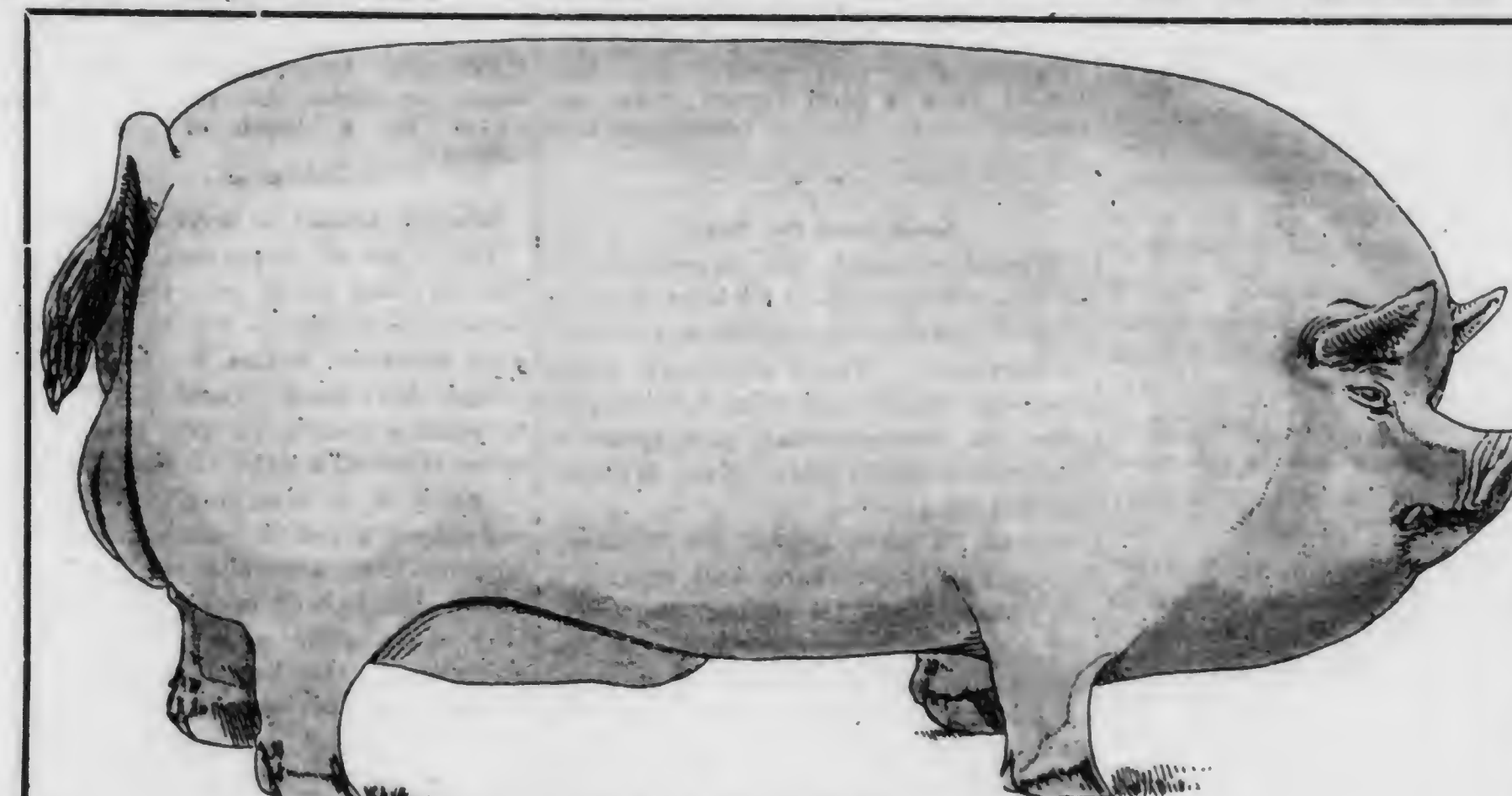
Value of Pure Blood.

Anybody can raise pigs, there is no
question about that, if he has the prop-
er facilities, but he cannot do it suc-
cessfully without giving the business
care, consideration and attention. In
the first place it is desirable if not es-
sential to have pure bred stock to start
with, but if one allows that grades are
better why go ahead, but by all means
breed them only to pure bred boars of
fine individuality. It is the only way
that mongrel stock can be kept. If
scrub boars are used in grade sows it cer-

carried on. Oftener the scrub son serves
the scrub mother than otherwise. The
parsimoniousness of the scrub farmer is
wonderful, and we wonder is it there
very stinginess that keep them scrub
farmers and breeders all their life. Stin-
giness is a trait in one who essays
to keep live stock and particularly pigs.
For gracious sake are there any readers
of Blooded Stock of this cast? If so,
get out of such a rut. If you don't
wish to improve your pig stock with
Tam worth blood then get Chester blood.
Get any pure blood. J. A. MacDONALD.

Do Sheep Prevent Cholera.

I believe they do, as I have never had
cholera when there were sheep on the
farm, says a writer in Wallaces' Farmer.
I have kept sheep every year but three,
and I have been watching it for years.
I have talked on the subject with over
sixty men who keep sheep. Out of
sixty-four men only two of them have
had hog disease and they bought dis-
eased hogs and turn them in with their
herds. In both cases the sheep and



WOODDALE DUKE, 51839 A.

Wooddale Duke.

tainly must follow that the stock must
depreciate, and that very rapidly. I
think there is no better paying invest-
ment than a dollar in the service fee for
a pure bred male, and yet I see men
that rather than pay that dollar will per-
mit their neighbor's scrub to serve their
sows. And what is no doubt worse I
see men keep one pig out of the spring
litter for a boar to serve the sow the
next fall, rather than pay the service
fee for a thoroughbred boar. Talking
about in-breeding among breeders of
pure bred stock. Why it is on the farms
that the most incessant in-breeding is

Wooddale Duke, owned by N. S. Bur-
rier, New Midway, Md., is at the head of
his herd of Berkshires. He was never
defeated but once in the show ring and
that time by his young boar Premier
Chief in class for boars any age. He has
excellent hams and a very nice head and
stands low to the ground. Weighs, when
in breeding condition, 600 lbs., and
would easily feed up to 750 or 800 lbs.
His sire, Streamer II, was a very large
boar, weighing 800 lbs. His dam was
shown at 11 fairs without a single defeat.

hogs were separate at the time. It
seems there is something in it and a
profitable remedy besides; as the sheep
turn almost everything into money,
such as foxtail and other weeds, in addi-
tion to grass and grain. Besides they
enrich the ground better than any
other stock and enable us to raise more
clover and less acres of corn, but more
to the acre.

Don't fail to read our great offer on
page 16, and then be sure to communi-
cate with us.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison - Editor
ASSISTANT EDITORS:
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Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Raising High-Class Hogs.

I do not claim that there is anything very new in my method of taking care of hogs. When my pigs are farrowed it is my intention always to give them plenty of exercise and to feed the sows a balanced ration of milk-producing food. As soon as the pigs are large enough to eat, a small pen is provided into which they can go at will. A slop made of wheat middlings is given them. The pigs soon learn to eat and when ready to eat and when ready to wean, which should be in 10 to 12 weeks, they will hardly miss the milk from the sows. They should be kept growing as rapidly as possible, and if intended for the butcher I would advise feeding a larger percentage of fat-producing food than if intended for breeding purposes, writes Geo. W. Jessup of Indiana in the "N. E. Homestead."

My pigs to be kept for breeders are fed for growth, bone and muscle rather than fat. Treated in this way they have given much better results than when fed a more fattening ration. I do not think exclusive corn diet gives the best results and would advise feeding some slop made from wheat middlings, ground oats or some similar feed. A run on clover, blue grass or other pasture is beneficial. I always give my hogs pure water, clean quarters and plenty of exercise. The sleeping places are disinfected regularly and I always try to keep the hogs and pens free from vermin. My herd has never been troubled with cholera or contagious diseases of any kind and is always in excellent condition.

Premium Pigs.

Now is the time to get in your club of \$12 for one of our premium pigs. We have arranged so that these pigs will be shipped by the best breeders in the county and you should not miss the opportunity to secure one. It only requires a little time and you get a pig at little expense. We have put out about thirty pigs in this way.

Our Pig Sale.

Last month we offered pigs to the highest bidder from each state with the result that we received bids from ten states and \$9 was the highest bid. We again make the same offer on page 16 and some one will receive cheap pigs, but from indications the winner will probably have to go as high if not higher this month. Here is your chance. Send in your bid at once.

Spring Pig Report.

We would like to have our readers send us a postal card report of the condition of spring pigs in their section. Answer the following questions.

First are there as many pigs in your section or are the litters small. Second, are the pigs doing well. Third, Have the farmers many shoats on hand for the September market or have they been shipped owing to the good price of pork.

If our readers will answer the question it will enable us to report as to the indications of the pork market next fall. Let us have a good report from our readers. Just drop a postal to this paper.

Green Food For Hogs.

We have urged the importance of succulent or green food for hogs the year around, both for their better health, and development. There are many crops that will succeed each other for this purpose. A Pennsylvanian in a letter to the Orange Judd Farmer gives his own method of growing these green crops. He says: "I have grown the Southern cow pea for three years, and find it a very useful plant for soiling, especially for hogs. It is very succulent in the driest weather, and being a leguminous plant, furnishes about four per cent protein, and is ready for cutting about four July 1. At this time generally all other green feed is scarce. Last summer I had no other soiling crop but the cow pea after July 1 on account of extreme drought."

I try to arrange things to have green feed the whole summer. First in the spring I have a patch of thickly sown rye, which last until about May 10, after which it becomes too hard and woody. Next is crimson clover, providing I get a catch the previous summer. This furnishes a nitrogenous feed, being a legume also and lasts to about May 25. By this time we have red clover and other grasses, that we can feed until the cow peas are ready about July 1. Now other grasses are getting a little hard and woody and not relished by

swine. But we have the cow pea, superior to all other feeds, for the remaining summer months. I sow Kafir corn with the cow peas to prevent them from lodging so easily. I start mowing at one side of the plot, and by the time I get over I can begin cutting again where I first started.

As soon as cow peas are cut they will shoot forth again and each crop is heavier than the previous one. Kafir corn is not a nitrogenous plant, but is very valuable to balance up the carbonaceous part of the ration in green feed. In a growing season I cut the sow peas four times. This furnishes green feed until frost appears. Then for a substitute I feed pumpkins and roots. Last season I sowed 1½ acres alfalfa, intending to use it for soiling, and had a very good stand in the fall. If it stands the winter, I hope it will prove satisfactory. By practicing soiling with nitrogenous plants, we can lessen our expense for mill feeds.

My hogs thrived very rapidly last season on feed with a very light ration of corn, plenty of fresh water and regularity in feeding. By soiling I can raise pork for 3½ cents per pound and have fine thrifty animals. I not only feed peas to swine but also to milch cows, and occasionally a ration to the work horses. It is an essential to their health.

To prepare the soil for cow peas, work it thoroughly, apply an alkaline fertilizer. Barnyard manure is good if applied properly. It is advisable to plow in, not under, or work in by successive harrowing. For soiling, sow broadcast about 1½ bushels per acre, three-fourths cow peas and one-fourth Kafir corn. Don't sow until weather is warm, or about the middle of May. Cover to a depth of one to two inches.

Selecting Animals for Breeding Purposes.

This is an all important matter and one that has never received from the farmer the attention which its importance demands, writes W. J. Kennedy in the "Live Stock World." It would be putting it mild to say that it has never received a tithe of the attention of which it is deserving. When directions are given for selecting breeding animals they generally refer to males rather than to both males and females. Now it is quite proper to lay much stress on the selection of suitable males. It is quite proper to hold it up as being more important to make a careful choice of males than of females, but a careful selection of females should in no wise be overlooked. It is probably time that more care is exercised by breeders of grades in the selection of females than by those who breed pure breeds. The reasons for this are found in the anxiety on the part of those who breed pure breeds to turn them all into money at prices in advance of those which represent their meat values. It should not be so. It cannot be so without working injury somewhere. If the animal is sold for breeding, the result will not be good in the herd, flock or or stud into which it goes, and if it is not sold but kept to breed from, the progress of the herd, flock or stud in which it is retained will be so far hind.

ered. Advice is fully given by way of urging our breeders to castrate all males which are not up to the standard and such advice is good; but it should not be forgotten that it is very important also that breeders should be reminded now and then of the importance of discarding all females for breeding purposes not up to a given standard. Selection may be said to contain, in germ at least, the art of breeding. To be able to select well, generally speaking, means to be able to breed well. It involves a great many considerations. These relate not only to form but also to disposition. It also has reference to pedigree and performance of ancestry.

The breeder who is to select well must have in his mind and well mapped out, the form or type of an animal which he desires to breed. This image, though only existing in the mind should be as clearly defined as though it were transferred to canvass. He is at sea when he attempts to select unless thus equipped. Without being able to select with reference to a true standard he may undo in one generation what he has effected in another. He is thus whirled about in an eddy which greatly hinders, if it is not fatal to all improvement.

Some Forage Plants for Summer Feed.

The pasturage tests of a number of annual forage crops made in 1898 were with few exceptions duplicated in 1900. The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued bulletin No. 69.

The crops tested were rye, oats and peas, Indian corn, millet, sorghum, Kafir corn, and cowpeas, as representing the annuals, also alfalfa and awnless brome-grass. Records were kept of the amount of pasturing afforded, and the effect of the feed upon the production of milk and butter fat.

The following are some average results for the two years:

The crops giving the largest amounts of pasturage were rye and sorghum. Indian corn and millet gave less pasturage than any of the other annual forage plants. Alfalfa and awnless brome-grass gave the least pasturage of any, the former affording considerably more than the latter. It must be borne in mind, however, that the annuals may be pastured during only a certain period of each season, while the alfalfa and brome-grass furnish feed early and late.

Cowpeas and alfalfa increased most largely the yield of milk and butter fat. Next to these came rye, oats and peas, sorghum, Kafir corn and awnless brome-grass.

Cowpeas produced an actually greater quantity of milk and butter fat from a given area of land than any other crop.

A comparison was made of the amount of feed produced and the effect upon the yield of milk and butter fat when certain crops were pastured and when they were cut and fed. The crops so tested were alfalfa, sorghum, and Indian corn. In the case of these, from two to three times as much feed was procured from a given area of land when the crop was cut and fed as when it was pastured.

The same tests indicate that the average daily production of milk and

butter fat was greater for the same feed when it was pastured than when cut and fed. This on an average amounted to 1.17 times greater butter fat production from the pastured than from the soiled crop.

T. L. LYON.
Nebraska Experiment Station.

We would like to have suggestions from our readers as to how they would change Blooded Stock to make an improvement.

Don't fail to send us a postal about the pig crop. See article in this issue on the subject.

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better than any wind mill ever invented. This is not only true because of the unusually well constructed and thoroughly trussed and braced angle steel tower, but because of the great strength of the mill itself. It has a way of adapting itself to severe shifting winds.

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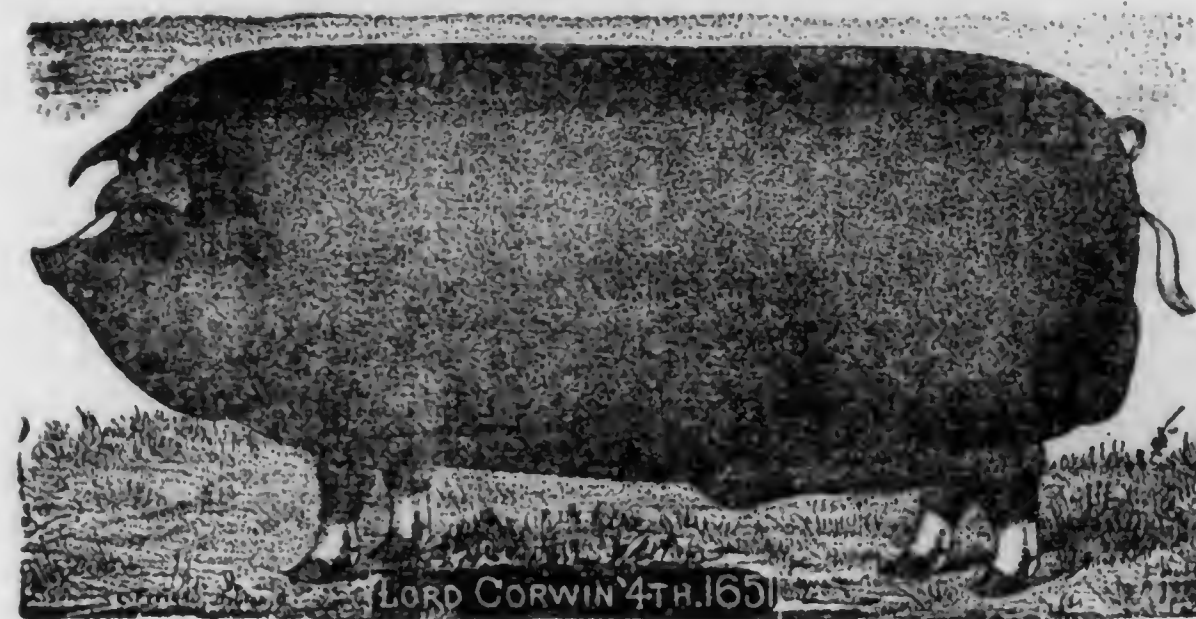
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Lord Corwin 4th 1651.

The following cut represents one type of the famous Poland-Chinas produced in Kansas by W. S. Hanna, of Richter, as Lord Corwin 4th 1651 was bred by him. His grand-dam took seventeen first premiums and sweepstakes, including the great Chicago National Live Stock Show, and she never was beaten in the show ring. The produce of this hog has been shipped to twenty-two states, three territories and twice to Canada, as it is of the style and type that can hardly fail to please any-



LORD CORWIN 4TH 1651

body. It has all the advantages of the Berkshire in color, action and constitution, while it has the disposition and nature of the Poland-Chinas, which is so much desired. Mr. Hanna keeps four stock bars of different types from the Sweepstakes and First Premium Hogs at the great World's Fairs, believing the best are none too good for the farmer.

Selling the Culls.

One of the hardest things for a young breeder to do is to discard animals that are not up to the standard for breeding purposes, says "Swine Advocate." There are always buyers for pure-bred animals at a price. It matters not if the animal is inferior it will often command enough more than a grade to tempt the breeder to part with it. Here is where a great many breeders help tear down their reputation even while they are trying to build it up. Inferior breeding stock sold to somebody has lived to vex many a man who thought he was getting rid of his culls to advantage. It requires courage to send pure-bred animals to the shambles, but it pays when they are not the kind to keep. It requires courage to refuse good prices for high class breeding animals; but that also pays if a man is in the business for keeps. In these two things is where most men who have a start in breeding live stock are likely to make a mistake. The safe and eventually the profitable plan is to sell good ones and keep better ones.

Good, well bred pigs, farrowed in February or March by being properly cared for until six months old, can be made to weigh about one pound per day from birth, and by October 1, or any time before the large run of fall hogs is ready for market, they can be sold for a good profit for all food consumed, says Jas. Wilson in "Farmers' Guide." There is another profitable way; this is by raising late Summer pigs that may be weaned by September and they have the run of a field of rape and a good feed twice a day of middlings or ground rye; or if you do not have the rape, pumpkins make a grand good feed for hogs, especially when a little green corn is fed. But be very careful how you commence feeding green corn, as more disease is caused by feeding too much green corn for the first week than by any other cause. If a field of rye sown very early, say in August, can be had for them, it will furnish green feed for the whole winter and when spring comes the pigs will be ready or heavy feeding.

The call for Dwarf Essex rape seed is unprecedented. Thousands of sheep, swine and dairy farmers who never tried rape before are planting from one to ten acres or more this year, determining not to lose any advantage possessed by their more enterprising neighbors. Under stress of a demand for the seed of this invaluable forage plant, which is likely to be far beyond the supply, there is likely to be a great deal of humbugging of farmers by the sale of spurious seed, such as bird rape seed and mustard seed, large quantities of which were palmed off on the Canadian, Indiana, Wisconsin and New York farmers last year for the genuine Dwarf Essex seed. The publisher of the "Dakota Farmer" recently told us that the seed sent into the Dakotas by certain northwestern seed houses, carried a large per cent of foul seeds, and the only escape from a repetition of this calamity was for the farmers to buy only imported seed from the most reputable concerns.

Dr. Sloan's New Cook Book.

For the last two or three years Dr. Sloan has sent free to any one who requested it, his "Treatise on the Horse," and wherever it has gone it has been prized for its valuable advice on the care, comfort and health of the horse and what methods and medicine to use when the animal is sick. It has saved many people money which they would otherwise have spent on a veterinary. Now Dr. Sloan has written another book just as valuable for the women of the house, entitled "Sloan's Handy Hint and Up-To-Date Cook Book." It is a book of 48 pages, illustrated throughout with original sketches and giving all the latest receipts, from the making of bread and rolls, to the newest thing in salads, pickles and ices. Besides the cooking receipts this book is replete with useful household hints; such as how to care for the sick, helps in case of accidents, rules for raising poultry, information about money orders and postage. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

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The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.

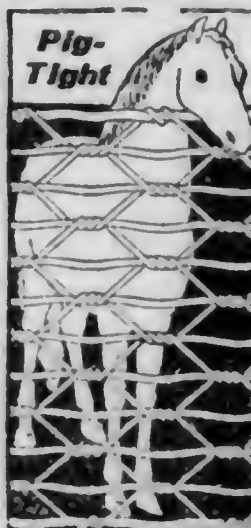


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Shipping Bred Sows.

I have noticed at sales and otherwise that there is a tendency to be in a hurry to ship out bred sows. The desire is not a laudable one; it is rather hazardous to ship out until plenty of time has elapsed to prove that the sows are safe in farrow. Some may do this from a lack of experience, and others from a selfish motive in order to save work and what they call trouble. I have watched this for some time, and it is a practice that should be condemned from a business standpoint. I have shipped bred sows for years, and have never had but one fail to be safe in farrow, and she turned out to be a non-breeder, having been returned to me. It is my rule never to ship out a sow until about two months after being bred, as their condition is then plainly evident and they are safe to ship. The most dangerous time to handle or ship sows is the first six weeks after being bred. Some may call this in question; but my experience and observation tell me that I am right in this. I have shipped sows long distances less than two weeks before due to farrow without any trouble occurring, and in one instance the day before farrowing ten pigs, raising nine of them. There is no end of after claps when sows are sold as recently bred and shipped without wait to see the result of the breeding. The trafficking back and forth is a positive nuisance, and no end of trouble and vexation. Too much care cannot be exercised in determining positively the fact that the sow is safe in farrow before shipping her, and at least waiting until two months after being bred. Then the deal is settled for all time if you have got the money.—O. S. West, in Jersey Hustler.

The Kansas City Hog Show.

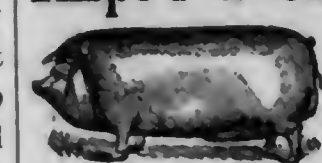
Frank D. Winn, Secretary of the Managing Committee for the Swine Show to be held in Kansas City next October, submits the following as the classification of Poland-China hogs that will compete for special prizes:

1. Boar and not less than four of his get any age or sex.
2. Sow and not less than four of her pigs under six months.
3. Sow and one of her produce any age or sex.
4. Boar and sow any age.
5. Two swine any age or sex produce of same sow.
6. Boar and sow six months and under a year.
7. Boar and sow under six months:
8. Two hours any age.
9. Two hours under six months.
10. Two sows any age.
11. Two sows six months and under a year.
12. Two sows under six months.
13. Four pigs under six months get of same boar.
14. Six pigs any sex under six months.
15. Ten hogs any age or sex.
16. To the feeder of the best fitted exhibit.

The six months intervening between this and the date of the show will enable the skilled hog raiser to prepare something good for the occasion.

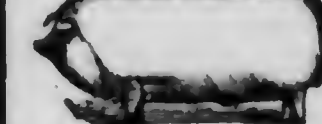
Our proposition on page 16 is worthy of your consideration. Have you read it?

Imprv'd Chester Whites



Shred by Star Pointer 3225 and Protection C 883 out of large, mature Cocco, Protection and Happy Medium sows. Also Col- lible Puppies by Sable Woad- der. 44779. BAURED and WHITE P. ROCKS EGGS, \$1.00 per 15. **H. M. LYON & SONS, SPRING HILL, (BOX 1) PA.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS FOR SALE



We have the finest Blood in America. Hogs all registered. All sold out except this Spring's pigs. Will book orders for them now and a nice lot they are.

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RA'S, EWES LAMBS AND RAM LAMBS FOR SALE.

Every Ewe in our flock imported. Circular sent on application. Write us now.

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BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

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I have 20 March Pigs now for sale farrowed March 15. Will do to ship in June. Are out of registered stock and out of fine old sows and boars. I can furnish a good pedigree with every pig I sell. I have a fine young boar now in my herd that is only 10 months old and measure 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height, 5 feet round the ribs, and weighs 450 pounds. Just in breeding condition, so if you want a good strong growthy pig write to

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAN.
He will sell at \$20 and up, according to ages and sizes

GOING AT \$12.



We will have 200 head of Pigs the pick of 250 litters to give the subscribers of BLOODED STOCK at \$12.00 each. Will be ready to ship last of May and June. We have Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys and Yorkshires. These pigs are the Tops, bred by the best breeders in the country. They are the best that we could secure. \$12.00 Cash with order or a club of subscribers amounting to \$12, gets you a Boar or Sow. This is the chance of a lifetime. Order at once. Address

C. E. MORRISON, OXFORD, PA.

EDITOR BLOODED STOCK.—The welcome face of your paper comes to my desk apparently smiling like a lady wearing her new "Easter bonnet" for the first time. I am very glad to see you continue advertising the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Hog Cholera Remedy, and for various reasons, as an agricultural editor and general writer for the best farm papers, I saw the necessity for such a remedy and searched everywhere for it. Finally some six years ago I struck up against Dr. Snoddy, as the southerners say, investigated the action of his remedy, found it all that he claims it to be, and then began to tell its merits broadcast among the agricultural press simply because I wanted the world to know it. That I was correct in my estimation of the value of the remedy has been abundantly proven by the fact when Dr. Snoddy made his discovery he was only a common farmer on a small scale and that to-day he is the life and the moving spirit of the Snoddy Remedy Company, which now has a capital of \$100,000, and is doing business in nearly every state in the Union. Could all of this have been accomplished if the remedy had not been what it is claimed to be? Is not this valid evidence of its real worth? I should say it is. The Company's last big helper is Major General Wm. K. Shafter, of San Francisco, California, who owns a large ranch at Bakersfield, in that state. He used the remedy, and then wrote the company a flattering recommendation of it, the text of which I have seen. I understand the company will use this large capital to push a knowledge of the remedy into every township, hamlet and "cross-road" in the United States. I have learned another fact in connection with the Snoddy Remedy, swine are troubled more with various kinds of worms than any other species of animals. This because they are ever rooting around among all manner of filth and consuming all worms and worm eggs they can find. There are two classes of worms. One class of these worms get their substance direct from the food the hog eats; and the other class live upon the blood of the hog. Among the latter are the kindey and liver worms which causes coughing; the trichina which bores through the bowels and in the muscles where it lives upon the blood, and the terrible echinorhynchus gigas, from three to eighteen inches in length, which lays lazily along in the bowels and fastens its horny head into the bowels and fastens itself there, where it sucks the life-blood out of the bowels. Now the class of worms that live upon the hogs food, are easily removed by severe physic, which the usual worm remedies are generally designed to effect; but the internal parasites that live upon the blood require a different remedy. It is known that the germs of hog cholera occupy the blood from the end of the snout to the end of the tail, and that administration of the Snoddy Remedy kills every one of them, and I have learned by observation that it also kills every other species of internal parasites that exist in or upon the blood. I consider this result of my investigations of paramount importance to swine growers.

DR. GALEN WILSON.
Willow Creek, N. Y.

Questions and Answers.

Baxter, Kan., April 5, 1901.
Editor Blooded Stock,
Dear Sir: In one of your late papers I see where one of the subscribers wants to know about artichokes. They are easy to get rid of by plowing your ground in June or July; they do not spread and will die themselves in two years if the ground is not cultivated. I am speaking of the tame artichokes.

M. Tindall.

Oakfield, O., April 22, 1901.
Editor Blooded Stock:

I would like some information as to the best feed for young pigs, the amount each pig should have at a feed, how often they should be fed, etc. I have been feeding slop made of one bushel shelled corn to two bushels of oats ground together, with some middlings mixed with it, and wet just enough so as to mix. I feed them this mixture after giving them their drink. I feed my sows the same mixture, with a little bran and a small handful of oil meal once in a while. I have fed young pigs three times a day, and I feed my sow which has pigs a little over a week old, three times a day, and the other one twice a day. I give her a handful or so at noon when I feed the other sow to keep her quiet. Now can anyone suggest any improvement in my way of feeding? How much should each pig have and had I ought to feed twice or three times per day. What proportion of chop and middlings should I use for a feed? Had chop, that is corn and oats ground together, ought to be sifted before feeding to little pigs, to get the oat hulls out? I have a young sow that was a year old the latter part of last November that has a litter of ten pigs that came April 12th. I weighed them April 23d and they weighed 51 pounds. Isn't that pretty good for the first litter of a young sow.

Yours respectfully, J. O. Barb.

Do you feed the little pigs? Fix up a trough for them outside of the pen and coax them to it and feed them on middlings and milk until 8 weeks old, then wean them. Don't move the pigs, move the sow to another pen and allow the little pigs free range until weaned. Your feed is O. K. Note our answer to J. S. R.—Ed.

Lansdale, Pa., April 27, 1901.
Blooded Stock:

I am not much experienced in the swine business, would be glad to ask your many readers a few questions.

"CLOVER CREST" YORKSHIRES

LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS

From two to six months old. Single or in pairs or trios, not related, from prize-winning sows.

OLDEST AND LARGEST HERD of Improved Large Yorkshires

In the U. S., containing descendants from the most noted herds of England, namely F. Walker Jones, Sanders Spencer, C. E. Dickering, etc. and the Canadian herds of J. E. Brethour, D. C. Flint, R. Gibson, R. G. Martin, etc. representing the families of Mariani, Belle, Duchesse, Diamonds, Daisy, Roses, Prides, Bessie's, Harriets and Doncles, the latter tracing back to Great Eastern.

IS DINNER READY

Packers are keeping all their Yorkshires for export market. Send for booklet & price list

WILCOX COMPANY

HUGO, MINNESOTA

Will it pay to cart creamery whey one mile when it is given gratis? Is salt a benefit to hogs when no whey is used? Is there anything better for young pigs to get a good start on, than good fresh middlings (wheat), three parts thick milk and one part water, after the pigs are three months old. I have equal parts in weight, corn and wheat bran ground together, is there any better and cheaper feed on the market (the corn I don't have to buy)? Has anyone had good results from feeding a small portion of cake meal to growing pigs after they are three or four months old. If not too inconvenient I would be glad to hear from someone who has had practical experience in using different feed.

Respectfully yours,

John S. Ruth.

Yes, we would cart the whey, it would pay to mix with middlings. Nothing better for pigs than the feed you mention. We would sell corn and buy middlings; the corn has not enough protein—feed something else. Feed no corn until ready to fatten, then feed corn and water. The writer follows this course—

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—THE POP.
ular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

ESSEX SWINE - PURE

AND REGISTERED.

Hardy and Prolific. Pleasant to Handle. Easy to Raise.

A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.

R. H. WOOD, - Montrose, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE—As good as the best

Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks. Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

OHIO HERD OF THOROUGHbred

DUROC JERSEYS...

Red Chief 4040, a winner at Trans-Mississippi. Heads the herd. I have a fine lot of last Fall Boar Pigs now ready for use and a rattling good lot of pigs which will meet you this fall. Write for bargains or come and see me. Residence 2 miles east of city. Box 112.

W. H. Roush, - Grand Island, Neb.

give your pigs a grass run in orchard and when the pigs are penned in the fall to fatten on corn you will find the difference. A good teacher is to try half on one plan and half on the other. Weigh feed, cost, etc., besides the hogs out and on middlings will not be as liable to disease—Ed.

Merchantville, N. J., April 27, 1901.

Blooded Stock:

In an answer, in your April issue, to Ira Becker relative to the best time to market pigs, you say "six to seven months old and about 200 pounds." We have several pigs here but do not have any that will weigh this much at that age. We feed garbage and pure water, no grain. Do you suppose it is because our stock is too much inbred? Where can we get stock that will grow on this feed to size you suggest? What is a good condition powder and how often feed?

Very truly,

"Knoll Top"

We do not know your surrounding conditions. First, it takes good stock. Second, pigs should have good pasture and would mix the garbage with middlings or shorts. Will make better results and the grass will keep the blood in better condition and your stock more healthy. Try International Stock Food. See their adv.—Ed.

Will some of our readers let us know what demand there is for artichokes and about what they would sell for. Is the demand for them large enough to justify one in planting for market?

The man who was sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing hogs went from one pen to another in short order. Whether it is better to be a hog in a hog pen or a man in the state pen, is a question quickly settled, by the man who is caught and convicted.

Of all sires of improved stock, stallions seem to us to have the most rational care while being prepared for show. Even while on exhibition they have exercise. On the other hand rams and boars seldom get enough exercise, and both get very fat and lazy, if not something worse. Of course this question is an old one—upon which very little of anything new can be said. In that direction we are not trying to say or suggest much. We have, however, arrived at such a stage in breeding operations that our breeders should now be willing to discard most of what they have found injurious to their interest, and hold fast to that which is good. Along this line of thought we must confess that no matter which way we look or turn there is a necessity and quite a possibility for great improvement. This reform which we suggest would also become an important factor in the cost of production, and if one were so inclined could be figured out so as to present a showing which would be irresistible in its logical reasoning, but we prefer making a calm, rational presentation of our ideas, leaving it to those specially interested to bring about such a desirable reform.

Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator, we will loan you one for trial free of cost. Though hundreds of our latest have gone on trial, not one has been returned. The truth is, they give more butter than any other separator, enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier (former capacity doubled with less driving power) and are entirely simple, safe and durable.

Separator improvements come fast here. These new machines are far ahead of anything else known. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubular" discount anything either our selves or anyone has ever made.

Other agents will try and draw comparisons between their new machines and our old ones, but don't let them. Have a trial of a "Tubular" Dairy Separator, they are double the money's worth. Free book "Business Dairying" and catalogue No. 104. Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd

Chester White Swine
Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. And also

Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

Write for catalogue.

J. A. DOERR.

SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIES

Gold Dust, Sefton Hero and Welsbourne

Wonder Strains. Also Registered

Chester White & Poland Chin a

SWINE

stock on hand and for sale. Inspection invited.

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NEW LONDON, PA.

Greenwood Valley Herd of Thoroughbred Stock & Poultry



Pure bred Barred P. Rocks and Pure bred Buff P. Rocks

13 eggs, \$1.50; or 100 Eggs \$3.00.

Pure bred White Guineas, \$1.00 per 23.

Pigs from 8 to 10 weeks old, from

Chester Whites, O. I. C.'s and

Poland Chinas at low prices

P. K. Patterson R. F. D. Millville, Pa.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive.

Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the

SNODDY REMEDY.

Address:

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

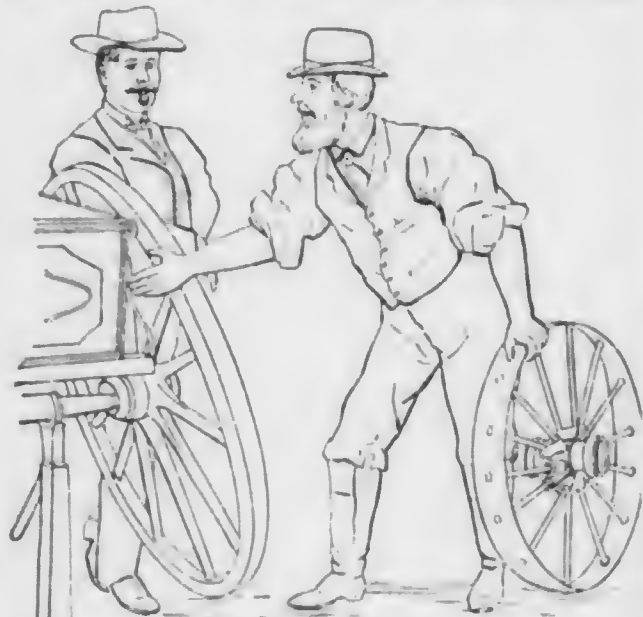
ALTON, ILL.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.



The Man and the Wheel.

The wheel in its various applications to the industrial arts, from the crude cart-wheel of the ancients to the whirling shaft of the modern dynamo, has been one of the most important factors in the evolution of the race. Take away all the wheels of the 20th century world and we would have very little civilization left. While we believe that much depends upon the man—"the man behind the guns" wins the battle; the man behind the plow makes the crop—at the same time we cannot expect as much work nor as good results from the man who is hampered by having to use inadequate tools as for the man who employs up-to-date methods and has an up-to-date equipment. Take the matter of farm wagons as an illustration. For years we used for farm work wagons with the old, narrow-tired high wheels. Every time we put a load on it we lifted about twice as high as there was any need of; every time we drove across a field we went into the ground about twice as deep as was necessary; every time we started the horses we pulled them about twice as hard as the load required. Then some one hit on the idea of making a low down handy wagon with wide-tired metal wheels, and the labor of farm hauling was reduced about one-half. The handy wagon became popular at once for all farm hauling. Everyone who has used a low down wagon is ready to say with the man in our illustration—



"No more High Wheels for me, Neighbor."

We believe this is especially true of those who use the Electric Handy Wagon or the Electric Steel Wheels made by the Electric Wheel Co., at Quincy, Ill., who have always been recognized as the leaders in this line of goods, and by their fair business methods and the high quality of their products, have made the name "Electric" stand for all that is excellent in wagon making. They make metal wheels of all descriptions for wagons and implements of all kinds, and will sell either a wagon complete or a set of wheels for an old running gear. Very many farmers buy a set of low wheels for use on the farm and a set of high wheels for road hauling. The advantages of wide tires and low down wagons have been so thoroughly discussed in the press and at institutes and clubs that there is small need of repeating them here. It has been demonstrated time and again that they mean easy loading and easy hauling; they save the man, they save the horses; they save the fields for they do not "rut" or cut up the ground as a narrow tire does. If you have not a low down handy wagon we know that it will pay you to investigate. Send for the

Electric catalogue. It's free. It's poor economy to wear out your back or your hired man's back when you can get a better wagon (and one that will last your life time) for less money than you pay for a high-wheeled lab or maker.

A \$3000 Book Free.

On another page of this issue is offered to every reader of Blooded Stock a copy of one of the greatest books on live stock that has reached us for a long time. The original engraving cost \$3000. This book can be had by answering four questions. We hope that our readers will avail themselves of this opportunity and write to the International Food Company at once.

See the Great Envelope Offer on page 4.



\$5.00 BOX RAIN COAT

This Regular \$5.00 Waterproof MACKINTOSH for \$2.75.

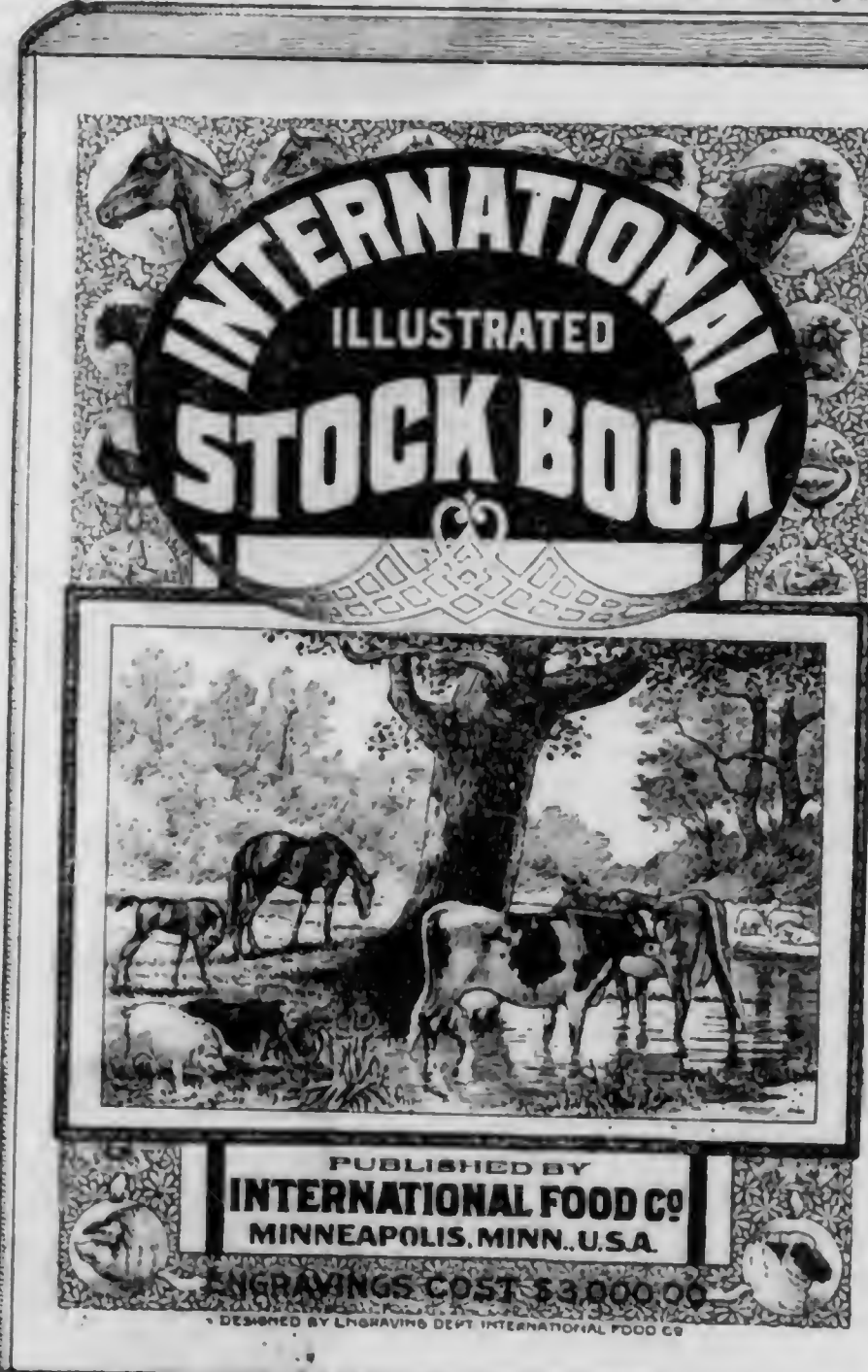
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THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis cover cloth; full length, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof, sewed and cemented seams, and guaranteed waterproof. Suitable for both rain or overcoat and guaranteed, the greatest bargain ever offered by us or any other house. Write for free samples of Men's Mackintoshes, from \$1.50 up, and guaranteed bicycle tires, from \$2.35 up. We can save you money. Address H. S. DILLER & CO., 305 Dearborn St., Chicago. (H. S. Diller & Co. are thoroughly reliable)—Editor.

\$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE

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It contains 183 Large Colored Stock Engravings that cost us over \$3000.00. Book is 9 1/2 by 6 1/2 in. Contains description and engravings of different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry. Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department.



Mailed Free if you answer 4 questions: 1st—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2nd—Is it for sale in your town in 50 lb. pallet? 3rd—How many head of stock do you own? 4th—Name this paper.

This Engraving is an exact reproduction, greatly reduced, of the front cover of our book. This beautiful picture is printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Every farmer or stockman ought to have one of these valuable books in his library. It will save you hundreds of dollars as a practical reference book. "International Stock Food" won the highest award and medal at Paris, 1904. It is endorsed by over 500,000 stock raisers. Over 100 "Farm Papers" endorse this Book and "International Stock Food." Answer Four questions. Write at once to

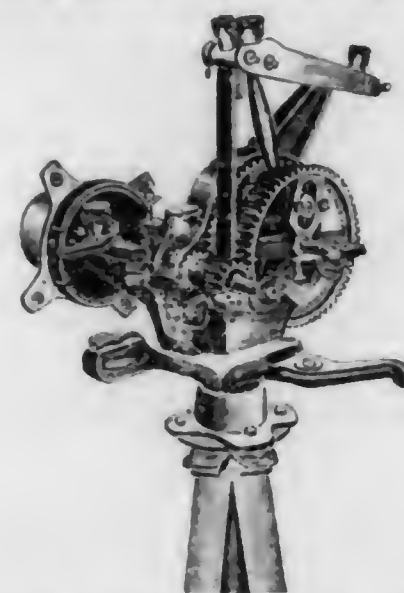
CASH CAPITAL
\$300,000.00

INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

The Samson Wind Mill.

Since the comfort and health of men and animals, to say nothing of profit, depends more largely upon a liberal supply of good, pure water than any other one thing, it is not surprising that people always become interested in anything which tends to improve these conditions. Because it is the cheapest, the most easily adapted to all conditions and at the same thoroughly effective, the modern wind mill enters into practically every plan which embraces home or farm water supply. There are many mills of this class upon the market differing as widely in plans of construction as the individual ideas of the various manufacturers. All are sold and used to a greater or less extent with varying results. It is but fair to state, however, that the individual user of a wind mill, the man on the farm, who had to depend solely upon it for his water supply both for the home and for his live stock, was never entirely satisfied with the results. There was always a certain something lacking, certain deficiency or weakness in construction certain limitations as to ability to lift water from great depths; inability to stand the storms and disposition to bend, buckle or break.

With a full knowledge of all these existing difficulties and the actual re-



quirements of the country, the Stover Mfg. Co. of Freeport, Ill., those past masters in the art of wind mill construction, set about the building of a mill that should cover all these points and that should be so made that old and objectionable features should be entirely removed. The result was the Samson Galvanized Steel Wind Mill which was first introduced last year, a cut of which we show with this article. To say the manufacturers have succeeded in their objects is putting it mildly

indeed. In the single year in which this mill has been upon the market it has found its way into every little section of the country and into many foreign lands. The manufacturers assure us that in every instance where the mill has been sold it draws forth the most earnest praise because of its recognized superiority in plan, construction and pumping ability.

The things are due largely to the new principles in wind mill construction first introduced in the Samson. A leading



feature is the wonderful double gear, a cut of which is here shown. It consists of two powerful gear wheels securely fastened together by a wrist pin, or short shaft, which makes this practically as one solid gear. The pitman operates from the wrist pin between the two gears, the effect being to distribute the load with absolute evenness. The main shaft, which, with its two pinions engages the large double gear, is very long, providing an even steady motion. The boxes carrying the bearings of the entire gear are unusually and are interchangeable. They may be easily and quickly replaced without removing any part of the mill. Long boxes and long shafting and divided load do away entirely with the great torsion and overhanging strain so characteristic of old style wind mills. These are but a few of the points of superiority of the Samson Wind Mill. In order to know it thoroughly readers should send to the Stover people for their Samson Art Catalogue, which describes it in detail. They mail the book free. In writing kindly say that you saw this in our papers.

I Can Sell Your Farm

Residence or Business Property for Cash no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my successful plan of selling property.

W. M. OSTRANDER,

1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



DON'T DRIVE A CRIPPLE. DON'T BE A CRIPPLE.

If you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness in back, neck or joints you can get quick relief by using

SLOAN'S LINIMENT.

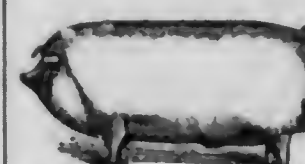
Better than plaster as it is penetrating, so severe rubbing is not necessary and is wonderfully curative.

FOR YOUR HORSE.—Nothing is equal to it for curing a sore tendon, to kill a spavin, curb or splint, or to remove an enlargement. Cures cuts, kicks, bruises and foot rot in Cattle and Sheep. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Family size, 25 cents. Horse size, 50 cents and \$1.00. Prepared by Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.



IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood, Choice November Sow Pigs, Spring Pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Breed deep, smooth and growthy. Stock recorded and prices right. Send here for what you want.



L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

THE BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM OF CHESTER WHITES

March and April Farrow. First class breeding. Good quality. Guaranteed as represented and prices right.

CHARLES T. FORREST, BRANDYWINE MANOR, (Chester Co.) PA.

ENON SIDE HERD OF Impr'd Chester Whites

Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families are on top. Spring Pigs of the above and other fancy strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Also 8 good Nov. Boars of Protection, 16 to 1 cross. Send in your order to

D. W. SHELLABARGER, ENON, OHIO.

CHESTER WHITES & POLAND CHINAS

2 Extra Chester White Bors, ready for service, 6 mos. old, will weigh 200 lbs. or over, 1 Sow, bred, due to farrow in May. Now is the time to order extra Spring Pigs in both Chester White and Poland Chinas, bred from as choice Bors and Sows as can be found in any herd. The best of blood and individuals. Will be pleased to hear from you before purchasing elsewhere. Bronze Turkey Eggs

C. L. WEBSTER,

KELTON, PA.

CHESTER WHITE....

SWINE & ANGORA GOATS

For sale. I am booking orders for April and May farrow to be shipped when 3 months old. Sired by King 6385, and he by Model 5683 and out of such sows as Queen 10418, she by S. H. Todd 5223 and others as good. I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA. (Butler Co.)

O! SAY NEIGHBOR

If you want a nice and immune CHESTER WHITE PIG go to J. E. MUSSELMAN, 1 R. No. 1, Plainfield, Ill. He treats all his hogs on Ridgway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also Reg. Shropshire Sheep and B. P. Rock Poultry.

FOR SALE !!!

PEDIGREED IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolificness. Tracing in blood to the most noted stock producers and State Fair Winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these.

ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

Managing Young Boars.

As it is now time to use young boars, for the benefit of young breeders I will give my method of managing them. The young boar should be put in a lot by himself, entirely away from other hogs, as he will fret too much and not eat enough if allowed to run near other hogs. Some times it is good to put a pig or two with him for company and an appetizer. Often a young boar that is a little tasty about eating will eat better if there is a pig or two with him; he will eat his feed to keep the pigs from getting it—hog like. Then the young boar should be frequently handled; if he is not tame he should be confined in a small pen so he can't get away, and rubbed and handled to get him tame, and then let him out in his lot; and he should be taught to drive and to know his master. He should be driven from his lot to the breeding lot and back, so that he can be handled like a bull. We have our boars all trained so we can drive them anywhere and handle them as we please; and they have to be broken to handle when young. He should have a good warm bed and plenty of pure water and have free access to wood ashes and salt. The feed should consist of a variety of food. The best feed would be shorts and skim milk, supplemented with pumpkins and sugar beets or finely cut clover hay with a little corn.

Now for breeding: Every breeder should have a breeding lot or house, with a breeding crate. A very cheap breeding crate can be made by making it six feet long, two feet wide and three feet high; nail a few cross slats across the front end of the crate, two feet back and leave the balance of the crate without a top. Then make a bridge three feet long and two feet wide and five inches high; put this bridge at the rear of the crate. After the sow is put in the crate put a rod of iron across the crate behind the sow to keep her from backing out. Then let the young boar serve the sow and then return him to his own lot and let the sow remain in the breeding lot or house till she goes out, unless the lot is needed to breed other sows. The young boar should be allowed to serve a sow but once, and he should not serve but three or four sows per week. Young boars should be well fed and kept growing all the time. In this way he will get strong, healthy pigs.—Old Breeder.

What are Shorts.

In answer to inquiries of R. S. Maryland will say shorts is offal of wheat when manufactured into flour, and in some localities is called shipstuff or middlings. These names still indicate a slight difference in regard to bulk, but very little difference in analysis. The analysis of wheat middlings runs as follows: protein, 15.6; carbohydrates, 60; fat 4. Analysis of wheat shorts: protein, 14.9 carbohydrates, 57.8; fat, 4.5. The word shipstuff means offal of wheat and is used often, meaning middlings and shorts. You notice in the above analysis there is very little difference in regard to food nutrients. The nutritive ratio of these feeds is about 1.6, which makes a nice ration for growing animals. For pigs, when mixed with milk, and fed so as not to over-feed or cause other derangements, will do exceedingly well, and in winter when green feed is not obtainable shorts is about the best and economic feed to balance up for pigs and sows suckling her young.

G. W. Harlacher.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS
FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGH BRED
POULTRY. J. M. McCAMANT,
Village Farm. New London, Chester Co., Pa.

KANSAS P. CHINAS
AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State till three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair hogs, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sell full pigs at from \$11 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas



FOR SALE—A lot of sows, yearlings and gilts bred to show boars, growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

WEST VA. STOCK & POULTRY FARM

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. S. NELSON, Boaz, W. Va., Prop's.



REGISTERED
POLAND CHINAS.

.... AND.....

PURE-BRED

.... POULTRY.....

YOUNG BROOD SOWS AND MALES, READY FOR SERVICE, FOR SALE AT PRICES within reach of any farmer. The leading families of the Poland China Breed are represented in our herd.—The Gold Medals, Hands Off, Sunshine, Protection, Tecumseh, U.S. PRACTICAL BREED OF POULTRY B. P. Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, C. I. Games Black Langshans, Pekin Ducks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Eggs in season. Write us and mention BLOODED STOCK. Address

A. I. SPENCER, PARKERSBURG,
W. VIRGINIA.

Farm on Ohio River, 6 miles from Parkersburg

Don't fail to read our offer on page sixteen.
What about the club of \$12 and get one of our pigs. Look it up.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY
ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC.
\$30.00 to \$300.00 and more per week
without previous experience. No other business pays such large returns for the little effort required. We furnish complete outfit. The work is easy, strictly high class, any man can operate the outfit by following our instructions. Write for particulars and copies of letters from those who are making BIG MONEY in our plan. ENTERTAINMENT SUPPLY CO., 1400 Madison and Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. Mention this paper when you write.

YOUR CHESTER WHITES
SHOULD BE
RECORDED IN THE

ESTABLISHED IN 1900.
REDUCED RATES TO MEMBERS.
Rules and Instructions sent on Application.
W. H. MORRIS, Sec'y,
880-941 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WEST VA. STOCK & POULTRY FARM

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. S. NELSON, Boaz, W. Va., Prop's.



REGISTERED
POLAND CHINAS.

.... AND.....

PURE-BRED

.... POULTRY.....

YOUNG BROOD SOWS AND MALES, READY FOR SERVICE, FOR SALE AT PRICES within reach of any farmer. The leading families of the Poland China Breed are represented in our herd.—The Gold Medals, Hands Off, Sunshine, Protection, Tecumseh, U.S. PRACTICAL BREED OF POULTRY B. P. Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, C. I. Games Black Langshans, Pekin Ducks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Eggs in season. Write us and mention BLOODED STOCK. Address

A. I. SPENCER, PARKERSBURG,
W. VIRGINIA.

Farm on Ohio River, 6 miles from Parkersburg

"Westward the course of empire takes its way." Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, is planning to build a \$2,000,000 packing house at Honolulu in order that the people of the Hawaiian and adjacent islands may be supplied with fresh meat. At present the killing is done in Chicago and the meat shipped in refrigerator cars to Honolulu. When the proposed packing house is erected the live stock will be shipped to the islands and the slaughtering done there.

We will advance your subscription five years for \$1 or send us four new names at 25 cents each and we will advance yours four years.

Allentown College for Women

ALLENTOWN, PA.
Located in the beautiful Lehigh Valley. Unsurpassed for health and comfort. Regular and special courses of study. Efficient faculty. Instruction thorough. Gymnasium. New furniture. Home-like. No requisite lacking. Specialties, Music, Art and Elocution. Best references furnished. For illustrated catalogue address:
J. W. KNAPPENBERGER, A. P., President

Eggs for Hatching ..

BREEDERS OF
Duroc Jersey
Swine & Poultry
High-class. Farm raised. Hatched Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Duck Eggs, 75c for 11. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
LEFEVER BROS., Oblong, Illinois

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN OF CHOICE
Plymouth Rocks

Elegant barred Cockerels, Pullets and Yearling Birds for sale.
Eggs, \$3.00 for 13
Also pure bred
Yorkshire Pigs and
Reg. Guernsey Cattle
H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

OUT THIS AD OUT and send to us and we will send you this heavy Double Farm Harness by freight C.O.D. subject to examination; you can examine it at your freight depot, and if you find it equal to harness others get \$40 for, PREVIOUSLY SATISFACTORY, and the greatest value you ever saw, pay Our Special Offer Price \$22.45 and freight charges, less the \$1.00 sent with order. The harness boxed weighs 60 pounds and the freight will average for 300 miles 30c; 500 miles, 45c; 1000 miles, 75c. OUR \$22.45 HARNESS is very strong throughout, made from heaviest Dundee oak tanned leather, one of the best double team farm harness on the market. TRACES, 1 1/2 inch, very heavy double and stitched, champion trace buckles. FADS, extra heavy, folded with 1 1/2 inch layer and fancy housings, heavy hook and terret. BRIDLES, heavy 5/8 inch heavy. General harness leather blinkers, round side cheeks and blinker braces. HAMMERS, iron over top, combination loops. MARTINGALES, heavy 1/2 inch with 3/4 inch collar straps. BREAST STRAPS, extra heavy 1 1/2 inch with snaps and breast strap slides. BELLY BANDS, extra heavy folded. BACK STRAPS, 1 inch with crupper to buckle. HIP STRAPS, 1 inch, sewed in carrier. TRIMMINGS, highest grade XC plate. (Price is without collars.) If you need a heavy double team harness don't fail to order this. We will save you \$10 to \$20. FOR TEAM HARNESS AT \$15 and up write for our Free Harness and Huggy Catalogue. Address
Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago

BREEDING NOTES, ETC.

BY T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY, IOWA.
Breeders of all classes of pure bred hogs, horses or cattle should always have an ideal in their mind to which they aspire to breed to.

The breeder, like the builder, must first of all, have a good foundation to build upon, and then use great care in selecting the material or seed that is to build up and improve his herd. "What a man soweth that also shall he reap."

No breeder of fine stock can afford to put a poor male at the head of his herd. You can afford to breed a rather inferior female to a first-class male, but in no case can you afford to take a No. 1 choice female and breed to an inferior male. "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles."

Improvement is a target large enough for us all to aim at; some can use big guns and some those of smaller calibre, and we may all be sure to hit the target if we only aim right. Aim high, not too high, but be sure not to undershoot the mark.

Feeding and caring for pure bred cattle and swine should be conducted along business lines and scientific principles if you desire to fill your purse with golden shekels.

"Blooded Stock" proposes to give its readers the cream of every breeder's experience that can be induced to part with and dish out a certain portion each month. Breeders and others are invited to write for "Blooded Stock," and also to subscribe for and read "Blooded Stock." Show it to your friends and neighbors and try and induce them to subscribe for one of the best monthly papers published in the interest of fine stock breeders and the general farmer and stock raiser.

With the price of corn and hogs ruling high, as at present, the farmer has nothing to complain of. That such conditions will continue there is every reason to believe. In the Chicago markets hogs range fifty cents higher now than they did at this time last year and yet the receipts are greater. The higher price of corn prevailing would have a tendency to produce this result.

Saved \$75 Cow at Cost of Only \$2.

Floyd Knobs, Ind., Apr. 20, 1901.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

Gentlemen:—I want to tell you something about your Spavin Cure. We had a fine Jersey cow, which two years ago showed symptoms of lump jaw. She the most valuable one in our herd, and as we had lost one some years ago with the terrible disease after trying about every known remedy, we felt disheartened, but my wife suggested trying your Spavin Cure. We had used it for other things and always found it good. Well we bought a bottle and used it according to directions for use on Spavin. That bottle was used, but the lump showed very little sign of any decrease, but it was no larger, so we thought we would try another bottle. We purchased another, and before we had used all of it the lump was entirely gone, and has been shown any signs of reappearing. The cow is in perfect health and is our best milker.

Many thanks for the Spavin Cure that has saved my \$75 cow at the outlay of two dollars.
George W. Denbo.

County Line herd
of Poland China

and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different Boars—Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Klevener's Model strains; good hams, large bones, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

FOR SALE. POLAND CHINA SOWS.

Bred for Spring farrow. Eggs for Hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Blk Minorcas, 5 cts. each. Silver Duck wing Games, \$2 per 15. A few Games and Toulouse Geese for sale yet.
SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

POLAND CHINAS ...

A splendid lot of April pigs Tecumseh, Blk Chief, Jr., U. S. and Hildesheim breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pigs shipped C. O. D.
B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa. (Bradford Co.)

POLAND CHINAS ...

FOR SALE—Four extra fall males large enough for service. One fall show gilt, 80 head March and April pigs. Herd headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs sired by Major Tecumseh 45769, Edwin Booth 87501 and Simply Perfection. Prices reasonable.
WALLACE & BRYANT, Oxford, Ohio

BARGAINS IN

Pure Poland Chinas.

Choice Gilts bred for March and April litters. A few choice Boars of Fall litters and Gilts of same age.
J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

Rock Hill Herd of
Shorthorns and
Poland Chinas

Shorthorn Cows, extra good milkers, two choice red bull calves. One yearling filly, jet black, stylish and fine action. 15 hands, weighs over 800. Eligible to registry in Morgan Horse Register. A bargain. Am booking orders for Spring pigs. Also eggs from B. R. C. Leghorns \$1.00 for 26; \$3.00 per 100. All stock guaranteed as represented or money will be refunded.

B. B. BUCHANAN,

BROWNSBURG, ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA.

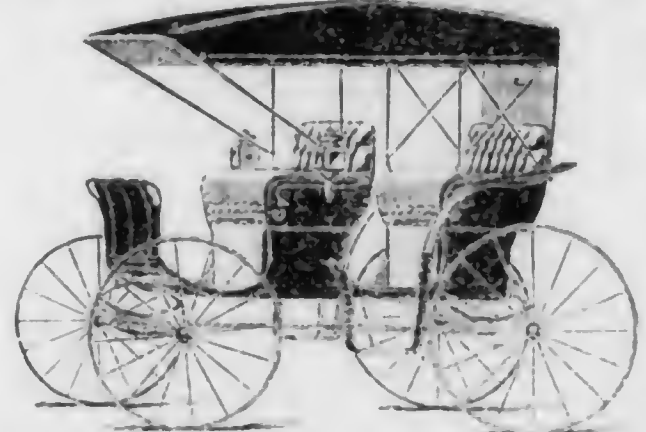
UNION HERD OF

Poland China Swine

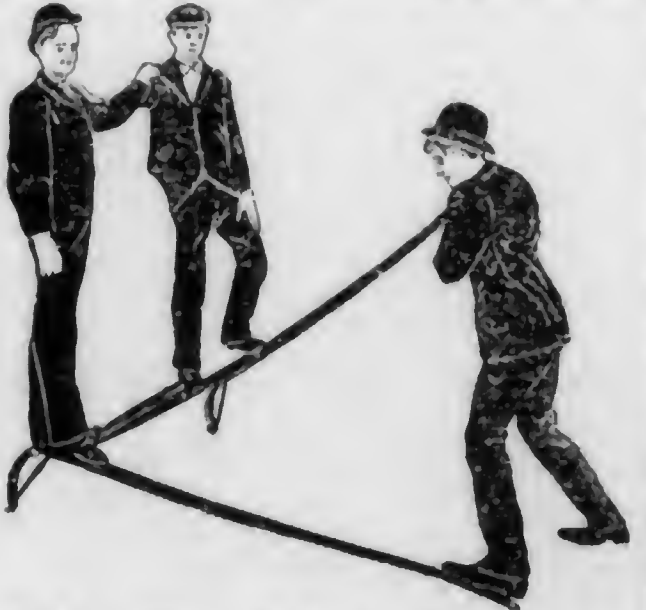
Herd Headed by Col. Sunshine 56197, crossed on Miss Greenwood 88532; Polly Tecumseh 113002, May Chick 12217 and others of Royal breeding. Bargains in pigs with short legs, short nose, nice ear and jet black coat of short glossy hair. Illustrated catalogue free.
Jack Polley, Union City, Ind.

Quality and Price.

One of the first things the successful business farmer learns is that it does not pay to buy cheap and shoddy goods—"cheap and nasty"—come one has called them. We believe that this is especially true of vehicles. It takes good material to make a good carriage or buggy, and good material cost money. Its the same way with the work that goes into it; it cannot be built for nothing. So when we see a vehicle advertised at an extremely low price we are apt to think that it is dear at any price, and so it is, for a shoddy vehicle, besides never looking well, costs more than a good one for repairs, to say nothing of the danger of breaking your neck every time you get into it. But, on the other hand, a man need not pay a fancy price to get a really good job, especially when he can buy a first class vehicle from the maker direct. The famous Split Hickory Vehicles, for example. Now that the manufacturers of these well-known



goods have decided to discard jobbers and dealers and sell direct to customers, you can buy a vehicle which you know is right all the way through, a vehicle with a written warrant behind it, shipped to you on approval, for one-third less than dealers ask. There is not a better line of vehicles in the world than the "Split Hickory." Not only are they substantially made, but have a style and finished appearance found in few makes, and a dozen little conveniences covered by patents, which make them the leaders wherever introduced. One of the accompanying illustrations shows a test to which the Split Hickory shafts often put, a test which we feel



certain very few shafts would stand. The other shows their Extension Top, Straight Side Saddle No. 475, a very handsome and roomy vehicle with long distance, dust proof axle, spring back and spring cushions, trimmed in either genuine cattle or all wool broad-cloth, with silver lamps, double fenders and fine finish throughout. It is one of their many popular styles of buggies and

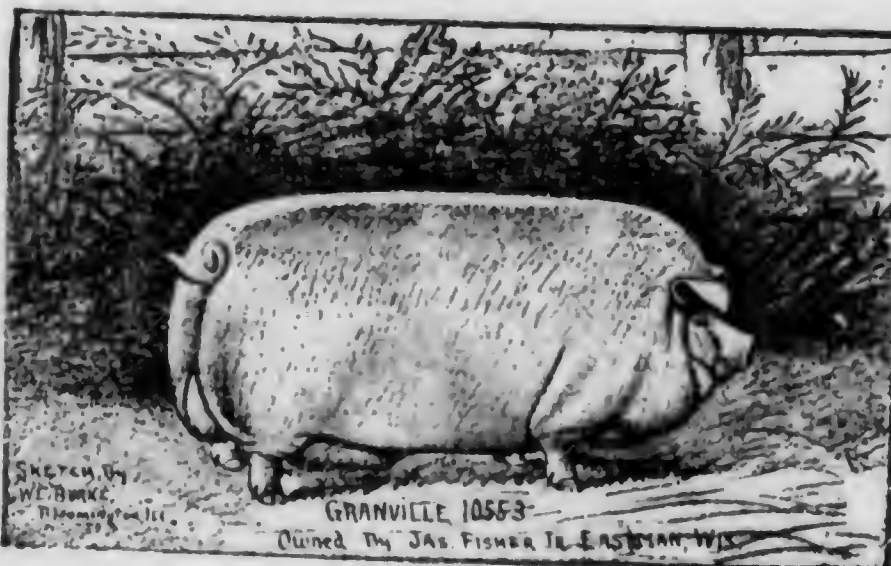
carriages. They ship goods everywhere on approval, and will paint, trim and finish to suit the customer's individual taste.

The new catalogue, showing Split Hickory styles is a most valuable book on vehicles, containing many things every owner of a carriage should know, whether he buys a split hickory or not. A copy will be sent to any interested reader who addresses the Ohio Carriage Company, 8 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Feeding the Brood Sow.

What we are feeding our brood sows this winter is a very important factor in the coming success of our pig crop. There are three things that are very necessary to do with them in order to be successful in having them farrow good strong litters of pigs. The first is sunshine, fresh air and plenty of exercise of their own free will. The next is their feed. They should have a feed that will have a tendency to grow bone, muscle, etc. Corn will not do. Corn does not contain that material in sufficient quantities to grow bone and muscle. If enough of it is eaten fat will accumulate faster than the frame work of the hog. Corn is a carbonaceous or fat forming food. It will not develop the litter that the sow is to farrow with sufficient strength and vitality to live and grow as they ought. Oats is the best single food that we can feed our brood sows. It is in itself almost a balanced ration containing all the elements within itself to grow bone and muscle. It is protein food. We are this winter feeding largely on oats scattered over a clean floor. Oats alone is not enough for this reason only they live on single food and it is a little too binding; it is not loosening enough, so we feed roots, most mangoes, once per day. They also have the run of the farm and are given a nice lot of bright clover hay. They pick over this and use it up almost entirely before the next day. We also balance up this portion feed by corn.

SCOTT'S
PERFECT SWING-
ING & SELF-CLOSING
COW STANCHIONS
Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular.
B. C. SCOTT
200 Beach Street,
Bridgeport, Conn.



The next and third is their sleeping place. Too often it is dark, damp and small. It should be far from either of these three things. They should have a light room, warm dry place and avoid having too many together, as they pile up and are very liable to injure themselves and later on the real cause will show itself when the sows commence to farrow dead pig. Previous to the time of farrowing a few days the sow, if the weather is cold, should have a good

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

Good Service Boars and Spring Pigs in pairs not skinned at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Brod from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON,
Box 17
NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Berkshires & Yorkshires

Of the best Breeding known to the breeds. All stock from prize winners. Our prices defy competition. Send for 1901 Catalogue.

N. S. BURRIER, NEW MIDWAY MD.

Imported Large Yorkshires.

A grand lot of



for sale. Pigs for show ring a specialty. Write me for particulars. **A. VROOMAN, Carthage, N. Y.**

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$14. Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over 3 a matter of correspondence. I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address

Herman, MacDonald & Son
HERMANVILLE FARM, P. E. I. CANADA.

J. FISHER

EASTMAN, WIS.
BREEDER AND SHIPPER

Chester White Pigs

75 Choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them and write for prices and catalogue.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Earlville, N. Y., March 11, 1901.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Gentlemen:— En sburg Fal. Vt.
Some years ago I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse that had two bone spavins, and it removed them entirely. These spavins had been on him from birth, and were of ten years standing. I now have a case of a mare that was injured by falling through a bridge, and am going to give her complete treatment with your Spavin Cure. Please send me a copy of your "treatise" on the horse" and his diseases.
Very truly yours,
Clark O. Port.

always like to have some pure water so that she can have access to it at all times, as it is water they most want for after the farrowing is over.

J. FISHER,
Breeder of Chester White Swine.

W. S. Hanna, Ritcher, Kan., has been expert judge of Kansas hogs for fifteen years. He was six months at World's Fair at Chicago. Has been judge at the largest fairs, including his own county, for six years. Few men can judge the hogs of his own county for six years and receive \$5 per day and an unanimous vote of thanks besides.

To Agents

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us. We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts. a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and BLOODED STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

ANOTHER OFFER

WE know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK OXFORD PA

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON TINGLEY RING-
COLD CO. IOWA

WOOD BROTHERS

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

Chicago

So. Omaha

Sioux City

O. I. C. SWINE - PURE

I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not akin. They are sired by the best known Boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale.

B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.

CHESTER WHITE...**SWINE & ANGORA GOATS**

For sale. I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6885, and he by Model 5683, and out of such sows as Queen 10148, she by S. H. Todd 5223 and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA.
(Butler Co.)

Chester White & O. I. C.**...Swine...**

I offer Pigs Eight weeks old, strictly first-class, \$8 each. Would like to exchange one boar pig.

John Shue, Tebo, Bay Co., Mich.

Imp. Chester Whites

200 Immunes now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios no akin. Express paid on pairs and trios ordered at once. Write or come and see.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.

BOSS HERD OF**Imp. Chester Whites**

Choice Pigs of March-April and May farrowed by 5 different boars. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

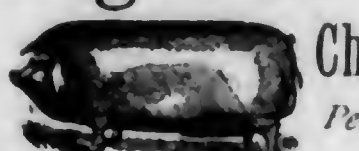
J. W. Haney & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.

E. W. BROWN

Box 10, **SHELBY, NEBRASKA.**

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF**Improved Chester White Swine**

of the best strains. The show Hog Hercules, 10123, at head of herd, ably assisted. FIFTY IMMUNE SOWS will farrow this Spring. I will guarantee their pigs CHOLERA PROOF. Circular free. Investigate at once. Express paid if ordered this month.

Edgewood Farm.**Chester Whites**
Perfection Medium
No. 8617

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6019. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few Glits large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL

JENNERSVILLE, PA.

MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros. Review of the Market for the Month of April and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

May 4, 1901

HOGS

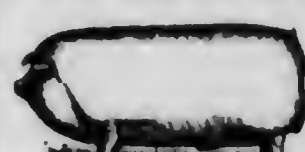
We have had a very fairly satisfactory hog market during the month just closed. The big shortage that we noticed for the month of March has not been continued through April, although the receipts at this market are 26,000 less than for the same month last year. The market opened strong at very high prices early in the month, but later in the month under somewhat liberal receipts worked down 30 to 40 cents per cwt, but are still high as compared with average prices. The months of May and June have usually given us a rather slow market and a downward tendency in prices, particularly where high prices prevailed early in the Spring. If receipts should be fairly liberal during the present month we would probably get a little further decline, but we do not look for anything like low prices this summer, and believe that the late July and August market is likely to give us a very active strong trade.

Prices to-day are about as follows:—Prime light hogs, \$5.65 to 5.75; Butchers, \$5.80 to 5.85; Prime heavy, \$5.85 to 5.87; Good fat smooth packers, \$5.75 to 5.80; Common to fair, \$5.65 to 5.70; little pigs, \$5.00 to 5.50; stags, \$5.25 to 5.50.

SHEEP

We have had during the month of April this week about 319,000 sheep, against 285,000 a year ago the same month. The market during April just closed has been very much lower, prices on lambs being about \$2.25 lower than a year ago, and on sheep about \$1.50 per cwt. lower. The export demand is very good; that is there is a large number taken for that purpose, but the prices

are not high. Exports are the only buyers we have for the heavy sheep, as the home buyers take very few of that class. With the exception of the Colorado lambs everything coming to this market now is shorn. The prospects for the near future are only fair, it looks at present as if we would have a pretty full supply for some little time. Strictly prime export wethers \$4.90

CHESTER WHITES

Pigs of March and April farrow from prize winning stock. Can furnish any number not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come and see them or write to

W. D. HOWLAND, - Gardner, Illinois

CHESTER WHITES**BERKSHIRES**

Do you want a Berkshire or Chester White Pig, bred in purple. Our stock is hard to beat. Can go in best company. Write for prices.

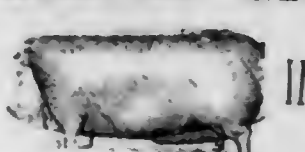
CORWIN BROS., - Riverhead, N. Y.

CHESTER WHITES

A fine lot of pigs for sale at very low price.

Genuine O. I. C. Stock

CHAS. A. HOAG, - Lockport, N. Y.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

OF IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE...

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

This space for 3 months, \$16 80

SEND NO MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad. out and send to us, and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROPPING CABINET SEWING MACHINE by the best maker in the world, and if you are not satisfied, we will return your money.

equal to machines which sell at \$80.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles.

GIVE IT THREE MONTHS TRIAL in your own home, and if you are not satisfied, we will return your money. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at \$8.50, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but \$15.50 for this DROPPING CABINET SEWING MACHINE, the greatest value ever offered by any house.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by makers who copy our advertisement, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are RELIABLE and WHO ARE NOT.

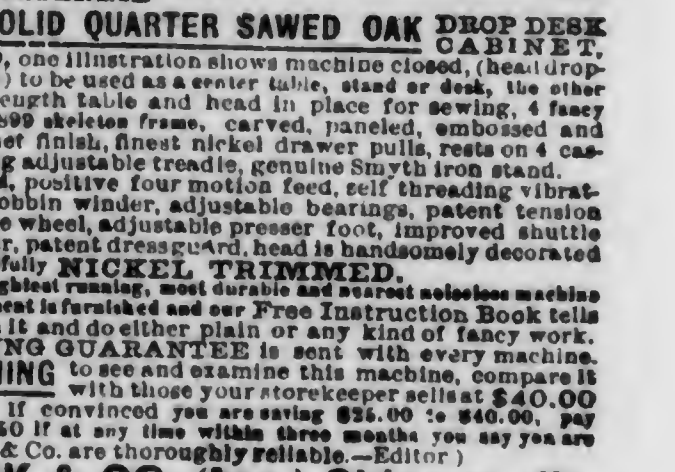
THE BURDICK has every modern improvement. EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. MADE BY THE BEST MAKER IN AMERICA, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.

MONEY. SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROPPING CABINET SEWING MACHINE can be used as a sewing table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing. 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand.

Finest large like Arm base, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated with the latest designs. **NICKEL TRIMMED.**

GUARANTEED the highest running, most durable and fastest sewing machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. **A 20-YEARS BINDING GUARANTEE** is sent with every machine. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING** to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at \$40.00 to \$60.00, and then if convinced you are saving \$25.00 to \$40.00, pay your freight and the \$15.50, we will return your \$15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. **ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY.** (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.**



to 5.00; good wethers \$5.25 to 4.50; yearling wethers bringing about the same price as old ones. Strictly prime ewes \$4.00 to 4.25; good \$3.85 to 4.00; Colorado woolled lambs, strictly prime, \$5.25 to 5.30; good, a little heavy, \$5.10 to 5.20; strictly prime shorn native lambs, \$4.50 to 4.75; good 4.30 to 4.40.

CATTLE

During the month of April we received at this market 251,000 cattle, and last year during the same period we received 213,000, making a surplus over last year of 38,000. Notwithstanding this marked increase in the receipts fat steers averaging 1200 to 1500 lbs showed an advance of 20 cents per cwt. over last year for the same month. This year the average is \$5.40 and last year \$5.20. The same number of cattle we think this year would furnish considerably less pounds of beef than this time last year as the bulk of the steers are lighter in weight, which to some extent accounts for the urgent demand and active advancing market. When we wrote you last it was our opinion that we would have a little advance during the month of April, which proved to be true as the prices show an average of 15 cents per cwt. more than they did during the month of March. From all that we can gather as to the prospects of the trade we still think that we will have a further advance during the incoming month. We do not look for any very rapid advance or wild prices during the month of May, as the supply will be ample for the demand, but sooner or later during the season we think we will reach a short supply, and consequently an urgent demand and some higher prices. As we look every way no shadow appears on the horizon of commerce, and consequently we predict a continuance of the present healthy demand, and we believe that operations in this line may be safely entered into with hopes of a profit. You will see by the prices that half fat fair style steers are selling from \$4.80 to 5.10, with good steers that have been on feed five to eight months \$5.25 to 5.40, with the more matured good style well finished steers at \$5.60 to 5.90. The prices look as if they were satisfactory, yet this year they have not furnished much profit to the feeder as corn has been high and feeders have also been high, but where they have been handled with care we think a fair profit has been realized. Stock and feeding steers are considerably higher than they were during the months of February and March, principally selling at \$4.40 to 4.80, and with the present prices of corn it takes considerable nerve to make the investment, but in a general way the outlook of the trade is rather flattering and those prepared to carry it on we think may safely stay in the trade.

The Southern Inter-State Fair, Atlanta, Georgia, have announced that \$16,000 will be paid in cash premiums at the fair held October 9-26, 1901. This will be the greatest stock show in the South. Those interested should send all communications to T. H. Martin, Atlanta, Georgia.

See our pig offer on page 16.

JAS. L. HENDERSON & SON

BREEDERS & IMPORTERS OF

Dorset Sheep & Berkshire Swine

WASHINGTON, PA.

Don't you want some new blood in your herd of Berkshires? If so we have some choice pigs farrowed in Sept., sired by Imp. Lord Highclere 53130, and Stumpy Nose No. 46004, and out of Imported First Choice 53131, and Sunrise 20 53132. We selected and purchased Lord Highclere and First Choice from their breeder, J. A. Fricker, England.

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WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS

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WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS

OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and many dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00, a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,

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Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

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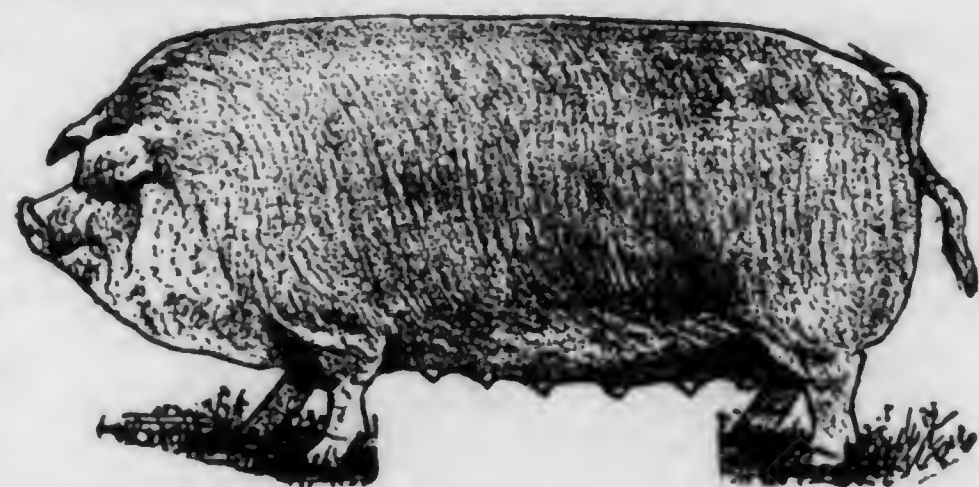
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of Breed and Sex.



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Set your price on the pig and
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ner in each State will be notified,
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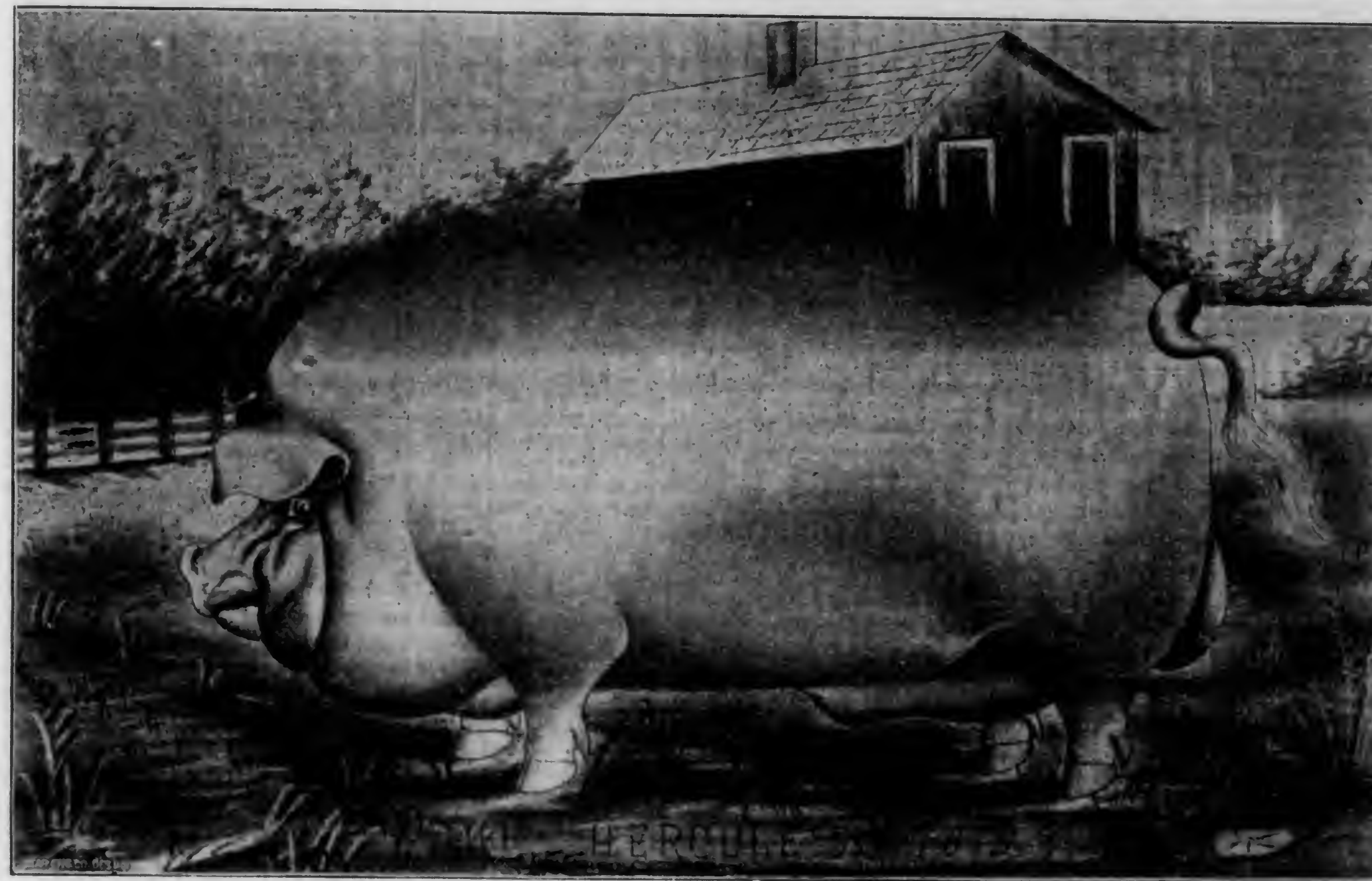
BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL VI.

OXFORD, PA., JUNE, 1901.

No. 4



HERCULES, 10123

Illustration.

We give our readers an idea in this
illustration of E. W. Brown's great hog
Hercules, 10123. Mr. Brown writes us
that he has a great, strong, healthy lot
of pigs this spring, all immunes and is
booking orders for July delivery, just in
time for prices.

Wanted.

Pigs are in demand and we are sure
that breeders having them for sale
should send us their advertisement at
once for July number. We are willing
to take our pay from new advertisers in
stock. Let us have your advertisement
at once.

Breeding.

Most of our swine are bred too young,
with the result that we have hogs of less
constitutional vigor than we would have
if our breeding stock was older. There
is no objection to breeding from young
males. Indeed that is to be recommend-
ed. But the sow should be mature and
she should be retained as a breeder just
as long as she has good litters and
mothers them properly. As a rule we
should prefer a rangy to a blocky sow.
Sows of this character are generally the
best mothers. April is a good spring
month for farrowing. The weather is
warmer then, and the litter will not

need so much attention as it would if it
came in the colder months. September
is the best fall month, as it is not so hot
as August and will give time enough for
the pigs to get a good start before the
cold weather comes on. Fall pigs, how-
ever, do not always pay. They may
consume more than they pay for. It is
the pasture field in summer that makes
the swine raising profitable. It is the
pig that grows between two winters that
is profitable, for after it leaves the dam,
its keep cost next to nothing, except as
to what grain in may consume. It
should be remembered, too, that the
hogs that are marketed between the last
of September and the first of April are
not taxed, for they are not in existence
when the assessor comes

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison, Editor
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Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Pig Pork.

Taking a series of years together I believe that more profit is made in pig pork than almost any other product of the farm. The methods of caring for and fattening hogs have changed like many other farm operations during the last quarter of a century. I recall when it was the universal practice to keep hogs a year on light feed, called "store hogs," and then fatten for market at an average age of eighteen months, writes Waldo F. Brown in the "National Stockman." But one litter of pigs was grown under this management, and in many cases always from young sows which were then fattened and sold with rest of the herd. Gradually as our stock has improved the idea took possession of the farmers that there was greater profit in pushing the pigs from the start and marketing them younger, until at present I think half of the hogs that go to our markets are sold at eight months old or younger and many farmers dispose of their pigs at six months old. It is now almost universally the practice to raise two litters a year from mature mothers and I think this has resulted in better constitutions and the hogs are less liable to disease than under the old plan of raising hogs from half grown sows.

There is quite a diversity in the management of hogs on the different farms in my neighborhood. Quite a large per cent of the farmers have their spring litters come in March in order that they may be weaned before summer sets in, but so many of them have met with disaster, as the weather in March is uncertain, that I think the majority

BLOODED STOCK

of them are now adopting the rule of having their sows farrow in April and October. March this year for the first twenty days was cold and stormy, and in my neighborhood I heard of the entire loss of many litters of pigs from exposure to the weather, and in the warmest hot house, if mercury is down near twenty with a high wind blowing, it is difficult to prevent young hogs from chilling to death. For many years I have had my spring litters farrowed after the middle of April and the fall litters at about a corresponding time in October, and I usually sell them so as to get each litter out of the way of the one that succeeds it. This requires careful feeding and attention from start to finish, but gives, I believe, cheaper meat than the system which calls for more prolonged feeding. I find that it requires good care and careful attention to all the details to make a pig weigh 180 pounds at six months old, or 180 days of age. But if the pig is kept another month and properly cared for, it should make a gain of two lbs. a day, which should make it weigh over 225 pounds, and a pig of this weight will usually bring a trifle more per pound than one of the former weight.

If a man is wishing to raise from fifty to seventy-five pigs a year the saving in cost to keep in brood sows amounts to quite a sum if he keeps mature sows and breeds for two litters a year, to what it would be if the old plan were adopted and only spring pigs raised.

Management of Boars.

You may ask me to tell the new beginners how to handle and care for the boar. I have no patents on my method, but my book learning was badly neglected, and I was not built for a newspaper correspondent, and dislike to put up a job of any kind that requires to be smoothed down by others before it is presentable.

But to begin with, says F. M. Lail, in Swineherd, I want as good a pig as possible, and from first-class ancestors. He should have a good wide head, a nice ear, strong wide back, no drop behind shoulders, full around heart, deep full hams, stout straight legs, standing up well on his toes, and having a smooth coat of hair.

He should have a grass lot of at least one-fourth of an acre, in which there is a house six or seven feet square, and shade to protect him from the hot sun.

The lot should be inclosed with a substantial fence, so it will be impossible for him to ever break out. It is almost impossible to cure a boar of fence breaking when they once get into that habit.

In selecting a location for a boar lot, I prefer to have him entirely separated from the rest of the herd. In fact, where he can neither see nor hear the other hogs, for if the boar should be one of the restless sort he will not take time to eat or rest if placed along beside the sows in breeding season, and the boar that does not eat well can never develop into a first-class animal. Therefore, I consider that the location of a boar's lot has much to do in developing a young boar.

Now we have a good pig in a well fenced, well located grass lot, we must consider how he is to be cared for. In the first place, I want him gentle, and if he is not I clove him up in his house, take an old well worn curry comb, get in house and stay with him until he is perfectly gentle, which does not take long if you go at it quietly and with patience,

for there is no animal that enjoys a curry comb as well as a hog, but you must not let your neighbors catch you currying a hog. They will laugh at you.

After the pig is made gentle, we must consider how he is to be fed. If we want to make a first-class hog of him we must give him the best of care. This does not mean that he must have the ground covered with corn at all times. He should be provided with fresh water at all times and should be fed liberally twice a day on such feeds as will produce bone and muscle and not too much fat; such as shipstuf and wheat bran, ground oats or oil cake, or a mixture of all of them. And if a little skim milk can be added at each feed, it helps the ration wonderfully.

I will say that my boars get swill twice a day the year round, made from some of the above feeds, and if I can add a little skim milk I gladly do so. I feed some corn in cold weather, and if I wish to fatten for show purposes I add soaked corn after the swill. To reduce boars from show fix cut off corn entirely and reduce other feeds and give plenty of exercise.

Now, when the boar is of sufficient age, say eight months or older, you wish to commence using him. Would advise that a pen 8x10 be made in one corner of his lot, with two gates to this pen, one to open into boar's lot, the other on opposite side. In this pen place a breeding crate of modern make. When you wish to breed a sow, if you are sure she is ready, take her to this pen. Let her in from the outside gate, close the gate, drop a little shelled corn in front end of breeding crate. Get sow in breeding crate as gently as possible, so as not to excite or scare her. Secure her in crate then let in boar. Some patience is often required right here, as it is his first sow, but after the first sow is bred there is generally no trouble in the future. Now take sow away and close her up in a house until she passes out of heat. One service is sufficient.

For Good Mutton.

For a good quality of mutton keep the ewes in thrifty condition, says the Farm Journal, but not over fat. Feed wheat bran with oilmeal is a valuable grain ration for ewes, as it builds bone in the lamb; keeps the ewes' bowels free and open and tends to the production of milk after lambing. About one pound of grain to each ewe should be fed daily.

When giving sulphur to the sheep it should be mixed with the salt, enough only to give the salt a slightly yellowish tinge.

It is a waste of money to grind grain for sheep. Scatter the whole grain over a broad bottomed trough and let them work it out for themselves. Feed the corn on the ear.

A strong taste is imparted to the mutton if the wool is allowed to touch the exposed flesh. Avoid this if you want the sweet leg of a lamb.

When we fatten sheep during the winter, we usually shear them. They gain faster and take up less room in consequence. In this case, of course, they must be warmly housed, and it is of the utmost importance that the pens be well ventilated.

Prize Paper.

The Michigan Farmer has offered a series of prizes for special articles written on swine culture. The first prize was drawn by Ray Sessions on a paper representing the following: "Care of Brood Sows and Litters During Summer Months."

"The sow should be a good mother, gentle in disposition, well developed and capable of easily caring for from eight or eleven pigs. She need not necessarily be pure bred, but should be well graded up in some one of the many good, standard breeds now being bred and handled by farmers and stockmen.

The custom of selling the sow when one year of age and relying upon young sows for the breeding stock is a poor one. Better keep her until three, four or five years of age, or even longer, if an exceptionally good one and she does not become vicious. The older sows make better mothers, give more milk, and excel in ability to care for their young.

The sire or boar should be pure bred, strong, vigorous, well built, of good constitution and stand well on his feet.

The sow should be due to farrow from the middle to the latter part of April. She should have been fed very little if any corn for at least one month previous to the time. Do not allow her to become "hog fat" before farrowing, nor go to the other extreme and get down thin. I make these statements because one's success or failure depends so much upon the preparation and manner of getting.

Previous to the time of farrowing and long enough before this time to accustom the sow to her new position, she should be placed in a good warm dry place by herself. An excellent plan is to have a portable house then move it about from place to place as the necessity requires, or the good of the pigs demands it.

Corn, clover and milk are the principal dependents for growing pigs, and as these substances are nearly always possessed by farmers they should be the foods upon which the greatest reliance is placed. I most strenuously condemn the practice of giving sour, clabbered milk to young pigs, or, in fact to any hogs, young or old. With the many devices now before the public for keeping milk sweet until skimmed and fed there is no occasion for feeding sour milk, unless it be the buttermilk from a recent churning. The practice precludes the possibility of having the contents of a swill barrel remain from day to day until the mess becomes sour and filthy, and it cautions us to mix no more in the barrel than can be fed out each day while it was sweet and wholesome.

For at least one week after farrowing the sow should be fed no corn, but instead given a slop composed of bran, middling, or mill-stuff, mixed up rather thin with milk if you have it. If not then add a little cottonseed or linseed meal and mix with water made lukewarm. This feed should constitute a portion of the ration throughout the season. Its thickness can gradually be increased and it should be mixed about twelve hours before feeding. Keep in a cool, shady place, away from the

BLOODED STOCK

3

house to avoid attracting flies near the house and occasionally scald out the barrel to prevent its souring.

As soon as the pigs are old enough they will begin to eat this slop and it is a good plan to have a small enclosure, in which is a shallow trough that the pigs can run into and eat by themselves. The feed for the pigs should be sloppy at first, mostly milk, if possible, and gradually increase the amount of middlings and bran and later on add some corn meal. But under no circumstances give more at a feed than will be eaten up clean. The sooner the pigs can be induced to eat will the demands upon the mother be lightened, preventing her from getting unnecessarily thin in condition.

As soon as the pigs will eat whole corn feed a little which has been previously shelled and soaked in water. Scatter this corn over the ground in a dry place so the pigs will be obliged to pick it up kernel at the time. This induces exercise and prevents too rapid eating, thus keeping the digestion in proper condition.

The sow and pigs should be given plenty of pure cold water to drink, but none to wallow in to make a mud hole. Access should be had at all times to salt and charcoal. Watch for scours in pigs and should any occur lessen the amount of feed.

Give the sow and the pigs the run of a clover pasture. They ought also to have the run of the orchard where they can obtain shade. They will not root much if the seedling is new and the orchard is properly cultivated.

In any event a ring in the nose will prevent further rooting. Do not confine pigs to a small pen or yard unless the same can be moved about to enclose a patch of clover.

By the time the pigs are eight or ten weeks separate them entirely from the sow. By the time they have learned to eat well what is fed them, and are capable of making rapid progress without further assistance from the mother. A patch of rape previously prepared will now soon come along and furnish an abundance of feed in connection with the other feeds given. Also that patch of peas can soon be turned into by making small enclosure and feeding off a portion at a time, or better still cut the peas and feed to the pigs. And still a little later will come the sweet corn grown especially for the pigs and for the cows. This can be cut and fed while green, stalks and all, to the pigs. It will be eaten with a relish and with profit.

Feeding Calves on Skim Milk and Corn.

A correspondent from Woodbury county, Illinois, writes in Wallace's Farmer:

"I have been reading your book entitled 'The Skim-Milk Calf,' and find that you state that the calf should have ground corn after getting the milk. I have raised calves by hand the past season and never was able to get one to take the corn meal dry, and so put it in the milk until they were about two months old, when they would eat the corn dry. How much corn will it take to balance the cream taken from eight quarts of skim-milk, the milk testing 4 1/2

per cent? I fed a common water glass full in two quarts of skim-milk twice a day, but was not satisfied with the results."

We advise our correspondent and all who are growing skim-milk calves to write to the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames and get all the bulletins dealing with experiments in feeding skim-milk calves. They will find the last one, bulletin No. 33, the most valuable. They will see from it that the best results were obtained by feeding about one-sixth as much corn meal by weight as skim-milk. It will be remembered that skim-milk weighs a trifle over a pound to the pint.

As to how much corn it would take to balance eight quarts of milk testing 4 1/2 per cent, that is immaterial. Such milk is much richer in fat than the calf requires. Calves fed on "blue milk," or milk containing a small per cent of fat, generally do much better than those fed on richer milk, which profit in the creamery requires. The danger generally is that farmers feed their calves too much skim-milk, and when they fail to do well on it are apt to give them more. This has ruined many a calf.

We are frequently asked to give the exact number of pounds that a calf should take. This we cannot do because there are calves and calves. Some Jerseys do well on five or six pounds, while other calves can take fifteen or twenty. The farmer must judge this for himself. He will probably find that twelve to fifteen pounds are sufficient for the ordinary calf.

Cause for Loss of Pigs.

Take the precaution to investigate, you will find that parties who have small litters or that fail to save them, are breeders who have popular herds, and are, therefore, visited by a great many other breeders, and have been anxious to make a good showing and have fed too heavy. The sows cannot handle themselves well; they are stepping upon the pigs every day or two, even though they have farrowed a fair-sized litter, it is thinned down in this way. With twenty years' experience I am satisfied that it is the wrong method to attempt to have your sows in too high flesh. I want them well fed, but not fat. It insures not only good-sized litters, but strong pigs. They can take care of themselves. Be careful and do not overfeed. A fat sow will furnish too much milk for the little pigs to begin with, which will derange the stomach and bring on scours, which is almost sure to be fatal if not remedied. To sum up the whole upshot, the sows are too fat."



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Questions and Answers.

Suppose I buy a gilt the first of February on description by letter for \$25.00 said to weigh 225 lbs. and bred December 14th., on arrival weighed 190 lbs. and later found out she was bred January 3rd., farrowed 1 pig dead, what part should seller refund, if any.

Justice.

Much would depend on the difference in the quality of the two animals, but that is not just the point. The seller did not keep his word and it is one of the hard matters to see just what the actual damage would result in at the end of 6 months.—Ed.

Dixon, Ill., May 13, 1901.

Blooded Stock:

Have heard of hogs dying from eating oats that had lodged and started to grow. Formed dry balls in their stomach, etc. Will some one who knows from experience write it up.

B. Smith.

We never believe in feeding oats to hogs, it is too coarse. Sell it and buy middlings.

What should very young pigs be fed.

J. S. Borl.

Get a little trough and mix sweet milk and corn meal and middlings, half and half and place where the little pigs can get at it, and they will get to eating when about 3 to 4 weeks old. Clean feed out, don't let it get sour.—Ed.

Would like to hear from some one how to raise cheap pigs with milk 5 and cts. per can and feed \$22 per ton.

J. Y. E.

Pick the best only, let some other fellow have the poor pigs out of each litter or knock them in the head, feed the pigs milk until 3 months old then stop bying it. When feeding milk don't stuff them with milk, give a reasonable amount and mix middlings after 3 months old, get pigs out in the orchard or in clover and water and feed middlings moderately until pigs are ready to fatten.—Ed.

Oakfield, O.

Blooded Stock:

I received the May No. of "Blooded Stock," and was pleased to find your answer to my questions, but you did not answer the most important ones. I wish to know the amount of milk and also chop and middlings I should feed each pig, as near as you can get at it, also, should I sift the chop to get the oat hulls out of it? Should I feed twice or three times a day. What do you think of the International Stock Food? The reason I ask these questions is because I am anxious to learn what I can about raising hogs, as I am going to make a business of it. Don't you think I am most too young to go at the business, as I am past 51 years old.

J. S. Barb.

No it is not necessary to sift hull, but we would not feed oats at all, feed it to the horses or sell it and buy middlings. In feeding pigs 2 months old we would give each pig about one pint of milk and one-half pint of middlings at a feed, three times a day and increase slowly as the pigs grow and seem ready to take more, use your own judgement as to how pigs are growing, they only want enough milk for a drink, the growth is

in the middlings. We have secured many testimonials about the "International Stock Food" and can recommend it to you as one of the very best on the market. We carry their advertisement and if we did not think them reliable, it would not be in "Blooded Stock."—Ed.

How many 4 to 6 weeks' old pigs may be kept safely for a month longer in a 10x13 pen?

10 could be kept if trough was long enough, yet if you would divide pen in two, making it 6x10 and sort the pigs so as to get the larger ones out, think it would be better.

At what age may pigs pastured in an orchard and fed middlings, be reasonably expected to weigh 125 lbs?

That is a grand question, but taking average pigs and good care, should have no trouble at 5 months old and many times sooner.

Should pigs in such a situation be shut in a small yard or in a pen for fattening, or will they fatten still running loose if fed corn? If shut up, how long?

Pigs should be allowed to run at large while on sow, then penned for a month, then turned out to grass for 6 weeks and feed middlings, light or strong as may seem best and then at end of 6 weeks pen and feed corn and water if you want them off in three weeks.

Would it be possible to grow for market two lots of pigs in one season, in the above situation, one succeeding the other, if the first was not put on before the middle of June, both to be about 8 weeks old when put in the orchard. The 10x13 pen mentioned, would be the only place to keep the second lot while the first were growing.

Yes, have one lot in the pen while the others are running. The lot running need not have a pen only a shelter from storm.—Ed.

Straight Dealings.

Eaton, O., May 10, 1901.

Mr. N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.
Yours of the 6th received with money order for \$5 as a part of loss on sow which failed to be with pig. I am perfectly satisfied with the way you do business and I will know hereafter where to buy stock. I am sure you are an honest man and anybody will do well to deal with you. There are very few Chester Whites in this section of the country and I think I can get a few interested in them and I will send everyone to you for I know they will get a fair and honest deal. I will come to see you in two or three weeks and perhaps will bring one or two men with me. I hope you will be successful in your business this year, which you surely will if everyone knew you as I do.

Truly yours, C. F. Miller.

Hogs running on clover and other grass should be salted occasionally for best conditions.

The pig is one of the quickest money makers known to the farm, and he can lose the same owner money as rapidly when disease reaches him.

Don't fail to read our offer on page sixteen.

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GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches of Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Pig Weaning.

The most profitable pig is the one that is ready for market at not to exceed the age of eight or nine months; six or seven months is that much the better and pigs that weigh 200 pounds and upwards at that age are the cheapest hogs raised on the farm says S. A. Dyke in "Farmers' Guide." But in order to have them grow rapidly enough to make this weight so young, much care is necessary in weaning. Make a pen with a door in their yard, just large enough to admit the pigs only, feed them here by themselves when the sow is fed. Do this by putting feed in pig's pen first and closing the door. Begin this when they are six weeks old, as they will be used to eating by this time. When the sow is through eating let them out of pen; keep this up for a week, then keep shut up till noon, when they can be let out to suck; shut up again after sucking till night. In a few days more reduce to two times a day, morning and night, allowing them to sleep with their mother at night during this time. By the time they are two months old they can be taken away from the sow and removed to a new lot out of sight of her entirely. They should be fed in the meantime all they will take clean. Feed plenty of milk with a mush thoroughly mixed in made of middlings and corn meal. Watch that you don't over feed. Give clean, cold water middle of forenoon and afternoon. A little corn should be fed morning and evening, and this corn feed must be increased gradually until they get all they can use to good advantage. Keep up this kind of feeding, make their nest warm and clean with plenty of forest leaves for bedding, and those pigs should make a wonderful growth, provided always that they are worth so much trouble. Full pigs cannot be expected to make the growth in winter that can be gotten in the spring, and money and stock is never worth feeding as a general thing.

Death's Work.

Charles T. Forrest entered into rest, on May 27th, 1901, at his late residence, in West Brandywine township, in the 66th year of his age, leaving a wife and three grown children, one brother and two sisters to mourn his loss.

Mr. Forrest was a native of Chester county, Pa., and was born and lived on the same farm. He was in the Civil War, being a member of Company C, 175th Pennsylvania. He was a successful and well-to-do farmer.

For more than fifty years he was a member of Old Forks of the Brandywine Presbyterian Church. On June 9, 1882, he was made a ruling elder, which office he filled when he died. Mr. Forrest was a brainy man, a good thinker and a wise counselor. He had the confidence and respect of the whole community, and was an upright and honorable citizen. As a member and officer in the church he was highly esteemed, his many virtues making him an example for all. In his departure the church and the entire community sustain a great loss.

He was a well known breeder of Chester Whites and one upon whom orders could be entrusted with assurance of fair dealing. The breeding rank has received a great loss in his death.

National Chester White Record Association.

West Chester, Pa., June 1, 1901.

The National Chester White Record Association will duplicate all first premiums on Chester White swine awarded by the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, subject to the following conditions: 1. All animals competing must be recorded in the National Chester White record. 2. A recorded pedigree must be produced by exhibitor at time of judging. 3. Animals to be judged by the score card of the National Association. 4. These premiums will be paid by the Secretary of the National Association upon the presentation of a certificate issued by authorities of the Pan-American Exposition.

By order of Executive Committee.
THOS. SHARPLESS, Secretary.

The Hog in the Orchard.

Many orchardists have entirely abandoned the practice of turning hogs into orchards. They claim that the rooting of the hogs results in damage to the trees. Doubtless this is true, where the swine are left in the orchard too long, says G. G. G. in the "N. Y. Farmer."

The hogs should not be permitted to convert the orchard into a range. If they remain long enough, they will not only clean up all the dropped apples, but they will also clean up all the weeds and all the grass. Having done this, they are ready to injure and even kill the trees.

When they have cleaned the surface and begun to turn over the sod, the damage to the trees begins. Generally the damage is done by rooting and breaking the small roots of the trees. In sodded orchards the roots are near the surface, and the swine have only to stir the soil to destroy the grass roots and the small top roots of the trees.

For this reason it is bad to turn swine into the orchard with liberty to root at will. They may be let in to clean up fallen fruit and weeds. When that is done, they should be driven out. No hog wallow can be a profitable orchard.



RIPPLEY'S Fly Remover

protects all stock and other animals. Instantly removes all Flies, Mosquitoes, Lice, Ticks, etc., that offend Cows, Horses, Hogs and Sheep.

NON-POISONOUS TO MAN OR BEAST
but death to all insects. Cows sprayed with it give 10% more milk and feed quietly all day. Market cattle gain in flesh. Horses rest easy and work better. IT IS NO EXPERIMENT. Used and endorsed by the largest dairymen in the U. S. 1 gallon will protect 100 cows. Cash returned if animals are not protected. Order early and act as our agent, if your dealer does not handle it. Order direct of our factory or branch offices. Ask for Rippley's, accept no other. Price, cash with order—1/2 gal. 60c, 1 gal. \$1.10, 2 gals. \$2.10, 5 gals. \$4.50, 10 gals. \$8.00. Special price on 100 lots. Tin Hand Sprayer to apply same, 60c. Rippley's Compressed Air Sprayer for applying Fly Remover on large herds, \$6.25. Rippley's 5 gal. Compressed Air Sprayer for applying Fly Remover on large herds, \$6.25.

Well Pleased With It.
Gentlemen:—I have received the goods, am well pleased with Rippley's Fly Remover. Have tried it on cattle, horses and mules. I started a man this morning to canvass. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL BLAIR.



Write at once for Breeder's Supply Catalogue.
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Eastern Office, 8 Park Place, New York City, N. Y.



WORKS VERY NICELY.
De Smet, S. D., Aug. 15, 1900.
Dear Sir:—Your Fly Remover has arrived, and I find it works very nicely. You may look for a large order next year. Yours very truly, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Supt. State Fair Grounds.



IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood. Choice November Sow Pigs. Spring Pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Stock recorded and prices right. Send here for what you want.

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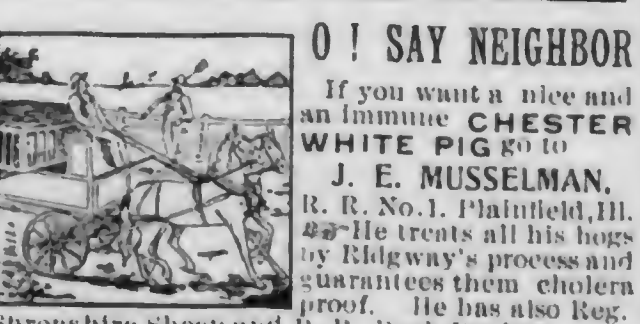
2 Extra Chester White Bows, ready for service, 6 mos. old, will weigh 200 lbs. or over, 1 Sow, bred, due to farrow in May. Now is the time to order extra Spring Pigs in both Chester White and Poland Chinas, bred from as choice Bows and Sows as can be found in any herd. The best of blood and individuals. Will be pleased to hear from you before purchasing elsewhere. Bronze Turkey Eggs.

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March and April Farrow. First class breeding. Good quality. Guaranteed Gas represented and prices right.

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PEDIGREED! IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolific new. Tracing in blood to the most noted stock producers and State Fair Winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these. ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

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Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular.

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Residence or Business Property may be obtained through me. No matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my successful plan.

W. M. OSTRANDER, 1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Imported Large Yorkshires.

A grand lot of

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for sale. Pigs for show ring a specialty. Write me for particulars. A. VROOMAN, Carthage, N. Y. :

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We have the finest Blood in America. Hogs all registered. All sold out except this Spring's pigs. Will book orders for them now and a nice lot they are.

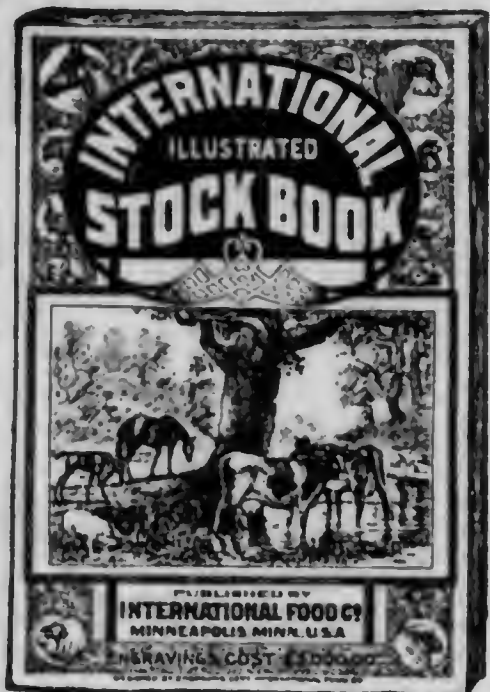
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RAMS, EWES LAMBS AND RAM LAMBS FOR SALE.

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THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: THE ENGRAVINGS COST US OVER \$3000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9x5x3/4 in., and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of Nanny Hanks, 2:50; Star Pointer, 1:50; Johnson, 2:00; George Wilkes, 2:22; Alex, 2:33; and many others. It contains 20 large engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners, of the largest cow in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. In Sheep Department are engravings of the prize winners, of the largest hog in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. In Pig Department are engravings of the prize winners, of the largest pig in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. In Poultry Department are engravings of the prize winners, of the largest chicken in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot buy a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

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Success in Hog-Growing.

Writing on successful hog-growing in the "Swine Advocate," J. A. Tuttle, of Vineland, Missouri, says: One mistake made by beginners is overstocking themselves at the start. Commence with two to five sows and go slow.

In the selection of sows, no matter what breed, select large, lengthy, roomy sows or gilts. If one is bad in the back, either drooping behind the shoulders, or sunfish shape, don't take her. Don't take one bad on her feet, or cut too high behind.

Get sows or gilts that show vigor and from a sow that raises large litters. Mind, I said raises large litters.

Some sows farrow large litters, but never raise them, preferring to mash one every time she changes her position. From a sow of this sort I would not use as a breeder one of her pigs, no matter how fine an individual, for I have found that pig mashing is hereditary with some families.

In selecting the boar get the very best you can afford to buy. Don't let a few dollars cause you to take one "Just as well bred," but not near so good an individual.

Don't turn the boar out with the sows, but put him in a lot with shade and some grass, at some distance from sows. If placed in sight or hearing, he will fret more or less and not make the growth he should.

If you have not the pasture or plenty of roots, feed about two-thirds ship stuff and one third bran, at noon, this being the principal meal, with corn morning and night. If mill feed is not too high, feed twice per day, noon and night.

About a week before farrowing, place a sow in separate lot so that she will get accustomed to her house or pen. Give plenty of wheat straw for bedding, shredded fodder or dry leaves, wheat straw preferred. This she will have broken up by farrowing time, and should there be too much of it, take some out. If it is not cold, very little is needed.

Under no circumstances should you

put in long straw just before farrowing, for the little fellows will get tangled up in it, and no matter how careful the mother is, some of the pigs are liable to be killed or injured.

When the sow comes out and acts like she wants something to eat and drink give some lukewarm water. At the next feeding time if she is out, give water with a handful of shipstuff, gradually increasing her feed until she is on full feed at from two to three weeks. Don't overfeed at any time, but keep them so they will always clean up readily what you feed them.

Watch the little fellows, and should they show any disposition to sour, give the dam a teaspoonful tincture of kink or tincture of catechu. Should they still continue to sour, at the next meal give another teaspoonful. I have used this remedy for years and never gave more than two doses, always checking it at the start.

Soon as possible after farrowing, say in three or four days, remove the old bedding and give fresh, of broken straw or something fine. The old bedding is damp and will assist in causing scours and colds, and will also cause sore tails, which, if not properly looked after, will drop off. For this use a little vaseline or carbolic oil; two or three times is generally sufficient.

When the pigs are four weeks old, put a shallow trough where they can get to it and out of reach of the sow. In this put slop of shipstuff and milk. If you have not milk, use water. Gradually increase the feed, and by the time pigs are eight weeks old, cut off on the sow's slop, and she will wean the pigs herself in a short time.

The Markets.

At our request for postal report of the pig crop in the last issue we have had reports from all over the country and from it we find in summing up the pig crop is short and that there are but few shoats on hand for the September market, from this it can be figured that high prices will prevail for the balance of 1901 and breeders can feel assured of a good demand for breeding stock.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

BOARS READY FOR USE. Spring pigs in pairs not akin at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

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 Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.
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BLOODED STOCK OXFORD

Successful Swine Management.

It is very important to select well developed and mature swine for breeders, and prefer a boar as near the same size and age as the sow. Keep the old sows in preference to the young ones, as I think her pigs are stronger, and she makes a better mother, keeping her as long as she has full developed pigs. The first litter should be farrowed about March 1st, and the second about September 15th. For the first litter warm quarters should be provided for each sow, keeping their bed cleaned often, never allowing it to become damp, for if the bed becomes damp the little pigs will become stupid, the hair will be rough and when in this condition the pigs lose more than they gain, and if not looked after they will die, and so it is very necessary to keep them warm and dry.

Good care should be taken of the sow through pregnancy. She should have plenty of range, avoiding small pens. The sow should not be fed too much corn and not kept too fat; they should have plenty of cooling foods, Vegetables, clover hay, cut and mixed with bran and roots are excellent, aiding digestion and contributing to general health as well as preparing for farrowing, and insuring health of litter.

After farrowing time the sow should not be fed corn for three or four days, as it is too heating for her at this time, but feeding her principally of bran mash, clover and roots, and at about the fourth day begin feeding her two or three ears of corn twice a day, still continuing the feed of bran mash and roots, increasing the corn as the pigs grow older.

When pigs are four to five weeks old they should have access to a small trough filled with sweet milk, and in this way they will learn to drink much younger and do better than if not allowed the sweet milk. Continue this way of feeding, applying a small quantity of bran in the milk until they are nearly three months old. At that age the mother may be taken away from them, for they have learned to eat so well they will not miss her so much as if they were weaned at six or eight weeks old, as is practiced by many. After weaning put them in a clover field or a grass lot, feeding them principally on middlings and sweet milk, and if not milk, mix the middlings with water, and feed them more corn. Continue this way of feeding until about four and a

half and five months old, then their food should be principally corn, feeding them until they are about six months old.

The Raising of the Pig.

As far as the cost of the feed goes, the first 100 pounds gained by a pig are the cheapest. After that weight is reached, growth becomes slower, and the cost per pound increases, write J. L. Van Arsdale in "New York Farmer."

The piglet must contend with worms, scours, trumps, constipation, lice and skin disease, besides possible faults in housing and bedding, and while all these things are bothering him, he is expected to make his greatest growth in the shortest time and at the lowest cost.

The piglet that comes into the world with a squeal and keeps on squealing night and day in spite of the best care, generally squeals itself to death in three, five or seven days. The squealing is a sign that the sow was in bad condition during pregnancy and farrowing, and her bad condition naturally passed to her progeny.

The piglets should be cared for on arrival. Place them in a warm, dry box, with a blanket over the top, until they are dry and comfortable. Then, if the sow appears quiet, they may be left with her. Should she be irritable, do not leave them alone with her. Permit them to suckle once every three or four hours, and return them to the box until the sow has settled down and is ready to perform her parental duties properly.

Young piglets that are healthy should begin to grow right away. Standing still in size means runtism.

Filthy quarters for pigs mean skin diseases.

When the pigs reach their sixth week, watch out for worms.

Whey and creamery milk will answer for food for pigs after they are six weeks old. Before that age is reached, creamery milk and whey mean scours.

Don't keep feed in soured, fetid, musty, ill-smelling barrels, boxes or vessels. All bad smells indicate conditions that favor the growth of bacteria, and many varieties of bacteria mean sickness to the piglets.

Don't overcrowd the quarters devoted to swine. You would better have too few than too many swine.

Large litters are all right when they are all right. Often they are all wrong. Then nothing can make them right.

Spotted Pigs.

A party in Missouri and one in Illinois have written me to give a short article in "Blooded Stock" on this question: "Should all pigs be white from a Chester White boar, crossed on Poland-China or Duroc-Jersey sows?" I say "no," although they generally are. Many of my Poland-China brethren like to tease a young breeder or farmer who buys a boar of the Chester White breed to cross on his Poland sows. If he should get a few spots they laugh at him, tell him his boar is not genuine, pure bred, etc. It shows that the Chester is the stronger of the two or else the pigs would all be black. No Poland-China, Duroc, or Berkshire breeder is foolish enough to guarantee the produce of their boars to color after themselves completely when crossed on a Chester sow. This being true then why demand more of the Chester boar than they are willing to grant of the other breeds. There is no breed of horses or cattle (that I know of) that the males will always color after themselves. Even the Aberdeen-Angus bull crossed on the Hereford cow fails to color the white face, back and brisket in many cases. The crossing of the breeds is the best way I know of to determine which of the two is the stronger. The one that stamps its form, color, constitution, etc., on the produce, is surely the one that is most valuable to use as a breeder because of the power to reproduce itself to the greatest degree. No breed is of much value until it has this power to reproduce itself in form, color, etc., so we can predict with confidence what the result of certain breeding will be, hence if the blacks and the reds have the power to reproduce, as they should, why not expect spotted pigs if crossed on the whites, or whites on the blacks or reds, or a part of the litter color after one and part the other, this would be the result if both alike had this power to color after themselves.

N. P. KESNER, Ansonia, O.
 Breeder of Chesters.

Confinement, filth and impure water precedes hog cholera in ninety cases out of a hundred.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine
 B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON TINGLEY RING-GOLD CO. IOWA



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 Chicago So, Omaha Sioux City

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

After 28 Years.

We are not in much sympathy with advertisers who make use of extravagant claims as being "biggest," the "best on earth," "none so good," etc. When, however, these or similar claims are borne out by the actual facts we believe that the advertiser has not only a perfect right, but that he should make the facts public. This is brought to mind by the advertisement of the Elkhart



(No. 232 Open Driving Wagon.)

Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Co., of Elkhart, Ind., who regularly use this paper in season. These people for the past several years have been laying claim to being "the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling to the consumer exclusively." To one who will take the pains to investigate, or what is better still, if it is possible, go to Elkhart and look over this institution and examine their methods of doing business this statement will appear as in deed and entirely within the bounds of truth. Of course this result is not one of sudden attainment; it has taken more than 28 years of hard and persistent effort to bring this institution up to its present high plane. Having decided long ago that the public would much prefer to deal direct with the manufacturer, the man who made the goods, if the people could but be convinced that they were getting the best goods at the lowest procurable price, the Elkhart people in it, gated their present system of doing business. That their methods have been approved and appreciated is evidenced by the growth, magnitude and prestige of their present business. In their two large factories at Elkhart they manufacture 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. In vehicles they are prepared to supply the public with every conceivable article from the open buggy through, phaetons, stumpers, a long line of top buggies, surreys, two and three seated carriages, traps, spring wagons, etc., to wagonettes, busses and all classes of delivery wagons. In harness they have anything from single strap buggy harness all down the line to best double team harness for farm work. Remember that they make every article they sell in their own factories and that they employ no agents or middlemen, but sell exclusively to the consumer at wholesale prices. Every article is guaranteed in a way that removes all element of chance. Everything is made of good material in the most substantial way, in the best style and sold to the consumer at the most reasonable of prices. Write them for their large illustrated catalogue which they will take pleasure in sending to our readers free.

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HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.
CHESTER WHITE PIGS
FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGH BRED
POULTRY. J. M. McCAMANT,
Village Farm, New London, Chester Co., Pa.

KANSAS P. CHINAS AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs till three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair hogs, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sell Fall pigs at from \$11 to \$15 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas

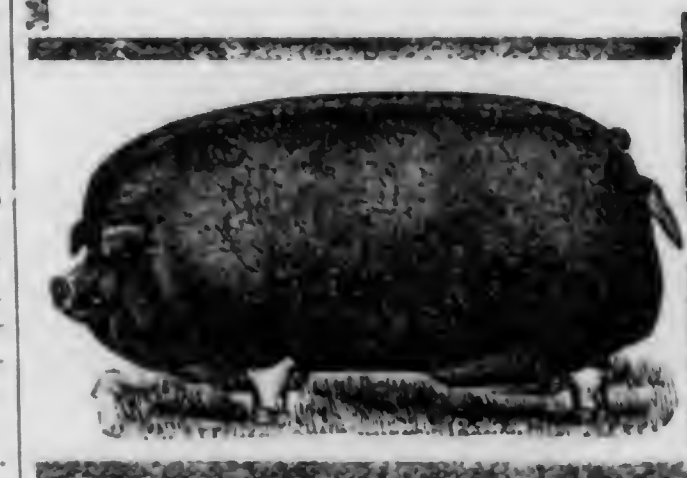


FOR SALE—A lot of sows, yearlings and calves bred to show hogs, grow and long bodied and fed for breeding purposes. All Fall pigs will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

WEST VA. STOCK & POULTRY FARM

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. S. NELSON, Boaz, W. Va., Prop's.



**REGISTERED
POLAND CHINAS.**
..... AND.....
**PURE-BRED
POULTRY.....**

YOUNG BROOD SOWS AND MALES, READY FOR SERVICE, FOR SALE AT PRICES within reach of any farmer. The leading families of the United States are represented in our herd—the Gold Modals, Handsell, Standard, Protection, Teutonic, U.S. Practical Breed of Poultry, R. E. Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandotters, S. S. Hamburgs, C. I. Cornish, Black Langshans, Pekin Ducks, Partidge Cochons, Light Brahmas, Bull Rocks. Eggs in season. Write us and mention BLOODED STOCK. Address:

A. I. SPENCER, PARKERSBURG, W. VIRGINIA.
Farm on Ohio River, 6 miles from Parkersburg

Don't fail to read our offer on page sixteen.
What about the club of \$12 and get one of our pigs. Look it up.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY
ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC.
\$30.00 to \$300.00 and more per week
without previous experience. No other business pays such large returns for the little effort required. We furnish complete outfit. The work is easy, strictly high class and any man can operate the outfit by following our instructions. Write for particulars and copies of letters from those who are making BIG MONEY on our plan. **ENTERTAINMENT SUPPLY CO.**, Randolph and Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. Send this paper when you write.

YOUR CHESTER WHITES SHOULD BE RECORDED IN THE

STANDARD CHESTER WHITE RECORD ASSOCIATION
W. H. MORRIS, Sec.
Indianapolis, Ind.
ESTABLISHED IN 1900.
REDUCED RATES TO MEMBERS.
Rules and Instructions sent on Application.
W. H. MORRIS, Sec'y.
939-941 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Something Special.

We don't often ask our readers to make particular note of anything advertised in our columns, as we try to treat all alike and carry good advertisements, but we want to ask our readers write to the International Food Company, Minneapolis. Name Blooded Stock and tell them how many head of live stock you have and ask them for a copy of their book that they have issued at the cost of \$3000.

We guarantee you that the book will more than repay you for the trouble. Write at once for it.

Allentown College for Women

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Located in the beautiful Lehigh Valley. Unsurpassed for health and comfort. Regular and special courses of study. Efficient faculty. Instruction thorough. Gymnasium. New furniture. Home-like. No requisite lacking. Specialties, Music, Art and Elongation. Best references furnished. For illustrated catalogue address:

J. W. KNAPPENBERGER, A. P., President

Eggs for Hatching ..

BREEDERS OF
Duroc Jersey Swine & Poultry
High-class, Farm raised. Bred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; Pekin Duck Eggs, 75c for 11. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

LEFEVER BROS., Oblong, Illinois

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN OF CHOICE Plymouth Rocks

Elegant burred Cockerels, Pullets and Yearling Birds for sale.
Eggs, \$3.00 for 13
Also pure bred
Yorkshire Pigs and
Reg. Guernsey Cattle
H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR



\$22.45
to examination; you can examine it at your freight depot, and if you find it equal to harness others get \$40 for, PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY, and the greatest value you ever saw, pay Our Special Offer Price \$22.45 the freight agent.
OUR \$22.45 HARNESS is very strong and very heavy throughout, made from heaviest Dundee oak tanned leather, one of the best double team farm harness on the market. TRUNKS, 1 1/2 inch, very heavy double and stitched, clean, union trace buckles, PADS, extra heavy, foiled with 1 1/2 inch layer and fancy housings, heavy hook and ferrule, WHIP, heavy 3/4 inch heavy. Cudgels, harness leather with crupper to buckle. HIP STRAPS, 1 inch, sewed in carrier. TRIMMING, highest grade XC plate. (Price is without collars.) If you need a heavy double team harness don't fail to order this. We will save you \$10 to \$20. FOR THE HIGHEST QUALITY. Address:

Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago

The Iowa State Fair.

This office is in receipt of the catalogue of the Iowa state fair, which is booked to open at Des Moines, August 23, and continue without interruption until August 31, when it will close in order that everybody can attend the Nebraska state fair the following week. W. M. McFadden will see that all swine men are treated right. In looking over different lists it is noticed that very liberal premiums are being offered on Swine: Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites and Duroc Jerseys are all treated alike both in classification and premiums offered. The classification in each class is for individuals, get of sire, produce of sow and sweepstakes. Boar 2 years or over \$12, \$7, \$4; boar 1 year and under \$10, \$6 and \$3; boar 6 months any under one year, \$7, \$5, \$2; sow 2 years and over, \$12, \$7, \$4; sow 1 year and under 2, \$10, \$6, \$3; sow 6 months and one year, \$7, \$5, \$3; sow under 6 months, \$6, \$3, \$2. Herds—Boar and three sows over 1 year old, bred by exhibitor, same; boar and 3 sows under 1 year, \$10, \$6 and \$4; boar and 3 sows under 1 year old bred by exhibitor, same. Get of sire—four swine get of same boar bred by exhibitor, \$10, \$6, \$4. Produce of sow—four pig under 6 months, produce of same sow, \$10, \$6, \$4. Sweepstakes—boar any age, \$15; sow any age, \$15; sow any age bred by exhibitor, \$15. Entries close August 23.

Sleeping Quarters for Swine.

It is better for the hogs for them to sleep in the fence corners or in the beds of leaves and brush on the south side of a big log in the woods than breathe dust and trash under the corn crib, where, if permitted, they generally seek sleeping quarters. Whether the cholera germ is invigorated or given better opportunity for its development by its victims sleeping in a place where fine dust and trash are several inches deep may be doubted by some, but we have it from an old swine breeder, who says fine dust in the sleeping quarters of hogs aids the germ considerably in getting a grip on the animals. While the hog is an unclean brute and seems to delight in wallowing in mud and eating offensive stuff, we believe this proclivity has been bred into him by stockmen, who, thinking him naturally filthy, if not, compel their hogs to occupy any little pen or bare pasture or lot, excusing the case by saying, "any place is good enough for a hog."

By the same process that has made the hog such an unclean brute we believe he can be improved in his regard for self-cleaning and decency, though we do not expect him ever to become so fastidious as a pug dog. But by keeping the hogs in grassy pastures, providing thickly bedded sleeping quarters for them, giving feed in clean troughs, access to clean, fresh water, and using the best hogs, a very perceptible reformation will result.

The health and vigor, however, of the herd will depend to a very large extent upon the sanitation of their sleeping quarters, where much of their time is spent. Where foul odors abound and the wind keeps the air laden with fine dust, each hog breathing the breath of another, there is likely to arise disease of some kind—and too frequently it happens to be cholera—Swine Advocate

County Line Herd of Poland China

and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different Boars—Black, U. S. Teumseh and Klover's Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

FOR SALE. POLAND CHINA SOWS.

Bred for Spring farrow. Eggs for hatching—Bred Plymouth Rocks, Bk Minorcas, 5 ets. each. Silver Duck wing Games, \$2 per lb. A few Games and Toulouse Geese for sale yet.
SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

POLAND CHINAS...

A splendid lot of April pigs Teumseh, Bk Chief, Jr., U. S. and Hides—stretchers breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pigs shipped C. O. D.
B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa. (Bradford Co.)

POLAND CHINAS...

FOR SALE—Four extra full males large enough for service. One full show gilt, so head March and April pigs. Herd headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs sired by Major Teumseh 42709, Edw. Booth 57501 and Supply Perfection. Prices reasonable.

WALLACE & BRYANT, - Oxford, Ohio

BARGAINS IN Pure Poland Chinas.

Choice gilts bred for March and April litters. A few choice Boars of Fall litters and gilts of same age.
J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

Rock Hill Herd of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

Shorthorn Cows, extra good milkers, two choice red bull calves. One yearling filly, jet black, stylish and fine action. 15 hounds, weights over 500. Eligible to registry in Morgan Horse Register. A bargain. Am looking orders for Spring pigs. Also eggs from B. K. C. Leghorns \$1.00 for 25; \$1.00 per 100. All stock guaranteed as represented or money will be refunded.

B. B. BUCHANAN,
BROWNSBURG, ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA.

UNION HERD OF Poland China Swine



Herd Headed by Col. Sunshine 5097, crossed on Miss Greenwood 8832; Polly Teumseh 113002, May chick 12217 and others of Royal breeding. Bargains in pigs with short legs, short nose, nice ear and jet black coat of short glossy hair. Illustrated catalogue free.

Jack Polley, Union City, Ind.

MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros. Review of the Market for the Month of May and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.
May 4, 1901

HOGS

The receipt of hogs for the past month were 687,000 against 632,000 for May 1900. The general course of the market has been fairly active and satisfactory prices have fluctuated within narrow margins, and as you will see by quotations given below are slightly higher than when we wrote you the first of last month. The demand for provisions continues to be very good, and general business is so prosperous that nothing but really heavy receipts would probably cause any serious break in prices. The month of June, however, is not usually a bull month and we therefore advise the early shipment of such hogs as are ready for market.

Prices to-day range as follows: Prime light hogs \$5.75 to \$5.80; Butchers \$5.75 to \$5.90; Prime heavy \$5.90 to \$5.95; Good smooth fat packers \$5.80 to \$5.85; common to fair \$5.65 to \$5.75; Little pigs \$5.00 to \$5.50; Stags \$5.40 to \$5.60.

SHEEP

The receipts of sheep and lambs for the month of May were 310,580 against 292,050 for the month of May last year, and prices at present are from \$1.75 to \$2.00 cwt. lower than this time last year. Spring lambs up to date have cut very little figure in the market, but Tennessee and Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois are beginning to send in a few. These lambs are selling for about \$1.00 less than a week ago, but any let up in the receipts in either sheep or lambs will cause an advance, but it looks to us as if there would not be any great advance from present prices.

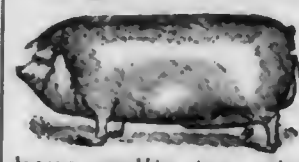
Strictly prime wethers \$4.40 to \$4.50; good \$4.30 to \$4.35; yearling wethers \$4.50 to \$4.65, if very extra a little higher; strictly prime ewes \$4.25 to \$4.30; good \$4.00 to \$4.15; fair \$3.75 to \$3.85; strictly choice Colorado woolled lambs \$5.40 to \$5.60; good to choice shorn lambs \$5.00 to \$5.10; medium \$4.75 to \$4.90; common \$4.00 to \$4.50.

CATTLE

The month just closed has furnished an unprecedented activity in the cattle market at steadily improving prices. When we wrote you a month ago we predicted that the supply would be a little in excess of a year ago, which proved to be true. We have had about 5,000 more cattle during the month of May this year than we had last year. The average price of fat 1200 to 1500 lb. steers during the past month was \$5.55, being 15 cts higher than during April, and 35 cts over the month of May 1900. We believe that there will be no increase in the supply of cattle during the month of June, and that we may reasonably expect some little improvement in the prices. We do not look for any rapid improvement, or for any very short supply during the month of June, but from the continued active demand for beef we think the tendency will be upwards, and the general market healthy and profitable. There seems to be nothing

in sight that would be likely to lessen the demand for beef, and consequently we feel sure of a healthy market and slightly improved prices. We have not abandoned the idea that sometime during the present season we may arrive at a short supply and quite a marked advance, but from all the information we can gather we will not reach that point during the month of June. We will likely have during the month of June as much advance as in May and we think a healthy higher market during July, August and September. Present prices for good fat fair style steers 1200 to 1500 lbs. range from \$5.75 to \$6.00; well matured fair style 1200 to 1350 lbs \$5.40 to \$5.60; with lighter weights in equal quantity and style \$5.25 to \$5.40; Half fat light weight steers \$4.80 to \$5.25; Butchers stuff of all kinds experienced some advance, and we believe that the trade will continue to be satisfactory, and we can see nothing that would seem to indicate anything discouraging in the future.

Imprv'd Chester Whites



Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families are on top. Spring Pigs of the above and other fancy strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Send in your order to

D. W. SHELLABARGER,

ENON, OHIO.

OAK MOUND HERD OF



O. I. C. and Chester White Swine. Two full boars and a choice lot of spring pigs. On top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and get my prices. Mention Blooded Stock.

F. E. RUTTER
Ferryville, Wis.

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAS.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

O. I. C. CHESTER WHITE SWINE



I have 20 March Pigs now for sale farrowed March 15. Will do to ship in June. Are out of registered stock and out of fine old sows and boars. I can furnish a fine young boar now in my herd that is only 10 months old and measure 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height, 5 feet round the ribs and weighs 450 pounds. Just in breeding condition, so if you want a good strong growthy pig write to

F. T. HADACHEK,

and I will sell at \$20 and up, according to ages and sizes.

WAYNE, KAN.



J. FISHER

EASTMAN, WIS.
BREEDER AND SHIPPER

Chester White Pigs

75 Choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them or write for prices and catalogues.

Imprv'd Chester Whites



Sired by Star Pointer 5225 and Protection C 8838 out of large, mature Coco, Protection and Happy. Medium sows. Also Col. Puppies by Sabe Womble 44779. BARRED and WHITE P. ROCKS EGGS, \$1.00 per 15. H. M. LYON & SONS (BOX 1) PA. SPRING HILL

Chester Whites for Sale

The best I ever owned. Sired by Protection's Model 9123; out of dams the best of the get of Happy, Medium and Chester 2d. Bred as they are you get the best blood of the Chesters. If you want in-bred pigs, deficient in hams, bones, feet and girth do not order from me.

J. M. McCAMANT,
NEW LONDON, CHESTER CO., PA.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges.

Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$14; Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over 3 a matter of correspondence.

I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address

HERMANVILLE FARM,

J. A. MacDonald, Prop.

HERMANVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BLOODED STOCK
AND
200 ENVELOPES
\$1.00

Every person should have their name and address printed upon the envelopes they use in writing letters. We will advance your subscription one year and print you 200 envelopes with your name, business and post-office on them all for \$1.00. You should not delay having the envelopes. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE.

GOING AT \$12.



We will have 200 head of Pigs the pick of 250 litters to give the subscribers of BLOODED STOCK at \$12.00 each. Will be ready to ship last of May and June. We have Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys and Yorkshires. These pigs are the Tops, bred by the best breeders in the country. They are the best that we could secure. \$12.00 Cash with order or a club of subscribers amounting to \$12, gets you a Boar or Sow. This is the chance of a lifetime. Order at once. Address

C. E. MORRISON, - OXFORD, PA.

TO AGENTS

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us.

We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts. a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and BLOODED STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

ANOTHER OFFER

WE know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Breeding Notes.

To get the sow to bring forth a second litter in the fall, feed the sow largely on whole oats, a well grown sow will take a gallon of oats per day with some slop in addition. Do not grind the oats but feed it whole on clean hard ground. If she is still tardy about taking the male shut her up with him for several hours each day and he will likely bring her around. As a rule the sow will take the boar the fourth or fifth day after weaning, but if the boar does not bring her around give said doses of extract nux vomica 5 to 8 drops doses, begin 10 drops doses of damiana. It is a great loss to have the sow not to breed.

Hog Cholera Cured.

The following letter is another proof of the merit of the Snoddy Remedy. Mr. George S. Paine, of Oskaloosa, Ia., who writes this letter to the Snoddy Remedy Company's branch office in Des Moines, Ia. is one of the most upright and reliable breeders of fine hogs as there is in the country. He is a man who means what he says. He would not indorse this or any other remedy until after he had used it a number of years so that he could feel certain that he was not indorsing a fake. Our readers can depend on what he says. Read his letter as follows:

Oskaloosa, Ia., April 20, 1901.

Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

Des Moines, Ia.

Gentleman:—Having watched with zealous care the success of your remedy for hogs for the past few years I am now fully prepared to say that properly used by the directions you prescribe the remedy will do all you claim for it. I have watched and noted with pleasure the success of others since I first learned of your remedy directly some five years ago. Later on cholera found its way in our own herd. After giving full sway to the best veterinary skill the state affords for ten days without any relief, I began to use your remedy, up to this time the loss had been heavy and many others were sick when I began using it. With my first experience some difficulties were met, yet the remedy proved successful in curing the sick and preventing the disease from spreading and as a consequence have since had no disease in the herd. The present outlook is for a very large crop of extra fine pigs this season and I believe the general breeding crop through the state will be good this year.

Thanking you for the discovery of your remedy and wishing you pour deserved success, I beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,
Geo. S. Paine.

Value of Sweet Skim Milk.

Howard's Dairyman says that when a farmer can take a fine grade heifer calf worth, say, \$5, when she is dropped, keep her eight months, feeding her 50 cents worth of flax seed meal, a dollar's worth of oats, and 4,000 pounds of skim milk, and then sell her for \$15 to \$20, it is pretty evident that the skim milk part of her ration is worth considerably more than most farmers estimate it. If the calf sold for \$15, the skim milk, after subtracting \$6.50, would stand at a fraction over 20 cents a hundred. If sold for \$20 the skim milk would be worth 30 cents a hundred. The same proportion of values is shown in feeding and developing veal calves, marketed say, at least six or eight weeks of age; also in the early feeding of steer calves of a beef breed. The fact is, that few dairy farmers, comparatively speaking, have yet learned how to get the largest value from their skim milk.

What about the club of \$12 and get one of our pigs. Look it up.

PIGS AT YOUR PRICE!

— One Pig for Each State
Send in Your Bid



Some One Will
Get Cheap Pigs

Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester
White, Duroc-Jersey Boar or Sow
2 MONTHS OLD.

We will sell one Pig
to go to each State in
the United States to
the Highest Bidder
from that State. The
bidder has his choice
of Breed and Sex.



HOW TO BID

Set your price on the pig and
enclose \$1.00 with bid and the win-
ner in each State will be notified,
and then he is to forward the bal-
ance of his bid. We desire each bid-
der to say in his letter, if in case he
is not the winner, whether we return
his dollar or credit him with 5 years
subscription to Blooded Stock. Mark
on corner of envelope "Bid for Pig."
All bids are to reach us not later than
JULY 4th.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee these pigs to be first-
class and will be shipped from the herds
of the best breeders in America. We
will have them shipped from herds as
near to the purchaser as possible so as
to save express charges. Don't delay.
Send in bid at once. Some one will
get pigs low. There is only one limit
and that is, we will not accept and ship
pig where there is only one bid from
the State and that bid is less than \$7.
We guarantee to live strictly up to this
offer. Attend to this at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Agricultural
Experiment Station
University of Nebraska
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
U. S. A.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL. VI.

OXFORD, PA., JULY, 1901

No. 5

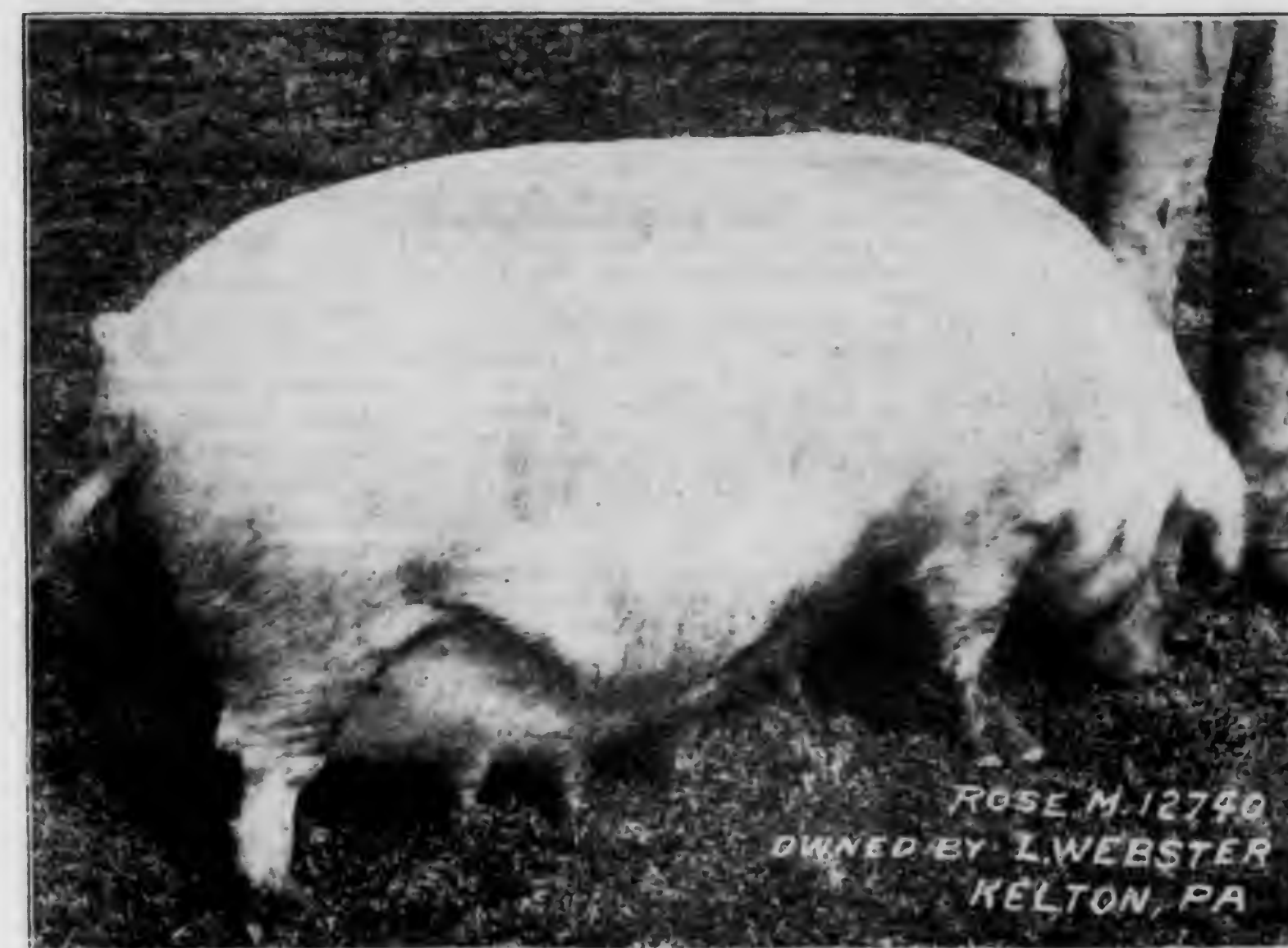


Illustration.

We give our readers this month a
photograph of C. L. Webster's great
sow, Rose M., 12740. This sow shows
the great back and ham that are so
much sought after. She is a cross of
the best blood east and west, being a
daughter of the great Onward and out
of a daughter of Happy Medium, 6019.
She raised grand pigs and Mr. Webster
is fortunate in having a fine litter from
her now. Mr. Webster has some great
animals in his herd and breeders should
always keep an eye on his advertise-
ment.

Swine Notes.

Salt and ashes aid digestion in swine.
A clear place for swine is a prime ne-
cessity.

There are many good plants for swine
pasture.

One litter a year is enough for the
young sow.

Lice rarely infects hogs that have
plenty of sulphur.

The boar should not be of big, long
extremities and small body.

The cleaner the feed and the feeding
places the better the pork made.

A healthy hog's stomach is as regular
as clockwork in demanding food.

The pig will give a better return for
the food consumed than any other ani-
mal.

In the keeping of swine a degree of
cleanliness is always attended with
profit.

A good pasture of a few acres will
prove the best paying acres on the farm.

Young pigs can not do well when they
are forced to sleep in wet and cold beds.

Every swine breeder should have
ample pasture for the pigs, with abundant
clean water.

So many of the diseases of the pigs
are contagious that it is a safe plan to

separate a sick pig out the first time it
is noticed.

Hogs are nearer self-sustaining, and
will do more foraging than any animal,
and there is less labor in preparing food
for them.

Give the cows plenty of exercise before
farrowing and feed so their bowels will
be free, and their system in a lax, cool
condition.

All the time filthy conditions should be
eradicated and good sanitation provided
if you would have your herd in good,
healthy condition.

The hog that stands square and strong
upon his feet should always be chosen
for a breeder, in reference to a gaunt,
weak-kneed animal.

Try giving the little pigs sifted ground
oats and middlings, moistened to a crum-
bly state. Give only a little at a time,
never allowing it to become sour in the
trough.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison - - - Editor
ASSISTANT EDITORS:
T. A. Stevenson, - - - Tingley, Iowa.
Jas. Fisher, Jr., - - - Eastman, Wis.
J. A. MacDonald, - - - Hermannville, P. E. I.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

Advertisements of meritorious articles needed by the farmer solicited. Frauds and irresponsible firms are not knowingly advertised. We endeavor to keep our columns clear of cheats. Rates can be had on application.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has expired and your prompt renewal will be accepted at 25 cents, otherwise we will charge full rate.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., a second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Neglect.

This is something we all do, more or less, we know, better than we do, and this is cause of the loss of many dollars each year to many of us. Experience teaches us many things that we would not know from any other source. I will point out a few things that have been neglected by some breeders who knew better, who neglected to do what they knew until too late, thereby losing money, but gaining experience that may be worth more to them than they lost in money by the neglect.

One breeder knew that sows are liable to come in heat about the third day after farrowing and he neglected to remove his boar from the pen adjoining the sow's, and in the morning of the fourth day he found five or six of the litter of ten pigs trampled to death by the sow fretting along the partition trying to get to the boar.

Another one knew the period of gestation but failed to book it down, and the sow farrowed among his other hogs and the pigs were lost.

Another one knew that a corn diet was not good for a sow forward in pig, yet he neglected to remove her from following his cattle until he found her in the feed lot with one or two weak pigs, barely alive, the rest all dead.

Another breeder bred for April pigs, set the dates all down, fed all right for a lot of good, strong pigs, made a small lot for each sow, put up a few boards for roof to shed rain, but neglected to provide a snug house or windbreak, or floor on which to place bed or bedding. An unexpected rain, snow and wind-storm, with several days of cold, damp weather played sad havoc with his bright hopes.

Another one knew that very fat animals that have been in show condition for some time and carried in such shape until in December, then expected to do breeding service at once, neglected to reduce in flesh in time to do good service, found later on that the litters were "scattering and few in the hill."

Another one knew that it was not the thing to let his neighbors come and get his boar to breed his sows to, and neglected to say: "No, I cannot allow him moved from place to place," experienced the loss of a \$40 hog by overheating—died in driving across fields.

Another one knew he must have a new boar in his herd, but breeders of choice pigs asked about as much for a 3 or 4 month old pig as he was in the habit of paying for one 8 or 9 months old, so he neglected to buy early, and when the time came to breed he had no boar, and as he was not "sold out" himself, because his stock did not just suit the breeder who came to see his herd, he offered to swap boar pigs with some breeder. Well, after a while, he found a man who would trade; so the trade was made. When the hog came he did not suit very well, but it was so late that he could look no farther, so he used him—you can imagine the results.

Another breeder wants a choice boar to head his herd. He writes to several prominent breeders, describing what he wants; when the answers come in he finds that Mr. — has what he wants, but is a little high, but he knows the hog is just what is needed in his herd, and he knows that the hog is just as Mr. — says he is, for he guarantees his stock as represented or no sale, so he concludes to take him, but is so busy he neglects to write for several days and when he does and gets reply, Mr. — says: "after holding a reasonable time for your order and not hearing from you I let him go to Mr. Prompt Reply."

Another one knows that it pays to advertise stock in good stock papers like "Blooded Stock" and others of that class, but he fails to buy any space or if he does he only buys a two or three line ad, or perhaps an inch, but for only three to six months, then quits; he neglects to keep an ad before the people the year round.

Another one knows that there is a great amount of useful information in swine journals but neglects to supply himself with such reading.

Another knows that the schooling to be had in the scoring class by the careful student in scoring the different breeds, the questions asked by the scoring committee of expert judges and the answering of the same by the class, the defects of each subject pointed out, is a wonderful benefit to the young breeder, yet he neglects to attend such meeting. Many old and experienced breeders know many things that would be of benefit to many younger breeders, but neglect to give such in the swine journals. Said young breeders might obtain such information if they would not neglect to ask for such in the journals.

I had better quit now or I will have to tell something I have "neglected," and I don't want to do that, for that would be "personal" you know.

N. P. KERSHNER, Ansonia, O.
Breeder of Chesters.

Preparing Wheat Land.

The success of this crop depends largely upon the selection of land and the preparation of the soil. The light, sandy and gravelly loam soils which are known as natural wheat land are where this grain flourishes, if the plant elements needed for this crop are abundant and available, yet clay soils with proper

manipulation do yield paying crops.

As wheat requires a large supply of nitrogen for good growth, and has at the same time little ability to store it, unless available in the soil, care should be taken to plant where the soil is rich in this plant food element. Clover sod, if broken and sown to some spring crop that requires good tillage will yield a profitable wheat crop.

"Plow early for wheat" is a maxim that should not be forgotten. Wheat land must be plowed early to give ample time for preparation of the seed bed, which must be fine and firm. Large yields are often not possible, even in favorable seasons, because of the poorly prepared seed beds. One must not give heed to the number of times the land is harrowed, but keep going until the ground is in right condition. If preparing oat stubble or sod ground, the land can be frequently worked, and a successful wheat grower advises doing this after each shower as soon as the ground is dry enough to permit.

The soil must be firm but mellow. Think how small a grain of wheat is. To have it start well it must have a well prepared seed bed, where it does not have to send its roots down for some inches before it finds suitable feeding ground, as it does when the surface is cloddy. Start the plows on the wheat land as soon as weather and condition of soil will permit.

Age to Breed Young Sow.

To produce the best results a sow should be at least 12 to 14 months old before she is bred, then by the time she will farrow her first litter she will have attained good size and therefore be better prepared to stand the drain on her which will be required of her to raise her litter in good shape, and besides she will likely make a larger sow than she would of done if she had been bred earlier in life, and she will also give her litter a better start in life than a young sow would do; in fact she would do as well with it as an aged sow.

Most breeders think that they cannot wait this long on sows before they breed them, yet if a breeder has a choice young sow and wishes to make something strictly first class out of her, he can well afford to wait the extra six months on her before he breeds her.

A sow should never be bred before she is eight months old, and she should then have the very best of care until litter is weaned, and she should not be bred to farrow her second litter before she is twenty-three or twenty-four months old, for she needs at least seven or eight months time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter, for if she is a good suckler she will make little, if any, growth while she is suckling her first litter, therefore she must have time to finish her growth before she farrows her second litter or she will always be undersized, and it takes plenty of size combined with style and finish to make a choice herd of brood sows, and if we could have a little more patience and let our sows more fully mature before they have their first litters it would be easier to have large, well finished brood sows in our herds.

C. E. Hedges.

BROOD SOWS' AGE OF USEFULNESS.

To answer the above question of your subscriber is rather a difficult problem. I will give my experience and observation, from which your subscribers can draw their own conclusions; says Mr. Henry Schmertman.

To The Swineherd:—For some years I was of the opinion that sows over four years of age were too old to be used in building up my herd, but facts are stubborn things and I have changed my views on this point. I now have in my herd sows ranging in age from 1 to 7 years old, and am compelled to admit that those from 5 to 7 years have done better than the yearlings and about as well as those ranging from 2 to 4 years of age this spring.

It is poor policy to discard a sow just because she is over 4 or 5 years of age, if she has proven herself to be a good breeder and suckler, and then be compelled to replace her with an untried gilt. In breeding hogs for the market I have been accustomed to retain sows to the age of 5 years where they were profitable breeders. The only objection raised to this practice was that they were worth money and correspondingly more risk than with the gilts. The fact that a sow has been tried and proven, and, therefore, can be relied upon is worth a good deal in the business of a farmer either for breeders or for the market purposes.

My observation and fact of my neighbors is that an aged sow farrows larger litters and stronger than the litter farrowed by a 12 to 14 months gilt.

I am often asked, "Are you not afraid that those large sows will overlay their pigs, or are they not too fat?" Here is where many make a mistake. We do not desire to have a sow at farrowing time as fat as when fitted for the show ring or fitted for the market. But we want her to be in strong, smooth flesh, and then feed her carefully and sparingly for the first few days after farrowing. A heavy fed sow becomes drowsy and the pigs, because of the quality of the milk through their inability to keep it clean, take the scours and are weakened with a good deal of that don't care spirit about them, and this causes the overlaying through the drowsiness of the sows or the indifference of the pigs. While I am not in favor of too heavy fat, I would just as soon discard one not in reasonably good condition. You can't raise a good crop of corn on poor soil, nor can you raise a good crop of pigs from a poor sow. If she has a large litter and is thin she will be unable to eat enough to build up herself and supply the pigs with what they need to give the best growth. The condition of the sows is the foundation on which the litter builds.

At the public sales, my favorite place to buy or sell hogs, you will notice that an old sow driven in the ring will be knocked off at little more than pork market value, just because she is advanced in age, although she has proven herself a good breeder, while a gilt that is untried, and, therefore, an experiment yet with a likelihood of raising a small litter, will bring a much better price from buyers. This shows where the demand is, and it is the young gilts that breeders must supply to meet this demand, and, therefore keep their old sows until they cease to be profitable. The age at which sows become unprofitable will vary in

individual cases, and will have to be determined by the case of each individual. In my judgment it is best to keep the sow that is a good breeder as long as she continues in this way. If she fails then feed her for the market.

There are plenty of 7 year-old sows that are profitable, while there are plenty of gilts that are not profitable. So there is no rule that we can lay down arbitrarily as an age limit for usefulness.

Dried Blood as a Tonic for Young Calves.

For two years the Kansas Experiment Station has used dried blood in connection with its experiments in feeding calves. In March 1899, one of our cows gave birth to a calf weighing 86 pounds. This calf was allowed to suck for several weeks, to assist in reducing the inflammation in the dam's udder. On account of poor quality and quantity of milk, the calf did very poorly, and to save its life it became necessary to remove him from his dam. With the ordinary treatment accorded our calves he grew worse and worse, and when 79 days old weighed only 90 pounds, or four pounds heavier than at birth. Although no one would have given ten cents for the calf at this time, an effort was made to bring him out. He was given castor oil, laudanum, fresh eggs, calf meal, and, as a last resort, dried blood. With the blood the calf commenced to improve, and in a short time was gaining at the rate of nearly 14 pounds per week, and not infrequently as high as 17 to 18 pounds per week. When a year old he weighed 578 pounds—a pretty good record for a calf that gained only four pounds for the first 79 days of its existence. The dried blood consumed during parts of three months amounted to 7½ pounds. At two cents per pound, the cost was 15 cents.

In October, 1900, a heifer belonging to the Agricultural College dropped her first calf. The calf was small and sickly, and for the first few weeks did very poorly, as is shown by the fact that on December 1, it weighed two pounds less than on November 1. For a few weeks its life was in a very critical condition, but when induced to eat a little dried blood with its milk it began to improve and has been making fair gains ever since.

Dried blood is not only good for a weak calf, but is an excellent remedy for any calf subject to scours. The Kansas Experiment Station has just purchased twenty young calves. Frequently these calves arrive at the Station badly affected with scours; a little dried blood always brings about a cure. Recently a test was made with five calves that happened to be scouring at the same time. With two of these dried blood was fed after reducing the regular feed of milk. With the other three the dried blood was fed without changing the supply of milk. In the former case the calves recovered from the scours after two feeds; in the latter after three feeds. With the seventy head of young calves under experiment at the Kansas Station during the past year, there has not been a single case of scours that dried blood has failed to check.

In feeding dried blood, a teaspoonful at a feed is a great plenty. This should be continued until the scours disappear. In case of a weak calf, the allowance may be gradually increased to a table-

spoonful at a feed. To prevent the dried blood from settling to the bottom of the pail, where the calf will be unable to get it, it may be stirred in the milk, while the calf is drinking, or the milk and blood may be fed immediately after being thoroughly mixed. Since dried blood is such a cheap and effective remedy, it will pay anyone who raises young calves by hand to have a little available whenever a calf shows signs of disorders in its digestive tract. It can be obtained from any of the large packers. When ordering, state that the blood is wanted for feeding purposes. Manhattan, Kas. D. H. OTIS.

Hand-Raised Calves.

A Kansas writer says: "The greatest wall set up in opposition to the dairy business in many localities is that a good calf cannot be reared on skim milk. Do these farmers suppose for one minute that the thousands of calves reared in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, all great dairy states are not up to the standard as stockers and feeders? Not much. The farmers there are as much in line with a good calf as is any class of farmers on earth, and they have them too, and reared on skim milk. What farmers there can do the Kansas farmer can if he will exercise the same care in calf feeding. The beef industry of the United States would be in a sad plight were it not for the hand raised calf.

To replace the fat taken from the milk by the separator nothing is better than flaxseed. The seed should be ground to a meal and a quart soaked in one and one-half gallons of water for an hour, when it will be in the form of jelly. When the calf is a week old and fed on its mother's milk until this time, give it a half teaspoonful of the jelly in warm milk, increasing the jelly as the calf grows. The ration will be found to make the most satisfactory substitute for whole milk, and with judgment used in feeding, will produce a good calf.

Field Peas for Hogs.

As an experiment last year, on June 20 to 25, I sowed two and one-half acres of cow peas for hog pasture, writes a correspondent to the "Indiana Farmer." Having no old corn to start the hogs with I thought to aid them by allowing them to run in the peas. The peas came up and did fine, and about September 1, when some of the ripest pods were yellow and just commencing to hull, I turned in 21 shoats averaging 68 pounds each, and four old sows. They all run in the peas for 28 days without any other feed and with no slop. They had water from a spring run. At the end of 28 days I sold the shoats. They weighed 109 pounds average, which I think did very well. The land was a sloping hill side, and badly washed by rains, and would not have produced more than 25 to 30 bushels of corn in an ordinary season. I was so well pleased with the experiment that I am sowing 10 bushels this year. I would say to those who wish to try cow peas to sow a small patch and see for yourselves whether you like them or not. You can see whether you think they are well suited to your land, and method of farming. The farmer should experiment on a small scale with new crops and not risk too much.

Feeding Young Pigs.

We have previously drawn attention to the fact that overfeeding of the sow soon after farrowing is oftentimes a fatal mistake as regards the young pigs and the use of unsuitable food or food that is sour or tainted in any way may have similarly injurious effects upon the litter, says the "Farmers' Review." The herdsman of the Minnesota Experiment Farm, who has had plenty of experience with such matters, says that sudden changes of food should be avoided and that sour or acid food should not be given until the pigs have been weaned several weeks. We question if sour or acid food should be used at all. Indeed, we can see no benefit in such food, for it is sure to derange the digestive organs and so retard growth.

At the farm referred to the brood sows have been fed on shorts, corn and ground oats, in proportion of one-half shorts, one quarter corn and one quarter oats by weight, and a small allowance of oil cake if not on pasture or getting green feed. The young pigs are allowed to run out in the sunshine as soon as strong enough and after they are a week or ten days old they run on pasture with their dam; of course not very far away from the pen or for any great length of time at first. The idea is that young pigs require exercise just as do all young animals. As soon as the youngsters begin to eat or drink, usually in about four weeks, a little warm milk with a handful of shorts stirred in is given them in a trough for themselves, but where the sow cannot reach.

The same authority is of the opinion that a grass or clover pasture is excellent for the brood sow in connection with her grain ration, and if there is no grass or clover she should have a generous supply of peas and oats grown together, while rape, green corn and sorghum may be cut and taken to her. These green crops are also good feed to help out the pasture when it begins to get short and dry and should be provided on every farm where hogs are kept.

While there is a great difference of opinion as to the length of time pigs should be allowed to remain with their dam, if they only desire to raise one litter from a sow the same year at the Minnesota station the pigs are allowed to remain with their dam until they are about ten weeks old, but if two litters are to be raised they are weaned when six to eight weeks old. If the milk of the dam does not agree with the pigs they should be weaned early, but if they are doing well it is better to let them remain with their dam some eight or ten weeks. If the young pigs are eating well before they are taken from the sow and there is skin milk to give them they should go right on without any apparent stop in their growth. But if weaned too young and there is no milk to give them they will not do so well.

Last year at the station they had a few pigs that gained a pound a day when they were about nine weeks old, and while still sucking their dam. Usually they have found that they do not gain a pound a day until they are about ninety days old. After that age they often make a daily gain of more than one pound. After the young pigs are taken from their dam it is a good plan to feed them four or five times daily for a few weeks and later three times.

When the pigs are weaned the dam

should be kept away from them and put on scant allowance of food for some time and then if she is thin in flesh or if it is the desire to breed her soon she will require to be liberally fed.

At the station mentioned they feed sulphur and salt and give the hogs access to charcoal in the pens or yards and find that while the best of care is absolutely necessary for the best results even after all is done that the results are not all that could be desired.

From what has been said it will be seen that they do not feed much corn, but believe, as we do, that an early ration of nitrogenous foods is best calculated to produce sound, healthy, profitable swine.

Green Food for Hogs.

There is nothing cheaper and nothing better than plenty of green food of some kind for hogs. It is good for their health and to make growth and is also good for the growth of the pocketbook, writes D. Trott in the "Prairie Farmer." Ten bushels of corn with all the good alfalfa or other grasses they can eat, or even good hog weeds, will make as much growth on pigs as twenty bushels fed to them in a dry lot. Those not having alfalfa or clover can grow rye, which also is a good green feed. In the fall of 1899 I sowed a field of rye for the hogs. As soon as it was high enough for them to get a bite, they are let into the field. They had the run of it till near harvest time when they were shut out, just soon enough to allow what they had not destroyed to ripen. After ripening it was harvested, then threshed from the shock. The yield was 25 bushels of grain to the acre, of a splendid sample. Two crops in one, a crop of pork and a crop of grain. Another field has been prepared for the pigs to go to as soon as they were shut out of the rye. One-half of this field was sown to Kafir corn seemed to please them best for some time. They feasted on it till near fall and then they commenced on the rape which furnished lots of feed for them until winter. By that time another field of rye was ready for them. Rape is a splendid food for hogs. They eat it and grow, for they like it. It will still grow after being eaten off and will furnish more green stuff till winter, as it takes a hard frost to kill it. I have seen thousands of sheep fattened on rape alone, except perhaps a little hay for variety, and it certainly is good for hogs, especially where corn is the principal food. Alfalfa hay is also a splendid food for them in the winter time when the fields are covered with snow or it is too cold or too muddy for them to go to the field. Cured alfalfa, if not as good as green alfalfa, is the next thing to it. My hogs eat it up clean just like cattle, not only the leaves but most of the stems also. They will leave corn sometimes for alfalfa hay. It is a corn saver, too, and a health promoter as well, and this all helps the pocketbook to that material which we are all striving after.

Management of Boars.

Mr. F. M. Lail of Saline county, Mo., one of the best known hog breeders in the State, in a recent letter to the "Swineherd," tells how he manages a boar as follows: To begin with, I want as good a pig as possible, and from first-class ancestors. He should have a good wide head, a nice ear, strong wide back, no drop behind shoulders, full around heart, deep full hams, stout straight legs, standing up well on his toes, and having a smooth coat of hair.

He should have a grass lot at least one-fourth of an acre, in which there is a house six or seven feet square, and shade to protect him from the hot sun. The lot should be inclosed with a substantial fence, so it will be impossible for him to ever break out. It is almost impossible to cure a boar of fence breaking when he once gets in that habit. In selecting a location for a boar lot, I prefer to have it entirely separated from the rest of the herd. In fact, where he can neither see nor hear the other hogs, for if the boar should be one of the restless sort he will not take time to eat or rest if placed along beside the sows in breeding season, and the boar that does not eat well can never develop into a first-class animal. Therefore, I consider that the location of a boar's lot has much to do in developing a young boar.

Now we have a good pig in a well fenced, well-located grass lot, we must consider how he is to be cared for. In the first place, I want him gentle, and if he is not, I close him up in his house, take an old well-worn curry comb, get in the house and stay with him until he is perfectly gentle, which does not take long if you go at it quietly and with patience, for there is no animal that enjoys a curry comb as well as a hog, but you must not let your neighbors catch you currying a hog. They will laugh at you.

After the pig is made gentle, we must

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After the pig is made gentle, we must

consider how he is to be fed. If we want to make a first-class hog of him we must give him the best of care. This does not mean that we should have the ground covered with corn at all times. He should be provided with fresh water at all times, and should be fed liberally twice a day on such feeds as will produce bone and muscle and not too much fat; such as shipstuffs and wheat bran, ground oats or oil cake, or a mixture of all of them. And if a little skim milk can be added at each feed, it helps the ration wonderfully. I will say that my boars get swell twice a day the year round, made from some of the above feeds, and if I can add a little skim milk I gladly do so. I feed some corn in cold weather, and if I wish to fatten for show purposes I add soaked corn after the swell.

To reduce boars from show fix, cut off the corn entirely and reduce other feeds and give plenty of exercise. When the boar is of sufficient age, say, eight months or older, and you wish to begin using him, would advise that a pen eight by ten be made in one corner of his lot with two gates to this pen, one to open into the boar's lot, the other on the opposite side. In this pen place a breeding crate of modern make. When you wish to breed a sow, if you are sure she is ready, take her to this pen. Let her in from the outside gate, close the gate, drop a little shelled corn in front of the breeding crate. Get the sow in the breeding crate as gently as possible, so as not to excite or scare her. Secure her in the crate, then let in the boar. Some patience is often required right here, if it is the first sow, but after the first sow is bred there is generally no trouble in the future. Now take the sow away and close her up in a house until she passes out of heat. One service is sufficient.

The Swine Shortage.

Referring to the reports on the existing hog shortage and the reason there for, the Western Swine Breeder says:

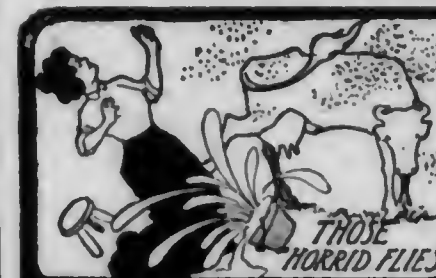
"This year there seems to be a shortage of pigs, yet next fall and winter hog receipts may disprove what now seems to be a certainty. There are good grounds this spring for believing that the apparent shortage is real. Two existing causes justify this conclusion:

1. The high price of pork.
2. The high price of corn.

It has been a custom among farmers to sell their hogs very close at times when either or both of these conditions existed. The past season has been no exception, and there are fewer brood sows on western farms today than there were a year ago. Local stock buyers inform us that for years there have not been so many "piggy" sows sold on the general market as during the past winter. If this condition prevails throughout the hog belt, and there is no reason for believing that it does not prevail, then there is sure to be no increase in the number of hogs marketed the coming season over the number marketed during the season just drawing to a close.

High priced hogs and 30 cent corn will be sure to upset all calculations as to the visible supply of hogs.

With irritable sows it is always best to leave them undisturbed, even without food, for a day at least after farrowing, as any slight excitement may prove fatal to the young.—Jersey Hustler.

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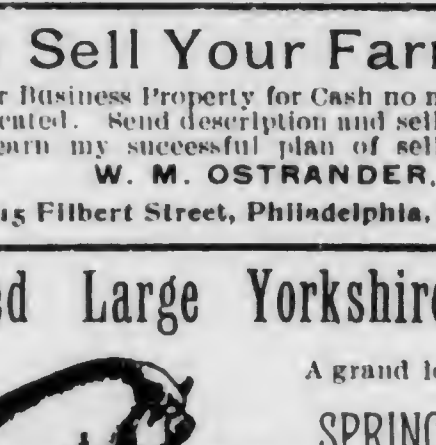
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"PROTECTION" blood. Choice November Sow Pigs, Spring Pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Brood Sows, bred, due to farrow in May. Now is the time to order extra Spring Pigs in both Chester White and Poland Chinas, bred from as choice Boars and Sows as can be found in any herd. The best of blood and individuals. Will be pleased to hear from you before purchasing elsewhere. Bronze Turkey Eggs
C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.



SCOTT'S
PERFECT SWING-ING & SELF-CLOSING COW STANCHIONS
Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular
B. C. SCOTT
209 Beach Street, Bridgeport, Conn.



CHESTER WHITES & POLAND CHINAS
2 Extra Chester White Boars, ready for service, 6 mos. old, will weigh 300 lbs. or over. 1 Sow, bred, due to farrow in May. Now is the time to order extra Spring Pigs in both Chester White and Poland Chinas, bred from as choice Boars and Sows as can be found in any herd. The best of blood and individuals. Will be pleased to hear from you before purchasing elsewhere. Bronze Turkey Eggs
C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.



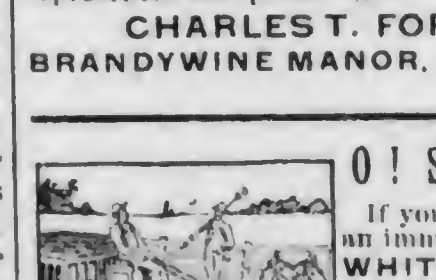
I Can Sell Your Farm
Residence or Business Property for Cash no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my successful plan of selling property.
W. M. OSTRANDER,
1215 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



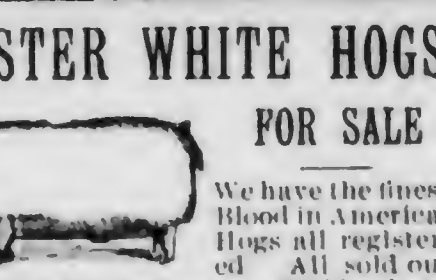
THE BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM OF
CHESTER WHITES
March and April Farrow. First class breeding. Good quality. Guaranteed.
CHARLES T. FORREST
BRANDYWINE MANOR, (Chester Co.) PA.



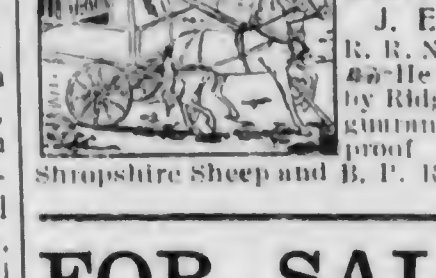
Imported Large Yorkshires.
A grand lot of SPRING PIGS for sale. Pigs for show ring a specialty. Write me for particulars. A. VROOMAN, Carthage, N. Y.



O! SAY NEIGHBOR
If you want a nice and an immune CHESTER WHITE PIG go to J. E. MUSSELMAN, R. R. No. 1, Philadelphia, Ill. He fronts all his hogs by Ridgway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also Reg. Shropshire Sheep and B. P. Rock Poultry.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS FOR SALE
We have the finest blood in America. Hogs all registered. All sold out except this Spring's pigs. Will book orders for them now and a nice lot they are.



FOR SALE!!!
PEDIGREED & IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolific. Tracing in blood to the most noted stock producers and State Fair Winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these.
ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.



SHROPSHIRE
RAMS, EWES LAMBS AND RAM LAMBS FOR SALE.
Every Ewe in our flock imported. Circular sent on application. Write us now.
H. CALVIN WILLIAMS
MANAGER
ABINGTON, PENNA.

GETTING OUT OF DEBT.

Every farmer that is in debt should manage his business with a view of getting out of debt. A good many people are always waiting until they can make much more money than they are before beginning to reduce their debt. You can never get out of debt without making debt. There is no better time than the present, with good prices for hogs and farm products generally, to commence getting out of debt. A farmer who is entirely free of debt with a good farm, well stocked is more independent than the merchant, banker or manufacturer. Until a farmer has secured his home from incumbrance, he should bend all his energies toward reaching that event. Keep the expenses below the income, and apply the difference on your indebtedness, and it will surprise you how fast it will cut down from year to year when once started in the right direction.

A Judge's Report.

Mr. E. K. Morris, the "Swine Breeder's Journal," of Indianapolis, Ind., field man, whose experience of twenty years among swine breeders makes him competent to judge of the quality of a herd when he sees it, made the following report on visiting the "Maple Grove Herd of Chesters," June 5th: "N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, Ohio, has made rapid strides in the Chester White business. His business proves what a man can do with a good herd properly handled. His sales last year was 70 head and since Jan. 1st, this year, he has shipped 20 head, beside his home trade. He has on hand 60 head of pigs, sired by six boars, as follows: Protection Boy 6555, Happy Boy 6559, Fancy Boy 6701, Albert Jr. 5731, Chief Perfection 6821, and Polar Bear 7017, and from a fancy lot of growthy sows. His pigs are toppy and you will find them with plenty of bone, size and finish. The large business he does and the reputation he has goes to prove that he has an up-to-date herd in every respect."

A Ration for Young Pigs.

Prof. W. A. Henry gives the following as a well balanced ration to an inquirer who complains that his young pigs grow pot-bellied.

A good feed mixture for pigs will consist of two parts middlings, two parts corn meal, by weight, mixed. For every pound of this mixture feed one or two pounds of skim milk. A little oil meal may be used, if it can be secured cheap enough, but at present prices this feeding stuff runs too high for any considerable use. Feed the young pigs three times a day, and be sure to give them a good run on pasture where they will get exercise and green forage as well, if possible. By frequent feeding, by using the right kinds and combinations of feeds as here indicated, and by giving plenty of exercise, the pigs should make growth and not become pot-bellied.

A well known practical breeder and feeder states from experience that fattened hogs driven two, three or five miles to a railway station will lose from five to seven pounds in shrinkage, whereas if they are hauled they only lose from one to two pounds. This figures up a nice little sum for a big drove of hogs.

SUNNY-SIDE HERD.

JERSEY CATTLE
& **BERKSHIRE SWINE.**
Sold out of everything but Spring Pigs. We are prepared to furnish choice Spring Pigs of Lee and Columbia's Duke strains at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited.
G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES. THE POLY-
ular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale.
MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

ESSEX SWINE-PURE

AND REGISTERED.
Hardy and Prolific. Pleasant to Handle. Easy to Raise.
A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.
R. H. WOOD, - Montrose, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

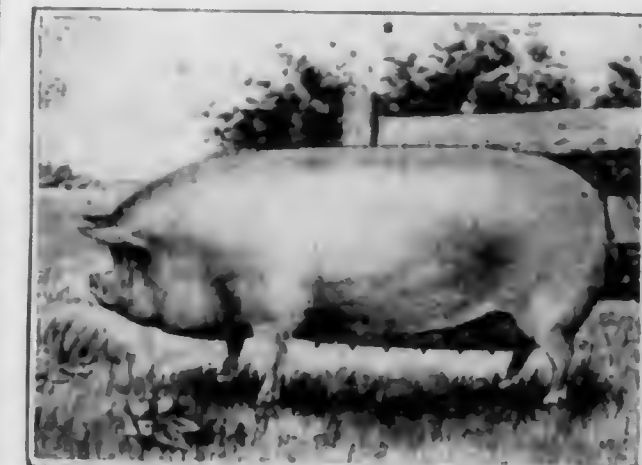
FOR SALE—As good as the best
Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks.
Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.
J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

OHIO HERD OF THOROUGHBRED
DUROC JERSEYS...

Red Chief 4019, a winner at Trans-Mississippi. Heads the herd. I have a fine lot of last Fall Boar Pigs now ready for use and a rattling good lot of pigs which will meet you this fall. Write for bargains or come and see me. Residence 2 miles east of city. Box 112.
W. H. ROUSH, - Grand Island, Neb.

CLOVER CREST YORKSHIRES

Oldest and Largest Herd of Large Improved Yorkshires in the United States.



MARCIA OF C. C. THE WILCOX CO.
First Premium Yearling, 1899. First Premium Breeding Sow, 1900.

Sire 217, Johnny Bull D. L. Tappan; (1/2 Holywell Bacon Maker, 3/8 Holywell Pride); Dam 570 Sylvia of C. C. The Wilcox Co.; (3/8 C. C. Diamond 2nd, 3/8 Duncle 2nd of C. C.); Traces to Great Eastern.

WILCOX COMPANY, HUGO, MINN.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd

Chester White Swine
Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. An 1 also
Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes
Write for catalogue.
J. A. DOERR,
SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

KANSAS P. CHINAS AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs. All three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair boars, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sold Fall pigs at from \$11 to \$20 sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.
W. S. HANNA,
RICHTER, KAN.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas

FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilts bred to Show Boars. Growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.
A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

Cow Peas as a Second Crop.

The Kansas Bulletin, says that cow pea hay is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value and contains nearly one-half more flesh and milk-making material than clover hay. It is rich in the mineral matter that is needed in forming bone, blood, flesh, and milk. These qualities make it especially valuable for feeding growing cattle and pigs, dairy cows, and fattening steers and hogs. The cow pea enriches the land on which it grows the same as alfalfa, clover, and soy beans. It makes hard soil mellow and aids in holding loose soils together and stands drought well. In Kansas, cow peas can often be grown as a second crop after wheat and oats.

July 16, 1900, F. A. and F. C. Abbott, Manhattan, Kan., planted fifteen acres of cow peas on oat stubble on sandy river bottom. A crop of oats was grown on the land and harvested. After the oats were stacked the ground was listed, the lister opening the furrows in the oat stubble just as it was left at harvest. The furrows were run about three feet apart, and the cow peas were drilled in the bottom of the furrows with an ordinary one-horse corn-drill, four bushels of seed being used to plant fifteen acres. The drill did not cover the seed well and the ground was harrowed to get more dirt in the furrows. The Whippoorwill variety was used.

The beans were cultivated twice with an ordinary two-horse cultivator. This left the ground nearly level at the last cultivation. The season was very dry, but the beans made a heavy growth and at the time of cutting, October 4, stood two feet high and covered the space between the rows.

The Abbotts tried to cut the crop with a mower, but found this unsatisfactory as the mower could not reach the vines that were on the ground, and with part of the vines cut and part uncut it was difficult to gather the tangled mass. Finally, after consultation at the Kansas Experiment Station, the Miller Bean Harvester was tried and found to do the work just right. This machine is made by the Le Roy Plow Company, Le Roy, N. Y., and was designed for harvesting navy beans, but it was found just as successful in harvesting soy beans and cow peas.

With the Miller harvester, two rows were cut at a time, the knives cutting off the plant just below the surface of the ground and the wings above the knives throwing the vines from the two rows together into a windrow. The vines were left to cure until dry enough to stack. The yield of hay was estimated to be one ton per acre, possibly a little more.

June 23, 1900, the Kansas Experiment Station plowed ground from which wheat had been harvested and planted it to Whippoorwill cow peas, using an ordinary press-wheel grain drill and letting the seed run from every hole. The ground was dry and no rain fell for some time. Many of the cow peas sprouted and died, and not over one-third of a stand was secured.

When the soil is sufficiently moist, we recommend surface planting; when dry we advise listing. The College has no seed for sale.
H. M. Cottrell,

It is said that the hog digests more concentrated food than other animals.

After hogs are over 10 months old they increase in pounds slower and cost more per pound.

Brood sows are kept for two litters a year should be kept in prime condition with plenty of good sweet food and grass, or clover, or rape. They must not be allowed to run down.

A pig is hardly considered up to the standard if he don't gain a pound a day.

Decomposed food is both unfit and dangerous to feed to swine. Fresh and sweet are words for all kinds of feed.

It is a rare thing, but sometimes recorded animals are pedigreed scrubs, from some cause or other. Get rid of such.

There is an advantage to the farmer and feeder in having pigs farrowed as near together as possible. They are then likely to be even in size as well as age; they do better together and sell better when it comes to marketing them. If they are not of a uniform size, they should be assorted so as to be even.

There is money in the hog business if it is properly managed. While there can be a loss if improperly conducted.

The demand for good horses says the Horse Review will never be as great as it is now. A green 9 year-old mare, with only a "said-to-be" pedigree, fetched \$500, and another without any breeding at all, \$800 at auction at the American Horse Exchange recently.

For breeding purposes, choose a large, roomy sow standing well on her feet, with a thin, drooping ear, good width between the eyes; soft coat of black hair with no swirls, and as good a form as is possible to get.

JAS. L. HENDERSON & SON

BREEDERS & IMPORTERS OF
Dorset Sheep & Berkshire Swine
WASHINGTON, PA.

Don't you want some new blood in your herd of Berkshires? If so we have some choice pigs farrowed in Sept., sired by Imp. Lord Highclere 53130, and Stumpy Nose No. 46001, and out of Imported Figs 53121, and Sunrise 24 53132. We selected and purchased Lord Highclere and First Choice from their breeder, J. A. Fricker, England.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive.

Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure that one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address:

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.,

ALTON, ILLS.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.



Pig-Tight
HORSE-HIGH!
... **BULL-STRONG!** ...
With our Duplex Automatic Ball Beating Woven Wire Fence Machine, any farmer can make 100 miles, and from 50 to 70 rods a day of the best and most practical fence on earth at a cost for the wire to make it of from 20 to 30c. per rod. We sell Ornamental Fence and Gates, Farm Fence and Gates, Plain, Barbed and Coiled Spring Wire direct to the farmer at wholesale prices. Catalogue free.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 177, Muncie, Ind.

MARK YOU
your live stock of whatever kind with the thoroughly reliable, rust proof, non-corroding, easily read....
ALUMINUM
"STAY THERE" **EAR MARKERS**
Can't tell cat, rat out or bear out. Name, address and security numbers on each tag. Free sample, catalogue, etc. **WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 190 Lake St. CHICAGO, ILL.**

DARKE COUNTY HERD

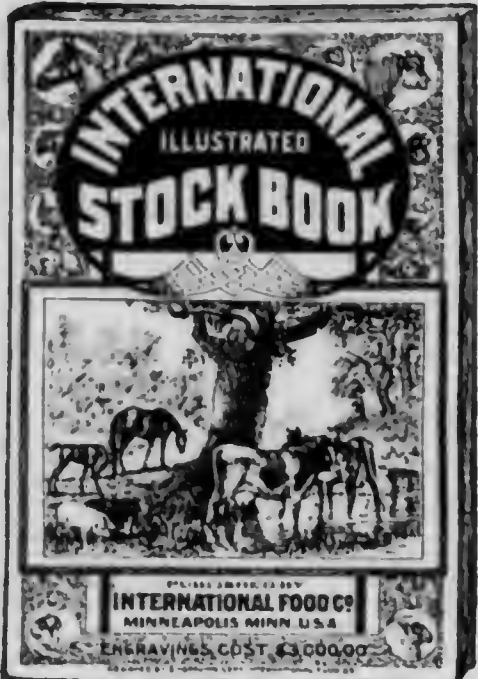
—OF—

Improved Chester White Swine and O. I. C.

TEAR THIS OUT cross out what you do not want to buy, write your name and post-office plainly below and send to **C. E. DETLING, ANSONIA, OHIO,** and we will describe what we have and make prices right. Good sow bred—Open—Male, large enough for service—Sow Pig—Male Pig—Pair or Trio.

NAME: _____
TOWN: _____
STATE: _____

A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE



We Will Mail You a Copy Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Answer 3 Questions: 1st.—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2d.—How many head do you own? 3d.—Name this paper.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: THE ENGRAVINGS COST OVER \$3000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 in. and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of: Imported Messenger, Mambrino, Abdallah, Rydyk's Hambletonian, Kotowad, 2:15 1/4; Robert J., 2:40 1/4; Directum, 2:40 1/4; Nancy Banks, 2:40; Star Pointer, 1:30 1/4; Johnson, 2:40; George Wilkes, 2:22; Allex, 2:30 1/4, and many others. It contains 20 large engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners, of the different breeds, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Also the Largest Cow in the world, weighing 2950 lbs. and 6 feet tall. In Hog Department are engravings of the different breeds and the latest scientific facts in regard to Hog Cholera. Also the special attention is called to the fact that the book also gives a description and history of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra veterinary illustrations. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot buy a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

We Will Give You \$14.00 Worth of "International Stock Food" if Book is Not As Stated. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by over 100 leading "Farm Papers" and is used and endorsed by over 500,000 stockmen and farmers, and is sold on a "spot cash guarantee" by over 20,000 dealers. "Your money will always be refunded if it ever fails to make you extra profit in growing, fattening, milking, or in keeping your stock healthy." It is established 12 years and has the largest sale. Included in the United States Government exhibit at Paris and won the highest award and medal at that Exposition, 1900. The editor of this paper will tell you that "International Stock Book" is one of the best illustrated books ever published. Most of the illustrations are of noted animals.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in \$300,000.00. Answer the 3 Questions and write for this Book to **INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.** MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

NOTES AND GOSSIPS.

By, T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.

Send for a few sample copies of Blooded Stock and see if you cannot get up a club of 5 or 10 subscribers.

Any of our subscribers who fail to get Blooded Stock regularly will confer a favor on us if they will notify us of the fact.

Contributions bearing on the management of swine is solicited from all of our readers. Write us what you know about the management of the up-to-date porker.

Blooded Stock reaches the people that have money to buy your stock, what have you to sell? The best plan in my opinion for advertisers is to advertise all the time. The man that reads your advertisement to-day may not be ready to buy the day he reads your "ad," but a month later he may read the same "ad" and become a valuable patron.

Don't select breeding animals that have chronic weakness but rather those that have strong vital powers and constitution if you desire to build up the breed and make a success of swine breeding.

The aim of up-to-date breeders should be to breed a hog that is six or seven months will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds.

It is a very, very poor plan for breeders of fine stock to get the idea imbedded in their heads that money making is the only object worth attaining in this world, and work himself and family into a premature grave for the sole pleasure of hoarding up the "Almighty Dollar." Do not sacrifice the pleasures and comforts of your home for the sake of a few paltry dollars.

Give your brood sows and pigs the run of a good pasture and then they will get the necessary exercise.

I have a great interest in the boys, the little boys that are growing up on the farms—the boys who are soon to enter the nation. The following clipping which meets my ideal I take from the Iowa Homestead, published at De

Moines, Iowa. I hope every father and mother will read it carefully, especially the mothers, for very often they unconsciously spoil what otherwise might make a good boy or man. So much depends upon the mothers. Life will leave its marks on the boys without doubt, but the mother is the first molder of human clay. If only the mothers could be wise enough and good enough how many less problems there would be. For instance, to go back to the first two letters. If mothers taught their boys to be fair and generous to girls, if they taught them to feel that a manly man always thinks of a woman first and himself second in one generation more there would be no more trouble between husband and wife about "the pocket book." The great trouble is that in many cases the mother actually teaches the boy to ignore and impose upon woman by giving him the best of everything in preference to his sisters, and also by her subserviency to his father. The world has believed that woman was created for man's comfort and convenience so long that it is no wonder if she unconsciously came to think so too. Merely for herself she is now-days learning what a huge mistake the old idea was. Some day she will realize that as mother of the race she is entitled to equal share of all things. She will then take her rightful place, and man will rejoice in her as his loved and loving mate.

Our surroundings and that that is within us makes us and our associates happy or miserable.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Elmore Station, Ala., June 6, 1901.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sir:—After using your Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blister we find them the best we have ever used. We have cured Spavin with it when all other remedies failed. It is good for all you claim and more. We keep it on hand, and wish every suffering man and beast had the opportunity of using it. We believe it is a blessing to all that use it.

Respectfully,
C. E. King, J. E. Bailey

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

BOARS READY FOR USE. Spring pigs in pairs not afloat at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON,
Box 59, NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Berkshires & Yorkshires

Of the best Breeding known to the breeds. All stock from prize winners. Our prices defy competition. Send for 1901 Catalogue.

N. S. BURRIER, NEW MIDWAY MD.

Sinnissippi Herd of Poland-Chinas

We are now booking orders for spring pigs of either sex at \$15.00 each to be shipped when 3 mos. old. First class in breeding and individual merit. Everything guaranteed as represented. Address **CHAS. A. LARSON, - Moline, Ills.**

Locust Grove Stock Farm,

Breeder of **DUROC HOGS** Highest Strains. National headquarters for **Tunis Sheep**. The only breed to produce hot-house hams for early market. Write your wants. All stock sold on guarantee as represented.

CHAS. ROUNTREE, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Cash For Agents

Those desiring cash for their work instead of a premium can take subscriptions at the following rates:

Single Subscription,25c. a year
In Clubs of 5,1.50c. a year.
In Clubs of 10,10c. a year.
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.
Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK OXFORD

Clean Hogs, Inside and Out.

The value of clean hogs is greater than dirty, filthy swine, and as a rule the grower of experience knows this, says W. E. Edwards in "American Cultivator." The man who makes a specialty of raising clean hogs, inside and out, makes his market, and very often his price. The old prejudice against pork as a healthful food to eat is being broken down gradually by those who assure the consumptive public that their hogs are raised on just as clean, sweet food, and in as sanitary pens as the cow or sheep. Pork made from corn and sour mill, with swine reared in the filthiest surroundings, cannot be the best of meat to eat. It even requires only one glance at an old fashioned pigpen for a fastidious person to turn away from pork for the balance of his life. But now let me glance at a modern pig pen where everything is clean and sweet, from the bed in the corner to the feed in the trough, or look over a herd of swine feeding in a clover lot, where they seem to enjoy life more than in the pen, and then the question may well be asked, "Is pork an unhealthy meat to eat?" Fresh pork and fine crisp bacon make a toothsome diet for nine-tenths of those who like meat, and if they can be assured that the animals have been reared under good sanitary surroundings they will eat more and more of this meat.

The farmers have no greater work to do in this world than to redeem swine-raising from the low estate to which it has fallen in the past. We are making some noticeable progress in this line, but a few still hang on to old methods and continue to disgust the city consumer who may happen to venture into the country in summer and see a few pigs wallowing in their own mire—dirty, filthy and nauseating. It is a pity that some providence does not destroy every such pig with swine cholera, visiting the owner with a swift and sure punishment for his carelessness. Those who are making an effort to elevate the whole business of swine breeding would then receive their reward. As it is now we must fight against the lax methods of our neighbor, with all the pertinacity we can. A few old fossils will do more toward hurting the whole trade in pork than many of us imagine. One or two cases of hog cholera or diseased pork will condemn the meat of all others in that neighborhood, although it might have been raised in the most exemplary

manner. The man who commits the offence is thus not the only sufferer, and sometimes not even the greatest. It is a pity that he is not the only one to be punished. There is only one remedy for this state of affairs and that it to combine and try to induce any lax neighbor to see the matter in its true light, and convince him if possible that he is standing in his own way for success. Meanwhile we must do our utmost to make our swine clean and sweet inside.

Test Your Cows.

The Wisconsin University Creamery, at Madison, is at the present time receiving 9,000 lbs. of milk per day from 80 patrons. In order that the patrons might better understand the importance of knowing just what their cows are doing for them, Prof. Farrington, who has charge of the creamery work, sent the following circular to them on May 1.

"The University creamery has been testing the milk of cows owned by patrons for the past three years. A box of sample bottles is sent to each farm where testing is desired, and the milk of each cow in the herd is weighed and sampled once in two weeks. These small samples of milk are returned to the creamery in the box and each is tested. A record of the weights and the tests is made in a book which is sent back to the patron and he can then see how well some of his cows are doing and what a poor showing others make.

"Nearly every herd that we have tested has proved that some of the cows produce butter enough to pay a handsome profit to the owner, while others that require the same feed, care and time spent in milking do not make butter enough to pay for the feed they eat. The owner is often working his farm and supporting a few cows as boarders that do not pay their board.

"One of our patrons has had his cows tested for three years. Five patrons have been testing two years and eight patrons tested the cows on fourteen of our patrons' farms.

The records obtained are of great value to the man who owns the cows because he finds out which cow gives milk enough to pay a profit and which ones are living on the profit of the good cows.

One man who kept twelve cows got more money for the milk of three of the cows than he did for that of all the other nine put together.

"The following figures show some of the records of the different herds.

Creamery value of the milk produced by the best cow and the poorest cow on seven farms in one year.

	Herd No. 1	Herd No. 2	Herd No. 3	Herd No. 4
Best cow	\$82.23	\$66.08	\$68.16	\$58.70
Poorest cow	21.07	17.25	43.79	31.90
Total cows	11	8	5	7

	Herd No. 5	Herd No. 6	Herd No. 7
Best cow	\$51.28	\$77.51	\$48.25
Poorest cow	28.10	39.32	3.25
Total cows	5	11	8

"It pays well to milk cows and it also pays well to have the cows tested.

THE OHIO TEST.

To My Farmer Friends and Patrons:

Holding the position in the Executive Committee of the Ohio State Grange as business manager, which I have filled for 11 years, it is my duty to investigate anything that may be of interest to my fellow patrons. With this in view, I have long since felt the great need of a reliable remedy for hog cholera. Being favorably impressed with the many reports of cures of this dreaded disease by The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy, manufactured at Alton, Ill., I decided to make an investigation, and wrote Dr. J. H. Snoddy, the discoverer of the Remedy, and S. H. Ellis, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to meet at my house for consultation. Dr. Snoddy here assured us that the Remedy would positively cure and prevent hog cholera, and offered to send a competent man into our State, at his own expense, and demonstrate every claim he makes for the Remedy.

For the benefit of our order we accepted his offer on our own responsibility, and for two months we have had the Remedy severely tested in a number of sick herds, and it has proven beyond a reasonable doubt, in my mind, that it will do all he claims for it. I am fully convinced that when the directions are carefully followed that it will save more than 90 per cent of any herd attacked with hog cholera or swine plague, and I cheerfully recommend its use to our patrons of husbandry.

R. L. HOLMAN.



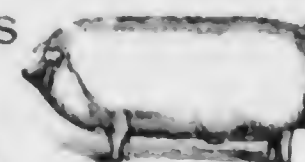
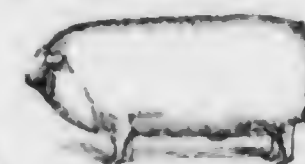
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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

Rye as a Pig Feed.

Farmers in part of the territory visited by "The Stockman and Farmer," writes John M. Jamison of that journal, have more interest in this crop than ever before, and being without experience they are somewhat at a loss to know what to do with it. In view of the prospective price a farmer cannot see much in harvesting and threshing to encourage him to undertake the job. Yet he thinks it extremely wasteful to leave it on the land and try to gather in with the pigs and other stock. When hogs are put to glean any of the other grain crops of the farm it is desirable that it be done as rapidly as possible, wheat and oats to prevent decay from rotting, corn before the wet, inclement weather of fall sets in.

With rye there need be none of this rush. While the hogs are mired for fattening do no gather before they are finished with corn for market the fat pigs can take up during the winter. Rye grain will not sprout to decay to any serious extent unless it comes in direct contact with the soil. The large amount of straw of the crop keeps a great amount of the heads from contact with the soil. The chaff will decay from the grain before the grain will lose its value as pig feed. The rye that is tramped into the soil by the hogs readily sprouts and gives fall and winter pasture in amount governed by the condition of the weather. Much of the rye sown last fall was for the ostensible purposes of giving protection to the clover and timothy. If these are a good stand and pass through the summer all right in connection with the volunteer rye that follows the hogging I cannot call to my readers' attention a combination that will be better suited for pig pasture over winter, taking care not to graze too close or allow the pigs to root. The pigs enjoy hunting through such a sward for the rye grains that are still sound and not flinty hard, but soon from the protection of the green sward surrounding them. Something in this way would be my plan of handling a rye crop if I had one this year. I long since passed a resolution not to harvest with machinery another rye crop. I have no reason to believe that a change of condition and circumstances will call for a re-consideration of the question.

Rye after threshing makes excellent pig feed but must be ground to be of value. It costs too much to get it to the troughs in this way. If left on the ground the mulch afforded by the straw and the protection given by the volunteer rye will carry young clover through winter, that would otherwise be heavy lost by frost and loss.

The Clover-Hay Worm.

From specimens and inquiries reaching the Entomological Department of the Kansas State Experiment Station regarding the clover-hay worm (Pieris costalis), it seems that this insect is more abundant than formerly in Kansas. It has been long recognized as a member of our fauna, but until recently has attracted little attention. With the extensive alfalfa growing, however, this

species find a new and entirely suitable food, and its abundance in stacks of this valuable hay, as evidenced through communications received at this office, may well mark it as a pest of importance.

This worm attacks clover and alfalfa hay, both in the mow and in the sack, cutting up the leaves into chaffy pieces and webbing the mass together by abundant cases of silken threads, which it is the habit of the worm to spin at all times. Hay so infested looks mousy and matted, and the abundance of the silken threads, mingled with the excrement of the worms, renders the hay distasteful to cattle.

When young the worms are of a dirty white color, darkening as they grow older, until they become a livid brown. When mature they measure about three quarters of an inch in length. The pupal stage is passed in a thin silken cocoon spun near where the larva life is passed, and the adult moth is soon given forth, a tiny little insect with wings spreading about four fifths of an inch, in color a lilac brown or purple, with two bands of a lighter shade each starting with a yellow spot on the front of the wing.

The moths may frequently be seen resting on walls and timbers between barns where clover hay has been stored, and their appearance in such places should warn the owner to clean out the mows thoroughly before storing the new crop. The insect is always more abundant where old hay remains over summer, and in stack bottoms rebuilt in the same place year after year, of the waste hay remaining over.

Navajo Sheep-Raising.

The Navajo Indians are unique in respect of their success in the sheep industry. They do not have the best breeds and do not take the best care of the wool. But though not of high grade it fills a considerable place in the market. An exchange says "the tribe is wealthy through its flocks. The tribesmen are believed to own little short of 1,000,000 head, the care of the flocks, and the weaving of wool being almost the sole occupation of the 22,000 Indians. Singular to relate, only a small part of the Navajo wool crop is worked up at home into the wonderful blankets that have made a tribal name famous. Only the coarse and cheaper blankets are now made of native wool."

The Navajo woman of the family owns the flock. This is an unwritten law of the tribe and it gives to the Indian woman a certain amount of respect and independence not known in other Indian tribes.

The Navajos learned to raise sheep from a policy adopted by General W. T. Sherman in 1868. They were prisoners at Fort Stanton and in releasing them Gen. Sherman ordered issued a few sheep to each family. Their reservation proved to be a good region for sheep raising, with water and valleys to shield from the cold winds of winter. Probably Gen. Sherman could not have done a better thing for the tribe than to set them on the road to self-support and to a lucrative industry as he did.

The real test of the brood sow is capa-

bility to grow a good litter of pigs, and we put the emphasis on the word good, as well as upon the number. Fatten for slaughter any that do not come up to the standard and get better ones.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufacturers.
HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.
No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy to turn.
Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.
Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 101 free.
Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

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Located in the beautiful Lehigh Valley. Unsurpassed for health and comfort. Regular and special courses of study. Efficient faculty. Instruction thorough. Gymnasium. New furniture. Home-like. No requisite lacking. Specialties, Music, Art and Education. Best references furnished. For illustrated catalogue address.

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Most all of the leading breeders of the U. S. are now using or have used boars bred by me. My herd won \$600 at World's Fair of my own breeding. Write your wants. I will please you.

D. E. Woodling, - Beach City, Ohio

P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Fine large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week pigs. Bred Sows. Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

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COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

Eggs for Hatching..

BREEDERS OF

Duroc Jersey Swine & poultry
High-class, Farm raised. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; Pekin Duck Eggs, 75c for 11. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEFEVER BROS., Oblong, Illinois

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN OF CHOICE Plymouth Rocks

Elegant barred Cockerels, Pullets and Yearling Birds for sale.

Eggs, \$3.00 for 13 Also pure bred

Yorkshire Pigs and Reg. Guernsey Cattle

H. C. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

Swine as an Adjunct to Dairying.

As pork products are commanding better prices than for several years, it will be for the interest of farmers keep ing cows and especially where there is a supply of milk the year around, to pay more attention to keeping of swine, says E. R. Towie in an exchange.

As now more than formerly, light weight hogs are more in request than heavy ones, it becomes possible with good management to raise and fatten two broods of pigs in one year, as at six months old they will be ready for market and at good prices. This will allow of good number of pigs being grown and fattened with a moderate sized dairy.

To make the business most profitable, brood sows should be kept on the farm and the pigs raised for use, thus saving the cost of buying, besides having such breeds as are best for the purpose. Where a sow proves to be a good mother, gentle and easy managed, it will be best to keep her raising pigs as long as she will do well, as this is preferable to frequent changes. She will breed two litters in a year, when not nursing the pigs can be quite cheaply kept.

Where pigs are raised in cold weather it will be necessary to provide warm, dry, comfortable quarters, and where these are furnished there should be no trouble with them, at least this has been our experience. Our last brood dates from New Year's Day. Everyone was saved, and at four months old they are doing splendidly. The next litter will be due the forepart of July. Of three litters from the same sow all have been saved. The breed is Poland China. With an eighteen cow dairy this sow brings enough pigs for the use of the farm and sometimes more.

The pigs are weaned at five weeks old, and then fed on skim milk and buttermilk from the dairy commencing very soon with a small grain feed, increasing it as the pigs grow older. The idea is to keep them healthy and hearty, growing and fattening the same time. Muddlings are the best until within a month or six weeks before disposing of them, when corn meal should be fed with the milk to give them a good finish. At six months the pigs should weigh two hundred pounds live weight and bring \$10 or \$11 each. The grain feed will cost nearly two dollars each, and the balance may be credited to the milk from the dairy.

In our own practice the breeding sows and fattening pigs have always been kept in pens and small yards, but during ten years or more not one has been lost by disease, which goes to show that they are healthy and hearty. Where it can be done, it would doubtless be better, at least to have the brood sows run out on the ground during warm weather.

The amount of manure that can be made from the progeny of even one sow, with plenty of material for the purpose, is an item worthy of the most careful attention, and will go far toward paying for the care bestowed on this kind of stock.

At the west the raising and fattening of swine is made a specialty of and on a large scale, regardless of the keeping of dairies, but here it can only be made

profitable when pursued in connection with the keeping of cows. It is an adjunct to dairying, the leading industry of Vermont farmers, and such adds materially to the receipts at the end of the year, as well as to the continual enriching of the soil.

In closing, I will give an instance, showing more particularly the profit that can be made out of this business when rightly conducted. A Vermont farmer with a dairy of twenty cows—full blood Jerseys—last year after supplying the milk required for several calves, fattened and sold thirty pigs. Aside from the milk from the dairy, these pigs consumed three tons of corn meal at a cost of \$55. The first cost of the pigs was \$37. They were sold at five to six months old and averaged a little over \$10 each, netting me \$210 after pay for meal and first cost of the pigs. This would be an average of a little over \$10 per cow, which was indeed a most wonderful result. This figure denotes that he gets from 25 to 32 cents per 100 pounds for the skimmed milk when fed to pigs in connection with the grain. Is this not a result worth considering and working for? So it would seem.

Keep Hogs off the Manure.

We know that the hogs do good work in mixing the manure, working it over and keeping it from fermenting, but they do cost their owner a pound of pork for what a man would do at the price of half a pound. And if they root in it during the day they must be driven off at night or they will not make any growth at all, and perhaps die from foul air and the heat below them with a colder air on the other side. We once bought a lot of forty shoats that had been in a barn cellar on manure all winter. Though well fed they were but little larger in the spring than they were the fall before. When we gave them dry beds in a clean place they gained so that in less than two weeks they sold for nearly double the price we paid for them.

Good Advice.

The breeder should be very jealous of his reputation; every pig that he sends out should be a sample of his skill and ability as a breeder, no matter to whom he sends it, or how much he gets for it. Don't lay too much stress on what is considered the first points, such as color, tail and coat. It makes no difference if the pig has a few white spots and is minus a few white hairs in its tail, etc. If you have an individual with a fine chest, feet, back, loins and ham, when you get these in a hog you are bound to have a grand animal, no matter how blue in blood and high in price his sire failed to be. Finally, in dealing with your customers, treat them as you should like to be treated. Be perfectly honest and candid with them. Send them a good animal; something better than you expect. Breed and cull your stock so each year you will have better stock to ship. By doing this you could not ship an inferior animal if you were so disposed. By fattening the culls and inferior animals, keeping and selling nothing but the best, you will be sought after by those wishing the best. Uphold the honor and dignity of our association and success will surely be yours.—EX.

County Line Herd of Poland China

and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different Boars—Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Klevener's Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

FOR SALE. —POLAND CHINA SOWS.

Bred for Spring farrow. Eggs for Hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bk. Minorcas, 5 cts each. Silver Duck wing Games, \$2 per 15. A few bantams and Toulouse Geese for sale yet.

SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio

POLAND CHINAS...

A splendid lot of April pigs. Tecumseh, Big Chief, Jr., U. S. and Hildreth breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pigs shipped C. O. D.

B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa. (Bradford Co.)

POLAND CHINAS...

FOR SALE—Four extra fall males large enough for service. One fall-sow gilt, so bred March and April pigs. Herd headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs bred by Major Tecumseh B769, Edwin Booth S501 and Simply Perfection. Prices reasonable.

WALLACE & BRYANT, - Oxford, Ohio

BARGAINS IN Pure Poland Chinas.

Choice gilts bred for March and April litters. A few choice Boars of Fall litters and Gilts of same age.

J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

Rock Hill Herd of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

Shorthorn Cows, extra good milkers, two choice red bull calves, one yearling filly, jet black, stylish and fine action, 15 months, weighs over 500. Eligible to registry in Morgan Horse Register. A bargain. Four buckwheat orders for Spring pigs. Also eggs from B. R. C. Leghorns \$1.00 for 25, \$3.00 per 100. All stock guaranteed as represented or money will be refunded.

B. B. BUCHANAN, BROWNSBURG, ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA.

UNION HERD OF Poland China Swine

Herd headed by Col. Sunshine 50697, crossed on Miss Greenwood 88332; Polly Tecumseh 113902, May Chick 12215 and others of Royal breeding. Paragons in pigs with short legs, short nose, three ear and jet black coat of short glossy hair. Illustrated catalogue free.

Jack Polley, Union City, Ind

Skim Milk for Calves.

Within the past decade Kansas has amply demonstrated her superior natural advantages for dairying, by rising from a position of comparative obscurity to a first rank among the States noted for the excellence of their dairy products. In response to the special invitation of Secretary, F. D. Coburn, of the State Board of Agriculture, Prof. Ous, of the Kansas Agriculture College, ably discusses many features pertaining to profitable dairying in Kansas and elsewhere in the recent Biennial Report of the Board. What he has to say concerning the important problem of rearing calves upon skim-milk follows, in part:

When calves six months old are worth from eighteen to twenty dollars per head, and when the profits from a good milk cow are so greatly enhanced by raising the calf on skim-milk, it is vastly important that we know how, first, to raise a No. 1 calf, and second (especially in the man with limited capital on high priced land), how to accomplish this result through the medium of skim-milk. The following points on feeding skim-milk have been gleaned from actual experience from handling calves:

The young calf may either be taken from the cow a few hours after birth, or left until its mother's milk is fit for use. Where the cow's udder is in good shape, it is easier to teach the calf to drink when it is taken away before sucking an ail. In nature, the calf gets its milk often but in small quantities, and always at blood temperature. In this respect we should imitate nature as far as possible. At first the calf should not be fed over ten pounds daily (one quart about two pounds), divided into three meals; four pounds in the morning, two pounds at noon, and four pounds at night. This quantity may be increased gradually to twelve pounds per day. After two weeks the milk may be given only twice daily. Calf milk should always be fed warm and sweet. If possible to have the milk sweet all the time, then it should be fed soon every meal. It is possible to raise good calves on sour milk, but it is impossible to raise good calves and have sweet milk one meal and sour the next.

When two or three weeks old we may begin to feed skim-milk. The stomach of a calf is delicate and sensitive, and any change of feed should be made gradually. Do not change from whole milk to skim-milk faster than a pound on a pail and a one-half per day. As the calf is getting twelve pounds of whole milk per day, the first day of the change feed eleven pounds of whole milk and one pound of skim-milk; the second day ten pounds of whole milk and two pounds of skim-milk; and so on, until the change is complete.

It has been found by experience that the starch and fat contained in corn or Kaffir corn can be made to take the place of fat removed from the milk. Calves will begin to eat grain when from ten days to two weeks old. At first put a little meal in their mouth after drinking their milk, and in a short time they will go to their feed-boxes and eat with a relish. We find that calves four weeks old will eat from one-half to three-fourths of a pound per day; when eight weeks old, from one and one-fourth to one and one-half pounds per day.

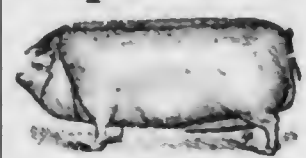
Kaffir corn meal has proven to be a superior feed for calves. It seems to be somewhat constipating, and materially assists in checking the common tendency to scours.

Calves will begin to nibble at hay

about the same time that they commence to eat grain. When from six to eight weeks old, the calves under experiment at our agricultural college consumed from one-half to one pound daily per head. Mixed orchard-grass and prairie hay are best. Alfalfa hay proves to be too loosening for young calves, though it may be gradually introduced into the ration after from three to four months. Nothing but clean, bright hay should be used.

The greatest difficulty in raising calves is undoubtedly scours. Here, as elsewhere, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The principal causes are overfeeding, feeding sour milk, feeding cold milk, feeding grain with the milk, dirty milk pails, unwholesome feed boxes and irregularity of feeding. An intelligent and observing feeder will notice the symptoms of this disease as soon as it appears, in which case the ration of milk should be cut down one-half or more, and gradually increased again as the calf is able to stand it. A

Impr'd Chester Whites



Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families are on top Spring Pigs of the above and other fancy strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Send in your order to

D. W. SHELLABARGER,
ENON, OHIO.

OAK MOUND HERD of
O. I. C. and Chester
White Swine

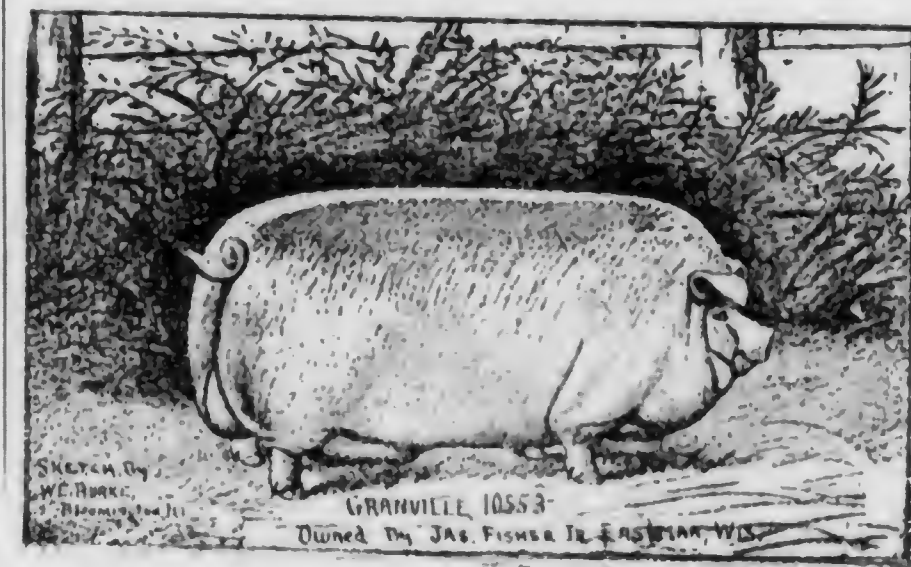
Two full boars and a choice lot of Spring Pigs. On top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and get my prices. Mention Blooded Stock.

F. E. RUTTER,
Ferryville, Wis.

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAS.
BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

I have 20 March Pigs now for sale. March 15. Will do to ship to June. Are out of registered stock and out of fine old sows and boars. I can furnish a fine young boar now in my herd that is only 10 months old and measure 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height, 5 feet round the ribs and weighs 150 pounds. Just in breeding condition. So if you want a good strong growthy pig write to

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAN.
I will sell at \$20 and up, according to ages and sizes.

J. FISHER.
EASTMAN, WIS.
BREEDER AND SHIPPER

Chester White Pigs

20 Choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them or write for prices and catalogues.

Impr'd Chester Whites

Sired by Star Pointer 5225 and Protection C 8833 out of large, mature Coco, Protection and Happy. Medium sows. Also Col. Puppies by Sabe Wagon. 41779. BARRED and WHITE P. ROCKS EGGS, \$1.00 per 15. **H. M. LYON & SONS,** SPRING HILL, PA.

Chester Whites for Sale

The best I ever owned. Sired by Protection's Model 9123; out of dams the best of the get of Happy Medium and Chester 2d. Bred as they are you get the best blood of the Chesters. If you want in-bred pigs, deficient in hams, bones, feet and with do not order from me.

J. M. McCAMANT,
NEW LONDON, CHESTER CO., PA.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges.

Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$14. Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over 3 in matter of correspondence.

I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address

HERMANVILLE FARM,
J. A. MacDonald, Prop.
HERMANVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BLOODED STOCK
AND
200 ENVELOPES
\$1.00

Every person should have their name and address printed upon the envelopes they use in writing letters. We will advance your subscription one year and print you 200 envelopes with your name, business and post-office on them all for \$1.00. You should not delay having the envelopes. **ADDRESS THIS OFFICE**

successful feeder will do his best to keep the milk sweet.

Heating milk seems to produce chemical changes that help to prevent scours. There is probably no more effective way of upsetting the system of the young calf than by feeding it cold milk. So important is it always to feed the milk at blood temperature (95 degrees to 100 degrees F.), that a careful feeder will test the temperature with a thermometer. No one can expect to successfully raise skim-milk calves without giving close attention to the temperature of the milk fed.

Calf buckets may be kept clean by rinsing and scalding after each feed. No more grain or hay should be given than the calves will eat up clean. Should

any remain uneaten it should be removed before giving any fresh feed. Calves like salt the same as any other animals.

To summarize, warm, sweet milk, given in clean buckets, with access to corn-meal or Kaffir-corn meal, bright hay, fresh, clean water, salt, plenty of sunlight, shelter and bedding in cold weather, shade in summer regularity and kindness in treatment will usually insure good, thrifty calves that will gain from a pound and one-half to two pounds daily.

A Good Litter.

Blooded Stock.

I read both articles about the weight of pigs in the March issue, also in the April No. I have a thorough bred Poland China sow bred to a Poland China boar, that had eleven pigs farrowed March 18, the litter weighed 14 lbs., all of one size, not one runt. At the time of weighing they were 21 hours old and when 2 weeks old they weighed 88 pounds, from the time she was bred she did not eat a bushel of corn, I had my corn to lay so I bought middlings and fed her International Stock Food. I don't think I ever pigs would have been as good if I had not fed her the International Stock Food, I would not try to raise pigs without it. Now she is bred again, if they beat that record I will let you know, almost every day some one wanted them, they said they were the nicest litter of Poland China's they ever saw. One neighbor had 30 pigs farrowed and only saved five. Exclusive corn did it. I remarked, if he had fed stop of middlings he would have saved more of his pigs. Oh, he said, that is too much trouble, if anything is worth doing it is worth doing it right; his other 25 pigs would have paid him well for all his trouble. A Subscriber.

Culls are Always Culls

One of the hardest things for a young breeder to do is to discard animals that are not up to the standard for breeding purposes. There are always buyers for pure bred animals at a price. It matters not if the animal is inferior, it will often command enough more than a grade to tempt the breeder to part with it, says the New York Farmer.

Here is where a great many breeders tear down their reputation while they are trying to build it up. Inferior breeding stock sold to somebody has lived to vex many a man who thought he was getting rid of his culls to advantage. It requires courage to send pure bred animals to slaughter, but it pays when they are not the kind to keep.

It requires courage to refuse good prices for high-class breeding animals; but that also pays if a man is in the business to succeed. In these two things most men who have a start in breeding live stock are liable to make a mistake. The safe and eventually the profitable plan is to sell good pigs and keep better ones, and breed best ones.

Hogs will fatten faster if confined in rather close quarters and fed often.

Brood sows require food, rich in the elements of bones and muscle, corn is not suitable as it contains an excess of fat.

GOING AT \$12.



We will have 200 head of Pigs the pick of 250 litters to give the subscribers of BLOODED STOCK at \$12.00 each. Will be ready to ship last of May and June. We have Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys and Yorkshires. These pigs are the Tops, bred by the best breeders in the country. They are the best that we could secure. \$12.00 Cash with order or a club of subscribers amounting to \$12, gets you a Boar or Sow. This is the chance of a lifetime. Order at once. Address

C. E. MORRISON, - OXFORD, PA.

TO AGENTS

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us.

We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts. a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and BLOODED STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

ANOTHER OFFER

WE know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

The Law on Hog Notes.

I was recently called as a witness in a lawsuit where a law point was passed upon by the judge that it appears to me would, if it is "good law," be quite an important one to swine men: says, W. M. McFadden in the Swineherd.

I thought a short account of the matter might not be uninteresting to your readers. The suit was on a note given for some hogs bought at a public sale. The animals sold at the sale, and for which the note was given, were catalogued. The announcement and terms were similar to those of most public sales.

The man who made the sale was at that time a member of and patron of the American Record. Some months before the sale I rejected, as not eligible, the pedigree of a boar he owned. He afterwards had the hog recorded in another record and sold the hog and some of his pigs in the sale. He knew that neither the hogs nor the pigs were eligible in the American, yet the animals were sold without anything being said about the matter.

The note that was in question in the suit was partly given for several of the pigs that had the objectionable pedigrees. The man who gave the note learned that he had given it for animals which he could not record in the Record which he and most of his customers patronized, so he sold them for pork and refused to pay the note. Of course it was unquestionably a very dishonorable and contemptible piece of business for the man making the sale to sell the pigs, knowing there was a cloud upon their pedigrees and that those buying them were doing so supposing them to be all right. Such unscrupulous practices deserve the severest censure from all breeders. It is such things as this that brings the business into disrepute. It may be remarked in passing that the man in question has gone out of the business, so that he is not now a disgrace to it.

The man who gave the note felt that he had had a very mean advantage taken of him, and as his defense prepared to show that among hog men it was universally understood that hogs sold through a catalogued sale were eligible to any record. He was prepared to show that in selling such hogs there was an "implied warranty" (where nothing was said to the contrary) that proper pedigrees and other necessary papers would be furnished by the person making the sale.

But this kind of testimony was objected to and the judge sustained the objection on the ground that the law defines the conditions surrounding the sale of personal property and no "custom" or "practice" could legally modify it. No evidence was permitted to show that there was actually an implied warranty of pedigree in such sales. In common with most men connected with the swine business I have always had the idea that a person selling hogs where, by the nature of the sale (either public or private), proper pedigrees were a natural and reasonable expectation that the person selling could be compelled to furnish all necessary papers or be made to pay damages. But the ruling of this judge was that custom did not have anything to do with such cases, and unless there was an express agreement made in every case that all necessary papers and pedigrees were to be furnished that they

could not be secured in a legal way or damages collected. I am sure this kind of law will strike the average hog man as unjust. In fact I have since been told by a pretty good attorney that he did not believe a higher court would have sustained the judge's ruling. But the case will not go any higher, so we will not know about that for the present at least.

Very few, if any, of the catalogues say that pedigrees and other necessary papers will be furnished. And as a matter of fact the advertisements of our best sales do not say in so many words that the hogs to be sold are pedigreed or recorded. All these things are taken for granted because they are everywhere recognized as being implied. The facts are that when we see them or any of them mentioned we note it as peculiar and wonder at once if it is not some new man in the business. But if the judge in this lawsuit is correct it is not safe to pay for an animal until you have secured all the necessary papers and sent them to the Record office and found them to be all right. Even then you could not always tell, as, for instance, in the case of buying a bred sow—should she not farrow to agree with the breeding certificate given you the pigs could not be recorded and that would be "grief." If called upon to vote upon the matter I believe hog men would decide that while the ruling might be good law it was not good "hog sense."

Luckily, however, nearly all hog men recognize the moral obligation in such matters regardless of whether there is a legal one or not.

Pushing Young Pigs.

The best food that I have found for pushing pigs is milk mixed with shorts placed in a trough close to the pen, where the mother cannot get at it. The little pigs quickly learn it is for them, and as soon as they get it up good, add a little cornmeal with it, and when three months old I put as much oats ground fine as I have shorts and cornmeal. Then soak shelled corn and feed it for slops. Make the slop thick, just so it pours readily, put a little salt in it; it aids digestion and is relished more by the pigs. As a substitute for milk I use oil meal, old process, and soak slop for twelve hours. I can get more growth from this mode of feeding than anything I have tried yet. Pigs, when being pushed heavily, should have lots of exercise.

Pig Pasture.

Pasture for the future profitable hog of course. If not clover or other sweet grass, there is green corn, oats, field peas and last but not least the rape field, and there are millions in it, those who have turned pigs on rape says. The best swine growers fully understand that if the hog is to be made big and strong in bone and muscle, and brought to 250-300 pounds in six or eight months and made profitable to his owner, the pig must have pasture and green food for growth and health to bring him to the beginning of the finishing period. It is this kind of treatment and management that has reduced the period of maturity from a year or more to 6 or 8 months, and made it profitable to grow commercial hogs.

MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros. Review of the Market for the Month of June and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

CATTLE.

When we wrote you a month ago it was then our views that the trade during the month of June would be a shade higher than it averaged during the month of May, which proved correct, as the average price on well fattened 1200 to 1500 lb steers last month was \$5.80, which is 25c higher than the average of May. This advance was entirely caused by the urgency of the demand, for we find that the supply of cattle during the month of June was 30,000 more than during the same period last year, which makes the total increase during the present year since January 1st amount to about 119,000, which is quite liberal increase in the receipts, and as prices during the past month were 40c per cwt higher than during the same month in 1900 it proves conclusively that the demand this year has largely exceeded that of the year ago. During the past ten years the advance that occurred during the month of June has been lost, and prices now range about the same as they did when we wrote you a month ago. We think, however, that the dullness that has occurred recently is largely attributed to the extremely hot weather, and the large increase in receipts during the last three weeks.

Feeders will now feel more like maturing the half fat cattle that is in the feed lots instead of disposing of them at the low prices, as the lower grades have suffered the largest decline, and from now on we think the prices will be such as to pay well for maturing them instead of marketing them in an unfinished condition. Should those causes have the effect that we expect within the next ten days the market will be fully recovered from its present depression, and everything assume an active healthy condition; consequently we have nothing discouraging to offer in the trade in the next two months. We do not think that prices in July will average better than in June, but should they do as well, or nearly as well, we believe it will be quite satisfactory to the country at large. There is nothing in our opinion that looks discouraging in the future of the trade.

Prices at present for well matured steers range from \$5.75 to \$6.00, extra style and quality \$6.15 to \$6.40; fairly fattened and fair style, such as are used for export, \$5.40 to \$5.60, while light weight and half fattened steers are selling from \$4.80 to \$5.40.

HOGS.

We have an exceedingly satisfactory hog market during the month just closed, and prices advanced 20 to 30c per cwt from the quotations given on our letter of June 1st. Prices reached the highest point they have touched in some years. Receipts were about 26,000 head lighter than for the corresponding month of last year. The demand for all kinds of hog product continues to be very active, there is a light stock of provisions on hand, and as harvest is approaching, at which time there is always a strong demand for

cured meats, we see no reason to doubt but that the remainder of the summer market will be satisfactory, and it is possible that we may have higher prices within the next six weeks that we have yet reached; at the same time values are so much above and that we do not consider it safe to rely on an advance, though we think it is not unlikely. We, therefore, advise the marketing of hogs that are of good weights and ready to come.

Prices rule as follows: Prime light hogs, \$5.95 to \$6.00; butchers, \$6.05 to \$6.15; Prime heavy hogs, \$6.10 to \$6.17; Good smooth mixed packing hogs \$6.00 to \$6.05; common to fair \$5.90 to \$6.00; Stags \$5.50 to \$5.75.

SHEEP.

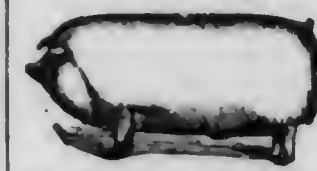
The receipts of sheep for the month of June were 274,909 against 257,592 for the same month last year. Spring lambs have been coming quite freely for the last two or three weeks, mostly from Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and southern Illinois. We had a very good market last week but as soon as the holiday trade was filled prices declined considerably every day, and today are 75 to 90 per cent lower than a week ago. Sheep have declined 15 to 25c in the past week, and the market is very slow and prices low on the common grades. There is yet a good many dry fed lambs back, and the grass western sheep and lambs have commenced coming so that we look for a full supply right along, and we don't look for any permanent improvement in the trade.

Strictly prime wethers \$4.00 to \$4.15, good \$3.80 to \$3.90; yearling wethers \$4.00 to \$4.25; shorn lambs \$4.25 to \$4.50; strictly prime ewes \$3.15 to \$3.35; good \$3.00 to \$3.10, fair \$2.75 to \$2.85; strictly choice Colorado woolled lambs \$4.50 to \$5.10; shorn \$4.50 to \$4.60; good spring lamb \$4.85 to \$5.10, medium \$4.50 to \$4.60; common to fair \$3 to \$4.

Curing Pigs With Sore Mouth.

A retired hog raiser in Iowa of twenty years experience says: "That the sore mouth in pigs has given him more trouble than all other diseases combined, and that it is frequently called cholera. Has had his neighbors tell him their pigs were going around with their heads rotting off with cholera, when it was only a sore mouth that ailed them. Does not pretend to know the cause and had never seen it mentioned in any book of hog diseases, and does not believe in the theory of germs getting into their mouths, as he had seen them affected when they were farrowed out in clean pastures having sores on them at birth. He takes no stock in the biting, for a healthy pig could not be bitten enough to cause damage. Here is a remedy received from an old hog raiser in Illinois and used by him for twenty years: 'Take blue vitrol, two ounces, put in an old kettle with just enough water to dissolve it over the fire. When dissolved put in one-half pint of old fashion soft soap, if you have it; if not use common soap, boiling until the water is evaporated. Then add one-half pint of lard stir well and set off to cool. It ought to be a smooth green salve soft enough to work easy.' Apply to affected parts until cured."

CHESTER WHITES



W. D. HOWLAND Gardner, Illinois

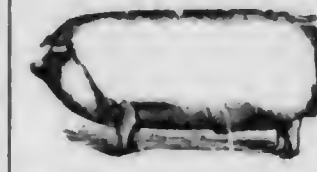
CHESTER WHITES BERKSHIRES



CORWIN BROS., RIVERHEAD, N. Y.

BOSS HERD OF

Imp. Chester Whites



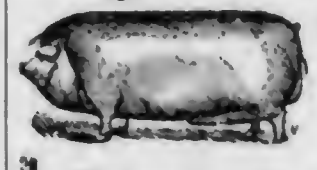
J. W. HANEY & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.

E. W. BROWN

Box 10, SHELBY, NEBRASKA.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF Improved Chester White Swine of the best strains. The show hog Hercules, 10123, at head of herd, ably assisted. FIFTY IMMUNE SOWS will farrow this spring. I will guarantee their pigs CHOLERA PROOF. Circular free. Investigate at once. Express paid if ordered this month.

Edgewood Farm.



Chester Whites Perfection Medium No. 5617

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6019. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few Gilt large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL JENNERVILLE, PA.

Chester Whites, O.I.C



John Shue, Tebo, Bay Co., Mich.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

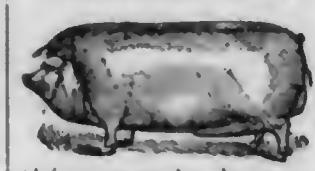


IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 sows fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

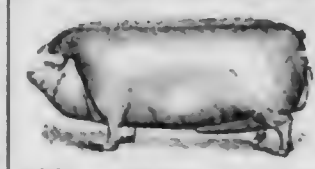
N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

CHESTER WHITES



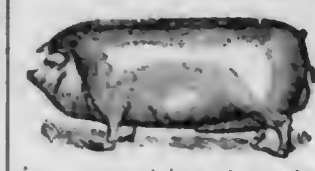
I have been running a small advertisement with good results, but I want more action. I have a lot of fine pigs on hand, more coming, and something must be done to move them. They have got to go, and they are the best O. I. C. stock. Write me. CHARLES A. HOAG LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Imp. Chester Whites



200 Immunes now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios not at once. Write or come and see. E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Sheby, Neb.

O. I. C. SWINE - PURE



I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not at once. They are sired by the best known Boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale. B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.

CHESTER WHITE... SWINE & ANGORA GOATS



For sale. I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6385, and he by Model 5683, and out of such sows as Queen 10118, she by S. H. Fowl 3223 and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA. (Butler Co.)

REMEDY FOR SCOURS. WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for the, you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and, moreover, \$5.00 dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock, OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

PIGS AT YOUR PRICE!

One Pig for Each State
Send in Your Bid
Some One Will
Get Cheap Pigs



Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester
White, Duroc-Jersey Boar or Sow
2 MONTHS OLD.

We will sell one Pig
to go to each State in
the United States to
the Highest Bidder
from that State. The
bidder has his choice
of Breed and Sex.



HOW TO BID

Set your price on the pig and
enclose \$1.00 with bid and the win-
ner in each State will be notified,
and then he is to forward the bal-
ance of his bid. We desire each bid-
der to say in his letter, if in case he
is not the winner, whether we return
his dollar or credit him with 5 years
subscription to Blooded Stock. Mark
on corner of envelope "Bid for Pig."
All bids are to reach us not later than
JULY 31st.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee these pigs to be first-
class and will be shipped from the herds
of the best breeders in America. We
will have them shipped from herds as
near to the purchaser as possible so as
to save express charges. Don't delay.
Send in bid at once. Some one will
get pigs low. There is only one limit
and that is, we will not accept and ship
pig where there is only one bid from
the State and that bid is less than \$7.
We guarantee to live strictly up to this
offer. Attend to this at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL. VI.

OXFORD, PA., AUGUST, 1901.

No. 6

MACDONALD'S UNIVERSITY SWINE PASTURE

By J. A. Macdonald, Hermitville, P. E. I.

The swine pasture here described is the
best pasture ever tried and it is suitable
to all parts of the United States and
Canada. It will save the pasture of fully
\$40.00 worth of mill feed for each acre
under pasture-crop, and no man who
keeps a half dozen pigs can afford not
to have it. Now is the time to prepare
the laying down of the pasture. The fall

is much the best time to begin the prepa-
rations, and no time should be lost in
making the start. This pasture is the
outcome of years of trial and experi-
ment and is given to the readers of
Blooded Stock with the greatest confi-
dence.

Take a plot of ground containing at
least three acres and divide as shown
below, sowing the different crops mark-
ed on the several plots this fall and the
balance next spring.

DIAGRAM PLOTS, OF THREE IN NUMBER.

PLOT, NO. 1. FALL, 1901.	PLOT, NO. 2. FALL, 1901.	PLOT, NO. 3. SPRING, 1902.
Rye and Vetches. 2 bush. Rye and 1 bush. Hairy or Sand Vetches per acre.	Mixed Clover and Grasses. 15 lbs. Clovers and 15 lbs. mixed grass per acre.	Oats, peas and Vetches. 2 bush. oats, 1 bush. peas and 1 bush. Hairy or Sand Vetches per acre.
Followed, Spring, 1901, with Rape.	Permanent pasture, also feeding and sleeping quarters.	Followed, Fall, 1902, with Rye and Vetches.

Every effort should be made this fall
to divide the fence off the plots into
three equal divisions with a good strong
fence of rails or of wire and post. Plow
plots number 1 and 2 early and give
good cultivation, and manure if neces-
sary, and along by September 1st, sow
plot 1, with the rye and vetch, and plot
2 with the mixed clovers and grasses,
putting in plenty of seed. The rye and
vetch can be pastured with pigs, 8 weeks
after sowing, so also can the grass and
clover plot and all through the winter
and early spring. Not all seed-men keep

the hairy, sand or winter vetch, but if
readers will send to Currie Bros. Mill-
waukee, Wisconsin, they may rest as-
sured in getting the true article and much
cheaper than elsewhere also. This firm
are head quarters for these vetches in
America, and I have arranged with them
to supply not only the vetches but the
rye and the different clovers and grasses
also. I will ask them to place an adver-
tisement in Blooded Stock at once so
that readers can be supplied with the
true seed for laying down the plots this
fall. Here is the rotation:

PLOT, NO. 1.	PLOT, NO. 2.	PLOT, NO. 3.
1901. Rye and Vetches.	Mixed Grasses & Clover	" " "
1902. Rape.	" " "	Rye Vetches.
1903. Oats, Peas, Vetches.	" " "	Rape.

FEEDING AND SEEDING PERIODS.

CROP.	SEEDING PERIOD.	FEEDING PERIOD.
Rye and Vetches.....	September 1st	Oct. 20 to June 1st.
Oats, Peas & Vetches.....	April 15 to 30th.....	June 1st to July.
Rape.....	June 1-15.....	August September
Clover & Grass.....	September 1st.....	Nov. 1st. to Oct. 31st.

It is aimed that this pasture will save
one-half the feed necessary to keep pigs
in good growing condition. Ordinary a
pig requires 4 lbs. grain for 125 pound
live weight to make the best grains.
Pigs on this pasture requires but 2 lbs.
grain fool per day to make the best

gains, and they will not only make
better gains than on twice the amount of
grain, without the pasture, but will be
healthier, lustier, better boned, better
fleshed and muscled, and make pork that
the most delicate persons will crave for.
Don't fail to start this pasture this Fall.

How Shall I Feed Wheat?

I am a subscriber and reader of the
Blooded Stock. I have started in the
hog raising a year ago in connection
with my farm and fence work. I have
now 65 head of hogs and shoats and no
corn, as it seems that we are going to
have an entire failure in corn, we are
haying it so dry and hardly no rain for
five months, if it would rain in a few
days and plenty of it we would get a
fair crop of corn yet. Old corn is now
worth 65 cts. a bushel. I will have
about 1000 bushels of wheat and I would
like to ask you what is the best way to
feed it, must I feed it dry or grind it,
and soak it or cook it, I have a grinder
and a feed cooker. Please tell me the
best way to feed it and how much to a
hog, either by mail or in your next
paper. I will thank you for the same.
C. C. Renick, Wathena, Kas.

We would cook or soak the whole
wheat. The ground wheat unless mixed
with bran is too sticky for good feeding
—Ed.

Best Feed For Good Results.

If we want to make any improve-
ment in the quality of our hogs for pro-
ducing bacon it can be done by selecting
the larger, more rangy sows for breeding,
then by a system of feeding by-products
of the dairy and mill, with good pas-
ture and less corn, we can practically
accomplish the result, but not until
the packers of this country make a high-
er price for hogs fed with a view to
making a finer quality of bacon. The
early maturing type of hogs will pay the
best, especially in the corn belt. Most
of our breeders and many of our best
farmers are changing their methods of
feeding from an all corn ration from
piggishood to maturity to one of greater
variety. It is conceded by all up-to-
date farmers and breeders that the hog
is a grazing animal. Nothing so helps
to cheapen the production of our pork
products as grass or the clovers. It is
almost a necessity that for economy in
cost and better thrift of the growing
animals, it should find a place on the
bill of fare of every breeder and feeder
of swine.

Agricultural
Experiment Station
University of Nebraska
L. J. ALLEN, DIRECTOR

FEB 17 1906

U. S. Department of Agriculture

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison - Editor
T. A. Stevenson, - Assistant Editor
Jas. Fisher, Jr., - Tingley, Iowa.
J. A. MacDonald, - Eastman, Wis.
Hermanville, P. E. I.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

Advertisements of meritorious articles needed by the farmer solicited. Frauds and irresponsible firms are not knowingly advertised. We endeavor to keep our columns clear of cheats. Rates can be had on application.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has expired and your prompt renewal will be accepted at 25 cents, otherwise we will charge full rate.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., a second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Poland China Reminiscences.

The first year I was in the hog business, says P. C. Holme, in The Swineherd, my good neighbor, D. M. Magee, asked me if I would not like to visit the hog men of Butler county.

I felt honored to have him show me that much neighborly confidence. I knew something of the difficulty of getting men of experience to share their special knowledge with beginners and rival breeders. To say that I was pleased at the prospect is drawing it mild. I was delighted. It was a rare privilege to be the traveling companion with the man who at that time had no rival as a shipper of fine hogs, and whose opinion of a hog and of a man and his methods was the outgrowth of singularity, large experience and natural shrewdness. I had seen such old breeders as Moore, Sissons and Shepherd come out of the west and take Greer, Duffield, Hunkinson or Doty as guides and companions to visit the good herds of Butler and Warren counties. I had often thought a day with such experts would be worth more than years of aimless meandering by myself among the herds of men who did not know any more about hogs and breeding and feeding than I did myself. I had read enough and seen enough and tried enough about the feed lots and show rings to know that I knew little and there was much to learn. Along in the seventies there were more good hogs in Butler and Warren counties accessible in two or three days' drive than in any other part of the country. The west then was alive to the value of good hogs and the Poland China, or as it was then often called the Magee hog, had the lead through Indiana and Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, as in Ohio. As sure as harvest ended the hog buyers from these states began to pour in and scour the country for good pigs. As the business grew in the west the trade in Ohio increased and the keener was the competition among visitors to get the first pick of herds. As the com-

petition became keener various schemes and tactics were resorted to by buyers to get in ahead of others they knew were on the way. It was easier then to sell pigs than to raise them.

There were few or no recorded hogs then, but there were noted sows and sires all the same. It was in the days of the old Harkrader, the Black Bess, the Perfection and then later the Corwin, and the World Beater families.

About all the buyer cared to know was the family the pig belonged to; so it was a good individual. There was no time spent on long pedigrees and no written pedigrees to be given and examined.

The farmers and breeders usually had the pigs intended for sale as breeders sorted up, the boar pigs in one lot and the gilts, or, as they were then called, sow pigs, in another.

After harvest the pigs were generally in good fix and the farmer and his family were ready for company. They were hospitable and glad to have the visitors stay over night and talk hog and look over the stock again in the morning.

We were always invited to stay to dinner if we were on the farm in the forenoon, or to stay all night if there near supper time. But as the buyers were generally hustlers they lost no time waiting for a meal if by hard driving they could get to another hog farm before it was too late for the meal. I have known a load of buyers drive in to a breeder's place after the family was in bed. Before they would get out of their vehicle they would inquire if the landlord had any good pigs. After hearing him say what he had they might be in too big a hurry to get out, for they might be in a hurry to head off some buyers going to a noted herd they each wanted the pick of. In my first trip with Mr. Magee we had engaged some days in advance the best livery team in Oxford for the week.

After a day or two of quick work the horses and I began to lag a little and I was glad to let the team take it a little easy as the day wore on. But here was my friend Magee on the alert, and would say "hurry up, let the horses do their resting while we are busy looking at pigs." He reminded me in his untiring push of Napoleon on some of his campaigns, who was ever urging his driver to go faster, faster, faster. Mr. Magee was a Napoleon in energy and tactics. It was a treat to see his reserve force concealed under a calm exterior and quiet, gentle voice. He approached a trade with an indifference that always deceived the seller, I thought. It seemed to me the average farmer, who had nice pigs, was anxious to have the honor of selling David Magee a pig. Mr. Magee was quick to see the best pig in the lot, but the seller seldom suspected what pig Magee wanted. After pricing the choice pig, Mr. Magee sometimes turned to me and said: "Say, have you a choice?" As I was seldom the buyer that trip he could compliment my judgment by taking the pig, or if he liked another as well or better he would take both. He never failed to be able to get his hand on the pig to feel the texture of the hide and hair and quietly cut off the tip of the switch, which was his way of marking the pig to be called for or sent to him. He laid more stress on the softness of the coat than most men do. He was the owner of a fine herd of Short Horn cattle then, and claimed the touch of a pig was as important to him in deciding its feeding quality as the touch or handling of a Short Horn. "If the hair is wiry and

skin harsh you had better look farther," he said. He did not lay as much stress on a fancy ear or tail or markings as did the average buyer. Often the owner of the herd would call his attention to a neat, fancy pig that he called the choice pig; very frequently Mr. Magee would say, "yes, that pig will sell," but it was often left and another taken. After we were back in our buggy we would discuss the pigs, and I once asked him why he did not take a certain pig that had a very fancy head and ear and was altogether a well proportioned and handsome pig. He replied, "There will be plenty of buyers for that pig. He is too fine for a boar. I like to see a boar show his sex. He must have a strong head. I would rather have him a little coarse in the head than fine like a sow." We then spoke of some of the best bred hogs we knew, and I saw at once why he left that pretty pig.

Feeding for Show Ring.

Next comes the feeding, and I want to say right here, a great many promising show herds have been ruined for the want of proper attention and feed.

All hogs are not alike; they are of as many different dispositions as are people; some being cranky and hard to manage, while some are good feeders and will eat anything you give them, such as corn, pumpkins and swill, and are always ready to eat. These are the kind you will want to watch or they will get fat too soon. There are others that are dainty feeders and have to be coaxed to eat. They must have fresh milk from the cow, mixed with nice bran and shorts, and mixed just right, and much must not be given at one time.

Now you see, with a show herd of such different dispositions and appetites, a person has to exercise great caution and rare tact to keep them all moving along together, so as to bring them all in the show ring in the pink of condition.

To make a success in feeding for show a man must throw off his coat, roll up his sleeves and pitch in himself. He must not be afraid of a little mud, nor get mad if the hogs trip him up and empty a pail of swill over him.

The hogs should know your voice and when you speak to them they should answer with a grunt of satisfaction.

The most difficult thing in fitting a show herd is to get them in full bloom at the proper time, and this is of more importance than any other one thing. In order to insure success in the showing ring the proprietor of the herd should give it his personal attention. Many of our most successful exhibitors are the men who carry the swill pail themselves. No one else has the interest of the herd at heart as does the owner. However, there are some feeders that are vastly more competent to properly feed the herd than their owners. In this event the feeder should be encouraged, for to him must be given a large share of the glory and honor of a successful show. Generally speaking, successful feeders and exhibitors are born and not made.

Mo. Showman.

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A PLEA FOR CORN.

Written for Blooded Stock by Walter B. Robinson, Berkshire Breeder, McCredle, Mo.

Of late our stock papers and swine journals have been filled to overflowing with articles strongly advocating the feeding of protein foods and decrying the value of corn for breeding stock and young animals. This theme has become a regular craze among writers. Whether it is also a craze among the actual feeders and breeders, we have our doubts. We do believe however, that the matter has been overdone and that the idea of anti-carbonaceous foods has taken such root in the minds of agricultural writers that many errors have strung up as to the true nature of a balanced ration.

We wish to say at the out set that we are by no means an advocate of exclusive corn feeding and we doubt if one in a thousand feeders actually feed corn exclusively to any kind of stock. Nor are we setting ourselves in opposition to the modern scientific theory of balanced rations. In fact we are a strong advocate of the more extended use of nitrogenous foods and our practice in this matter as well as our written opinions have always been in harmony with the best informed breeders and feeders. It is our object only to point out certain errors and misapprehensions that we believe have crept into the discussion of of this subject and which, in our judgment, are calculated to mislead the inexperienced and perhaps unduly influence the more experienced. We have seen political and religious principles launched that at the out-set were sound and practical but that were argued and expatiated upon by those of only superficial knowledge of the subject until the point of practical utility was passed and lost sight of, and their adherents were merely advocating an impracticable fad.

The error of extremes caused by the preachings of enthusiasts, carried away by a fad, but whose knowledge and experience is limited, is what we should like to see corrected, and if our efforts shall stimulate our scientific men to take up the subject and point out with definiteness the limits to which protein feeding may be safely and economically carried, then we shall feel that we have not wasted time or the space in this paper.

"Feed your sows before and after farrowing, and your young pigs liberally, so as to keep them in rounding, plump condition and growing right along, but let the feed be rich in bone and muscle building material (protein), and feed very little corn." This briefly is the gist of nine tenths of the articles now published on the feed and care of pigs. Relative terms are they not? What is a "very little corn?" How many are discriminating enough to know that putting or maintaining an animal in a high condition of flesh by means of a feed very rich in protein and poor in carbohydrates is a very expensive and wasteful process. Let it be understood that all the fleshiness produced by feeding a protein food is produced by the carbohydrates contained in it, and only the tissue repair and bone and muscle development is produced by the protein. In order to put your brood sow, for

instance, in high flesh by means of highly nitrogenous food like bran or middlings, it would be necessary to feed her a great excess of protein and this excess is entirely wasted, for it is not stored up in the body, but passes off, every bit of it in the excrement. And this is the second and perhaps greatest error now being preached. We have seen it directly stated this last week that an excess of protein should be fed the sow before farrowing that she may store up milk making material and growth food for her litter and herself. As a matter of fact only such protein as can be immediately used in the repair and building of tissue and in milk formation, is assimilated. All the rest goes into the manure pile. Your manure will be rich but will cost you \$12.00 or \$14.00 per ton, this is waste. The action of carbohydrates is the reverse of this. All fat forming elements not immediately required for the repair and building of fatty tissues and the maintenance of bodily heat, is stored up in the form of fat for the future use. This is why corn and the other carbonaceous feeds are so valuable to the market feeder.

Remember that an excess of protein is not stored up, but is wasted. Remember that corn and the carbonaceous feeds contain protein but not in quite sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the growing animal. Remember that the proportion of carbohydrates on fat formers in nitrogenous feeds such as middlings and bran, is very small. You can readily see that to produce a certain degree of fatness in an animal, on mill feed, then you must feed mill feed in such a quantity that the amount of carbohydrates in it shall equal the amount of carbohydrates in a feed of corn that would produce the same results. It would take far less corn than mill feed to produce the desired result and corn is the cheaper per pound, therefore it follows that the economical way to produce a certain degree of fatness, is to feed corn on its equivalent. The great excess of protein in the mill feed would not be stored nor utilized at all but would pass into the manure pile—a loss.

On the other hand, the corn would not furnish protein enough for the rapidly growing pigs or the pregnant or milking sows without feeding it in such quantity as would contain protein equal to a feed of middlings that would produce the desired results. This would involve the feeding of a great excess of carbohydrates which as before noted, would be stored up as excessive fat. Such a course would be uneconomical, injudicious and would produce bad results in breeding of young animals.

What then is the evident course to pursue? Surely it is this.—Feed corn or its equivalent to produce the fleshiness or fat you desire and to keep up the animal heat and feed nitrogenous feeds, such as mill feed, peas or clover to produce the milk and muscle development you desire. Don't feed an excess of protein, it is wasteful. Don't feed an excess of carbohydrates, it stunts the growth and loads with fat. Don't feed "very little corn," but feed a plenty to maintain the condition of flesh you desire and then feed enough protein food to balance the corn and produce the milk and growth. The exact proportions of these feeds varies of course with the age and condition of the animals, with the views of the feeder as to what constitutes "good flesh," as to the range and

exercise the animals have and as to their supplementary feeds; but I believe there is a disposition developing to advise the feeding of too little corn and too much protein, whether this advice is followed in practice or not. Let us preach what we practice, study the facts, use our judgment and be not too ready to decry that monarch of all feeds—King Corn.

The Future of the Berkshire.

[Paper read by W. D. McTavish, before Iowa Swine Breeders, June 11, 1901.]

If there is one thing more pleasant than another about breeding swine it is breeding large English Berkshire swine; that good old breed that has withstood the onslaughts of all newcomers and held its own so successfully at all times and in all climes. Any breed that has stood the test of time and in the second century of its existence is certainly secure in its future. It is of necessity a survival of the fittest.

The Berkshire is to the swine field as the brave old oak to the forest; he has withstood the tempest of fads and fashions for over one hundred years, and is still the most lasting and enduring. He has had no booms or soaring prices, but has gone steadily on the even tenor of his way to that practical improvement that makes him the best all around hog for all climates and all purposes on earth. He is the leading favorite of English, that breeding ground of the world, where loyalty itself is found in the breeder's ranks, whence came the Hackney, Cleveland Bay and Shire horses, the Short Horn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus and Red Polled cattle; the Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford and Dorset sheep. We also find him a favorite in Ireland, British Columbia, Central America, Canada and nearly every state in these United States.

The Berkshire has always had just grounds for the foremost position he has held among the breeds of swine, and has no doubt been a source of help to them. To the Berkshire breeder the past is truly an inspiration.

The present has its duties and the future its possibilities. The duties of the present being faithfully performed regardless of the fads or fashion, the Berkshire will, in the far distance, be the leading favorite of the corn belt.

As the pork barrel is the end of the hog, so the hog that can fill it in the most satisfactory manner is in the end the most useful. This the Berkshire can do in both quality and quantity as he produces a greater portion of lean or nicely marbled flesh, and when it comes to size, he is unexcelled. He is an excellent grazer, and on account of his great inherent vitality and strength of constitution he is more apt to live to reach the pork barrel. In prolificacy and evenness in breeding he is unsurpassed. The sows are good suckers and careful mothers. None can point to as long a line of carefully selected ancestors as the Berkshire.

On this foundation the breeders of to-day are rearing the superstructure of the future—the coming Berkshire hog of the corn belt. They are producing a hog that is truly a money-maker, a rent payer, a bread-winner and a mortgage-lifter.

The Ladies' Favorite.

This title, in common with other expressive Americanisms, such as "America's First Love," "The Poor Man's Collateral," "The Feeder's Stake," "The Breeder's Eureka," etc., has long since been applied to the old and highly meritorious breed of our swine family, the Chester Whites. The Chester is known as the oldest bred distinctly American hog. His origin and history is familiar to most of us and hence we will treat the subject as belonging to the immediate present. The Chester as a breed is one and the same throughout the United States and Canada. They had a common origin and have been perpetuated only by breeders of this country. Owing to a prevailing weakness in the human family for something new, a few fads, and I might say frauds, have been promulgated by certain prefixes to the title of Chester, claiming new and distinct breeds, possessed of superior merit and untold excellence. These are distinctions without a difference, and such claims at best can only family characteristics, or the peculiar tend and fancy of individual breeders, and do not entitle such devotees to the claim of having created something out of nothing. When we say Chester, we mean just what we say and refer to the one breed of modern and improved swine known as such, regardless of breeders' motives or speculators' crafty claims.

The characteristics of the Chester differ somewhat between those of the East and such as we produce, under different conditions in the swine-belt of the West. These differences are not that of breed, but rather of feed, of the manner of keeping, etc., to which it is subject.

That the type of the modern Chester-White hog differs, under present environments, from his progenitor of thirty or fifty years ago, no one will question. The change will be greatly to his benefit. This transition has come about in common with the improvement of other breeds, all the result of an enlightened judgment, influenced by experience and conditions. From the massive framed, angular, slow-maturing hog of long ago, we find the Chester taking kindly to his environment and today he is the equal of any of the improved large breeds in early maturity, while he leads the procession in coveted profits when asked to market bountiful crops in protracted feeding, producing heavy weights. It is not uncommon to make a gain of one and one-third pounds per day for six months, and I have had them keep up this pace until one year old, when fed only for breeders and not with a view to flesh production.

As to the purity of the breed, it is only necessary to observe their propensity, or the power to leave their impress on the produce when crossed upon any other distinct breed. One dip only of Chester blood infused into a herd of black swine will require several generations to entirely eradicate. The direct cross of the Chester and one of the black family, mating them either way, will produce a result in color markings and individual characteristics more than "sixteen to one" in favor of the white hog.

In individual make-up, he is, in his modern or present state, as nearly the ideal hog as is known in America. He has many things in common with other

breeds of swine, but in certain features his excellence is undisputed and is justly the pride of his many admirers. Docility of disposition, lack of nervousness or fretfulness, is a crowning feature of the breed, and hence we find them superior grazers, easy feeders, and the kindest mothers. We appreciate the importance of this latter quality at farrowing time, when the necessities of the occasion require many kindly attentions from the attendant. The Chester is noted as a prolific breeder, a kind mother, and a generous suckler, a happier trio of profitable graces would be hard to discover. Touching their capacity as breeders, I call special attention to the ability possessed by the sows at farrowing time, to perform the act of parturition successfully and without assistance. It is the uniform experience and testimony of those handling this breed of swine that little account is taken of fatality at farrowing time.

The matter of unfounded prejudice against the white hog deserves attention. The Chester will indulge in and enjoy as much mud and water, also endure as much exposure to inclement weather, with as little detriment, as any other breed. Uniformly of cleanly habits, he will seek the most favorable location in his department as his place of resort and for sleeping purposes. Not subject to skin diseases as is erroneously supposed, but if, under very adverse sanitary conditions the test be made between the white and the black, both being subject to the scalding tub, the result will prove favorable to the white by a large majority. Why? Because a dark spot on your white shirt is more apparent than on your black coat. This is the secret to that false impression which sometimes prevails in exclusive dark hog regions, but which is happily dispelled by the introduction and handling of a few of "The Ladies' Favorites" in connection with other improved breeds.

Thus, with charity to all, I solicit from the enlightened intelligence of all swine breeders that kindly consideration of the merits and excellence of this special breed which the dignity of the occasion and the common interests of a common cause demand.—B. K. Vale before the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association, June 11th.

Sweet Skim Milk for Pigs.

We have several times referred to this matter, and to the experiences of those feeding and now find the following summary of the subject after thorough tests at feeding by the Government Experiment Station of Canada. The conclusions of these tests at feeding are as follows:

1. Skim-milk may form the largest part of the feed of young and growing pigs with advantage and economy.
2. For the fattening of swine, weighing on the average over 100 pounds each, live weight, it is economical to give an allowance of skim-milk, not exceeding 5 pounds per head per day.
3. In every case the swine fed with part of their ration of skim-milk were lustier, more vigorous, and of a more healthy appearance than swine fed wholly on a ration of grain.
4. It is seldom profitable to feed skim-milk or buttermilk alone to swine. At the least 30 pounds of ground grain should be fed with 100 pounds of skim-milk or buttermilk.

The Feed Problem.

That there will be a scarcity of feed for all kind of stock the coming winter in a large area of territory, is already certain and much speculation is current at present among stockmen as to the best method of handling the situation. Pastures are exhausted to such an extent in many places that it is necessary to draw on the fields for food to supply the deficiency, while at the same time crops are not bountiful and to draw upon them this early in the season very rapidly diminishes the supply.

There is but little old corn in this part of the country, and but a very short crop at the most this year. The price is high and a tending to go much higher in the near future. Many hogs have been held in hopes of a crop sufficient to feed out, and will be put on the market at a ridiculously low price. Range cattle are thin in flesh and will be no better (with copious rains in the near future) and are already being shipped at a sacrifice, returning about half the actual cost incurred which of a necessity must greatly reduce the already scarce supply caused by the heavy losses on the ranges last winter and spring.

The situation becomes quite gray and every effort should be put forth to secure all available forage attainable and in the best possible condition. To supply this deficiency many fields have made poor growths of crops and are very weedy. Fields of millet, cane, Kafir-corn, barley, wheat and rye and other cereals have been abandoned as too poor to pay for gathering, but it is urgent that all be procured that is of value as roughage. Even many kinds of weeds have value worth consideration when other feeds are very scarce. Cane will be very short and generally weedy, and should be carefully raked and stacked, well weighted to prevent being blown away by winds. Corn is generally tall enough to cut with a machine and in many instances a self binding grain harvester may be used to a good advantage where there is but little corn on the stalks.

Two rows can be cut and bound at a time and should be hauled immediately to the stack yard before becoming too dry, and, when cured properly, stacked in good sized bulk or put in sheds. But care must be exercised that it is not green enough to heat and cause spontaneous combustion. Some coarse grasses are to be found in many places that ordinarily goes to waste that may be gathered in and saved for bedding after the best has been culled out. Bedding will be an item, should there be too much rain or snow.

Not only those who have stock should do this but every one. Renters will be able to sell all they can glean at reasonable prices. Lastly, those who have grain to thresh should be sure to secure all straw in the best possible condition and the wind stacker should have a man interested to be ever present and carefully clean up all litter and put it in the stack for feed instead of allowing half the straw to be scattered about the field and lost. We cannot urge too strongly the necessity of this economy at the present outlook.

S. H. Talley,
Hill City, Kan.

Sheep on Every Farm.

A little band of sheep ought to be kept on every farm whatever the leading lines of husbandry may be that are followed on the same. To this rule there ought to be no exception unless in instances peculiar and extreme. They ought to be thus kept for many reasons, among which are the following:

1. They ought to be kept to assist in tidying up the farm. This they will do if they are given half a chance, in the weeds that they consume, in the way that they will trim up the grass in lanes and paddocks in fence borders and even on the sides of the highway. They will glean an id the stubbles and will follow up in pastures where other stock have grazed. But few weeds or plants will escape their notice. They have a variety of feed at all seasons of the year, and will thrive much better than when confined to one article of diet.

2. They ought to be kept, since it virtually costs next to nothing to keep them. The farmer will shake his head and say, they must be fed in winter. That is true. But they only require to be fed when the ground is covered, and when so fed they only consume three or four pounds of dry feed per day. In the summer they not only pick their living without cost, but they labor through all the summer season for the well-being of the farm. The weeds that one sheep will consume in the summer are about as many or more than the average farm boy can be persuaded to destroy in a single season. In a certain sense, therefore, a small band of sheep are wage earners. The offset to this wage earning is the extra fencing required to keep the sheep in place, of course, on a grain farm it would not pay to fence the whole farm in order to enclose a small band of sheep. But where rational farming is carried on, more or less fencing will be maintained on the farm, even where graingrowing is the chief object of pursuit.

3. They ought to be kept to supply the farmer with meat during the warm months of the year. No more delicious meat can be furnished at such seasons, and none is more wholesome. The farmer can, in this way, get much of his meat supply in summer, and get it virtually without cost, since the pasture which makes the mutton would otherwise be lost, or at least much of it would.

4. They ought to be kept, since under such conditions they do remarkably well. Sheep never do so well as when a small band of them are allowed to roam about over the farm as occasion may require gathering up feed of many kinds as may suit the appetite. Call them scavengers if you like while thus engaged. They are happy scavengers. Disease of any kind will seldom overtake them when they have such liberty. If a band of only twenty-five head were kept on the average farm in Minnesota, we would have about 5,000,000 head of sheep instead of 500,000 head or a little more than that which we have today.

If the hogs are allowed the run of the orchard it is best to arrange so that at times they can be kept out for a day or two after the fruit begins to ripen.

Supply the hogs with clean, fresh water this hot weather and plenty of green feed if the grass is dry and short.

Don't fail to have plenty of shade trees for your hogs.



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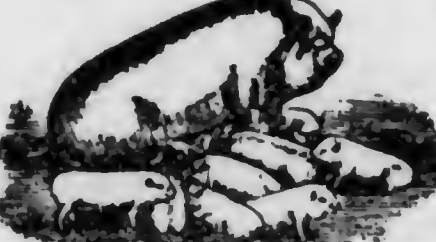
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ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

Sheep Grub.

When sheep are seen to stamp violently with the fore feet, run with their noses held close to the ground or stand huddled together with their heads thrust under one another's bellies, they are trying to avoid the attack of the gadfly.

A sheep infested with grub ceases to eat, stands vacantly about with head held slightly up, and turned to one side. It seems to suffer from hemiplegia or paralysis of one side, as it is unable to chew and the mouthful of half-masticated grass hangs in the mouth while the green-colored saliva dribbles from the lower jaw.

Blood-streaked mucus is seen to issue from one or both nares, blindness, total or partial, comes on; the animal, made wretched, dashes in a spurt against the fence, goes down in a tremor, little by little, rolling its eyes in agony. After recovering itself and falling a number of times it remains on the ground and lingers, sometimes three days, according to vitality.

After the first symptom of grub in the head manifests itself a fatal termination may be looked for in four or five days. The gadfly lays living worms, very small, of course, directly in the nostrils, and these, as they grow and develop, cause all the trouble.

As with nearly or quite all of the diseases to which sheep are subject, the best remedy for grub is a preventative. The easiest supplied and the most simple preventatives are plenty of dust for the sheep to lie and stamp in, long grass and weeds to graze and sheds for them to lie under during the heat of the day.

If given an opportunity sheep will lie far hours during the heat of the day with their noses buried in the dust.

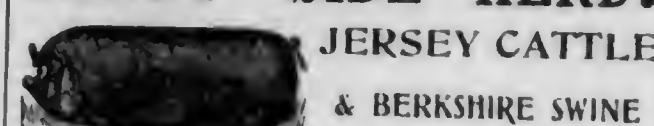
The fly dislikes darkness; hence, if a shed can be provided under which they can lie during the middle of the day, it will aid materially in keeping rid of this pest.

Another good preventative is tar and whale oil soap. Put the salt in a shallow trough and smear the sides with a mixture of tar and whale oil soap. In getting the salt they will smear their noses with the mixture. Or, if the number of sheep is not too large, the whale oil soap may be rubbed on their noses.

When the summer is hot and dry the conditions are most favorable for this fly, and it often causes considerable loss.—The Republic.

We have noticed that from past observation that the greatest mortality among our herds from cholera is in the fall of the year, and to a great extent seems to start shortly after commencing to feed new corn; in fact, the first start in the disease has often been laid to the feeding of new corn. There is no doubt but that the months of July and August are very trying months on the herd, the weather being very hot, and the pastures becoming dry and parched, there is not the amount of succulence in the grass that there is earlier in the season, and they are liable to become constipated. This should be attended to and corrected by feeding shorts and bran, with some oil cake, 'old process,' added to it, and when you commence feeding new corn, use it light to start with and let the hogs have plenty of salt.

SUNNY = SIDE HERD.



JERSEY CATTLE
& **BERKSHIRE SWINE**
Sold out of everything but Spring Pigs. We are prepared to furnish choice Spring Pigs of Lee and Columbia's Duke strains at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited.

G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—THE

ular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
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ESSEX SWINE—PURE

AND REGISTERED.

Hardy and Prolific. Pleasant to Handle. Easy to Raise.

A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.

R. H. WOOD, - Montrose, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE—As good as the best

Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and

Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

OHIO HERD OF THOROUGHBREDS

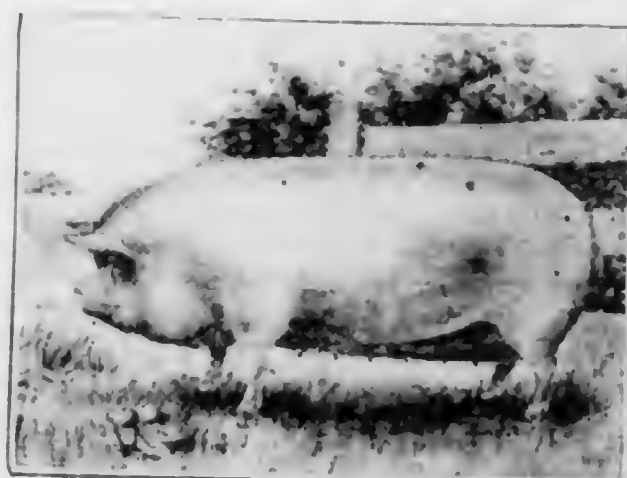
DUROC JERSEYS...

Red Chief 1899, a winner at Trans-Mississippi. Heads the herd. I have a fine lot of last Fall Boar Pigs now ready for use and a rutting good lot of pigs which will meet your this fall. Write for bargains or come and see me. Residence 2 miles east of city. Box 112.

W. H. Roush, - Grand Island, Neb.

CLOVER CREST YORKSHIRES

Oldest and Largest Herd of Large Improved Yorkshires in the United States.

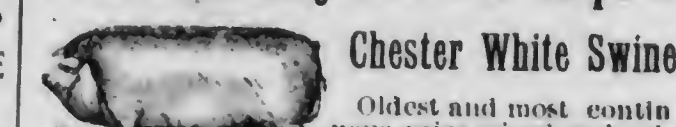


MARCIA OF C. C. THE WILCOX CO.

First Premium Yearling, 1899. First Premium Breeding Sow, 1900.

Sire 21, Johnny Bull D. L. Tappan; (1st) Holy 2nd Bacon Maker, 4th Holywell Prize; Dam 876 Sylva of 1, C. C. The Wilcox Co.; 1st C. C. Diamond 2nd, 6th Double 2nd of C. C.; Traces to Great Eastern.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd



Chester White Swine
Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. Also

Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

Write for catalogue. J. A. DOERR, SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

KANSAS P. CHINAS AT THE FRONT



These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs. All three fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair hogs, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sell Fall pigs at from \$11 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA, RICHTER, KAN.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas



FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Glts bred to Show Boars. Growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

Feed for Health.

The underlying foundation and first essential of the swine raiser is to have a herd in full health; without this, all things else in the line of success must fail. If, then, health is a condition precedent to success, it deserves the very closest attention of the breeder or feeder. To begin with we should select healthy males and females as the parents to produce the young pigs of our herds, that they may not be predisposed to disease or be weak in the power to resist disease. Common sense and experience teaches us that it is the better plan to prevent sickness if possible, rather than by neglect to permit it, and then attempt to cure it. Pure and wholesome food is necessary to the maintenance of health with swine as with people. Either may take sometimes a certain quantity of improper food and yet withstand disease, but unquestionably the risk is greatly increased even though they weather the storm. The next question for us to contemplate, which is the best food for general use, taking into consideration health, cost and availability. The great hog feed of the United States, and which has made our country pre-eminently the hog country of the world, is without doubt owing to the fact of the adaptability of our soil and climate to corn growing, enabling the great prairies of the West to be transferred into immense cornfields. Corn and hogs are coupled together in the minds of all who are acquainted with these industries. Hogs seem to be the natural channel for the farmer to market his corn through. A full corn diet tends to fatten more than growth, and is therefore not desirable where growth is mainly wished for. As a part ration at all times, and full ration during the final four weeks of fattening process, it is an essential feed and without a rival. That it can be mixed with other feeds to advantage there is no question of doubt. There are mixtures by which an additional value is given to the mixture, over the separate value of each feed. A full corn diet tends to clog the system, and there is a failure to assimilate the whole value of the corn, thereby causing, to a certain extent, a waste of feed. A corn diet coupled with a good clover or other pasture even up pretty well and grass is a cheap evenner. But this time of year grass is not to be had in the land where the bulk of the hogs grow. Where sufficient quantities of skim-milk are to be had, it makes an excellent feed to be mixed with corn meal.

Again the majority of hog raisers haven't enough milk, to begin with. Ground oats or barley or middlings mixed with corn meal, we have found a good food for health and cheapness, to be one-half corn meal, one-fourth ground oats and one-fourth to be ground linseed cake. Or the corn may be given unground but soaked, and also separate a swill made of ground oats and ground linseed cake, the proportions to be maintained, the corn making half the ration and the ground oats and linseed cake in equal parts making the other half. This kind of feed, with a supply of cob charcoal every week, will foster health, induces rapid growth and result profitably. The swill should be salted about as if for human beings—not too much, but enough to taste. The ground linseed cake used should always be the old process, it being free from deleterious chemicals.—Farmer, whose hogs paid for his farm.

Remedy for Mange.

S. J. Tillman, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, Ragan, Neb., writes asking for a remedy to cure mange in swine. He has several pigs with scaly ears that are very sore, one pig's ear has come off. They rub continually.

A great many people use successfully nitrate of lead. This has been published a number of times. Take a half pound of nitrate of lead and dissolve it in a gallon of boiling water in a clean vessel. When thoroughly dissolved, fill a clean barrel nearly full of water and pour in the gallon of dissolved nitrate of lead. This should be sprinkled or sprayed over the pigs affected with mange. If you have no spray, you can put it on with an old broom. Where the sores are severe and deep, they should be sprayed often.

Other parties have been successful with zenoleum. This is prepared and ready to use. It not only cures mange, but is good for the skin and aids in the health of the swine as well as destroys lice.

Others use chloro-naphtholeum with good effects in the same manner. Still others have cured sores and mange by using Bannerman's phenyle.

There are plenty of remedies and no occasion for their not being cured.

Shropshire Sheep.. Durham Cattle
P. R. Chickens

I have now on hand 4 registered Durham bulls, ranging from 3 months to 1 yr. old from \$50 to \$100 each. 22 Registered Shropshire Rams—1 three years old at \$15, 8 yearlings at \$12 and \$15 each. 13 Ram Lambs at \$10 and \$12 each, also a few ewes; 4 yearling ewes at \$12 each, ewe lambs at \$10, all registered and bred from good imported and home-bred ewes, and sired by one of G. Howard Davidson's rams that cost me laid down on my farm \$100 and one that is hard to beat. Please order soon as my number on hand will not last long, as I have not so many as other seasons to start with.

E. D. STOTELMYER,
BEAVER CREEK, MD.

JAS. L. HENDERSON & SON
BREEDERS & IMPORTERS OF
Dorset Sheep & Berkshire Swine
WASHINGTON, PA.

Don't you want some new blood in your herd of Berkshires? If so we have some choice pigs farrowed in Sept., sired by Imp. Lord Highclere 53130, and Stumpy Nose No. 4904, and out of Imported First Choice 53131, and Sunrise 24 53132. We selected and purchased Lord Highclere and First Choice from their breeder, J. A. Frierer, England.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive.

Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure

That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes.

Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address:

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

ALTON, ILLS.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.



WILCOX COMPANY, HUGO, MINN

Hogs in the South.

The Tri-State Farmer has instantly urged cotton planters and farmers to raise their own hogs. Some are now doing so, but they are far too few. Bacon can be made cheaper in the south than the north; why not raise it? On this subject W. M. Kerr, of Vineland, Texas, writes:

Hog raising in the south, under the stimulus of better markets, brought about in large measure by the establishment of southern packeries, is assuming such proportions as bids fair to rival if not surpass all other branches of farm industry. A few years ago under the most exclusive reign of King Cotton, farmers as a rule contented themselves with the production of only a scant supply for home consumption, and a large number not even that.

Now conditions have so changed that nearly all are not only supplying the home needs, but many are making the raising and marketing of hogs the main source of income. By converting the surplus grains into hog products they are enabled to greatly lessen the cost of production. For a few head one can pay more attention to the production of meat with the coveted streak of fat alternated with a streak of lean, so much talked of, but when it comes to the raising of hogs as a means of getting our native surplus grains to market at lower transportation costs and with higher prices, we want to produce the hogs that bring us the most clear money for out labor and investments.

The quality of a hog is determined by its fitness for the purpose for which it was created, or is now being raised. The purpose for which hogs are grown in this age is for the money there is in the business, and the quality of the hog must be determined by its capacity to produce profit.

A bunch of hogs weighing from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds, fat and sleek, with broad backs gently arched, broad, round hams, nice heads, even sizes and colors, making an attractive appearance, will always command the highest prices. In order to produce that type of hog it is necessary to strike an average between the extra large and coarse hog and what is termed a small or fancy type.

The experience of feeders and others is that hogs of this size at eight to nine months old cost less per pound than those that are heavier and older.

Now, it is plain that the animals that will produce just the class of hogs that will, under good care and attention, fill the requirements enumerated above, or that for which the buyer will pay the highest price, are the ones of highest quality.

A sow that will raise eight pigs that with good attention and feeding will weigh two hundred pounds at eight months old, at present prices, would be worth about five cents per pound, or eighty dollars. Another, raising same number of pigs and under same treatment, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds each at same age, would bring about four and one-half cents, or fifty-four dollars, a difference in favor of the first of twenty-six dollars, which is practically the difference in value of the two sows for only one litter. If there were two litters per year the difference would be fifty-two dollars. This shows that the quality of the herd

is of first importance; size may be governed by the ability and desires of the owner.

Hog Pastures in Summer.

Clover stands higher in analysis than almost any other grass or pasture; besides, it is useful to the farmer, more so than most crops, as a fertilizer, for nothing enriches the land more than clover when plowed under in the fall after having been pastured all summer to the fullest extent, says a Kentucky grower in Swine Advocate. Toward the last of the summer months all clover fields become somewhat rank and dry. From then on they are not ample for the thorough maintenance and growth of hogs, so other kinds of pasture must be provided.

Search your books on feeding and see if you can find anything that compares with cow peas. A patch of them would be the very thing to finish out your summer pasture. The peas themselves stand ninth and the hay twenty in feeding value of all mill products—grain, green fodder and hay, which is very high, considering 50 American feeding materials are treated. Hogs love this pasture, and with the eating of the peas and the green pea vines they come to the fall months sleek and almost fat enough for the market.

Rape is another plant coming into general use for hog pasture when clover is drying up. Scores who have pastured hogs on rape the past few years have had the best satisfaction with it. It keeps the hogs growing and in fine health. It ought to come into general use for late summer and autumn hog pasture.

Necessity of Shade.

The season of the year when we must provide for proper shade or cool places for our hogs is again here. The number of hogs lost each year by overheating is very considerable.

Loss from heat differs from loss by sickness; in the former being sheer negligence, while the other may be unavoidable. As we do not like to admit our carelessness, we say little about these losses and write less.

June, July, August and September are our hot months in this locality. Extremely hot days may come early in June or late in September, so be on the lookout.

Shade must be provided in all yards at any cost. Groves trimmed up 6 feet from the ground, allowing the draft to pass through, makes a very nice place both for feeding and sleeping on hot days. Four posts 8 feet apart each way with a 2x4 14 feet long nailed 4 feet above the ground, with a covering of 14 ft. boards will make a very nice shade. If you wish to make it substantial put in more posts and crosspieces, thus giving your boards better support. In place of boards you can put poles and brush with a covering of old hay, will make just as good a shade, but here you will have to weigh your hay with poles or the wind will soon take it away. Feeding should be done in shady, cool places as much as possible.

Hogs sweltering in the heat will do you no good, nor are they strengthening their constitutions any more than they did in the bitter cold of the winter.

To those who have established permanent hog yards let me say, if you have not already set out shade trees do so next spring. A few willow posts driven in the ground six feet apart will make plenty of shade the third year. As the trees grow and become too thick trim them out.—American Swineherd.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufacturer. HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS. No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy turners. Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay for the whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes: \$50 to \$300 each. Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 101 free. Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

Allentown College for Women

ALLENTOWN, PA. Located in the beautiful Lehigh Valley. Unsurpassed for health and comfort. Regular and special courses of study. Efficient faculty. Instruction thorough. Gymnasium. New furniture. Home-like. No requisite lacking. Specialties: Music, Art and Education. Best references furnished. For illustrated catalogue address: J. W. KNAPPENBERGER, A. D., President.

Berkshires & Essex

Most all of the leading breeders of the U. S. are now using or have used boars bred by me. My herd won \$600 at World's Fair of my own breeding. Write your wants. I will please you. D. E. Woodling, Beach City, Ohio.

P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Fine large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week pigs. Bred sows. Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular. P. F. HAMILTON, COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

Eggs for Hatching..

BREEDERS OF Durock Jersey Swine & Poultry. High class. Farm raised. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. White Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Pekin Duck Eggs, 75c for 11. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEFEVER BROS., Oblong, Illinois.

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN OF CHOICE

Plymouth Rocks

Elegant barred Cockerels, Pullets and Yearling Birds for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 for 13. Also pure bred Yorkshire Pigs and Reg. Guernsey Cattle. H. O. HAND, Amagansett, N. Y.

The Ideal Poland-China Type.

A member of the Iowa Swine Breeders' association is liable to be assigned to duty by the power that be, when and where he least expects it. After getting such a notice he cannot well refuse to do as best he may the duty assigned him. This is my excuse for appearing before you with a short paper of this subject. It is not one that I feel very well qualified to handle. I can think of several others more to my liking.

The ideal form of the future Poland-China will be much as is best suited to the conditions under which the future hog will be bred, fed and marketed? Many of us can well remember when the Poland-China was a large, coarse hog, nearly half white. There is little doubt but this type of hogs was the one best suited to the conditions existing thirty or more years ago. Most of the hog were eighteen months or two years old when marketed. A slow-maturing hog that attained great size was quite profitable under the conditions of care and management then given them.

But conditions changed, and that type of hogs was not best suited to the new conditions, and we saw a radical and comparative rapid change to the black, neat, well finished, quick-maturing hog. Not very many of the hogs now marketed are twelve months, old, and more, the quick, forcing methods are being adopted. We certainly have to-day a type of hog that is much better suited to the uses he is put to, than the hog of thirty years ago would be for the same treatment.

To hear and read what is being and has been lately said, about more bone and size one would almost be convinced that a change in type is necessary and is about to take place. We might readily conclude that we are about to go back to the type of forty years ago, but the cold facts are, we have a number of breeders who deliberately make a "grandstand play" in the shape of advocating the big, coarse kind, who really do not think them the best, and in fact do not try to breed them. If I dared to do so I could name several breeders who talk and write of the need for more size or bone, who do it for advertising purposes alone. Some have admitted to me privately that such was the case, and other demonstrate that it is so, by the way they price pigs and hold on to something that has plenty of quality. I have noted scores of breeders who began the business with the idea that size was the main thing necessary to look out for, and after getting a crop or two of pigs which at six months of age were coarse, unfinished, and nearly unsaleable, either quit the business in disgust or profited by their experience and bred a little different type—one that they could sell. It appears to be a popular fad with a number of breeders who cannot quite win in the best company to give as a reason for winning, that only the little, fine boned hogs can win. This is an excuse that sounds well, and so serves the purpose admirably. It is quite necessary that a breeder, badly disappointed in the show ring, shall have some convenient and plausible way to tell how it happened.

While I do not wish to be understood as saying that premiums are not sometimes given to quality at the expense of

real merit, yet I believe that in the main they are placed where they encourage the type of hog that is best suited to the present conditions. Some of the hue and cry we hear for more size and bone comes from those who really think we need it, but a surprisingly large amount of it comes from those who are not sincere in what they say, and who do not practice what they preach. To encourage quality is not necessarily to throw away size. I will admit that that is the tendency unless it is closely watched, but this combining of size and quality is what marks the successful breeder.

In all lines of live stock the tendency is more and more towards early maturity, and it is to the type of hog best suited for that purpose that we should give encouragement. I believe as a rule we are doing so. This type is as far removed from the little, undersized, fine-boned kind, as it is from the big, coarse fellows. Intensive rather than extensive farming is the tendency, and the hog bred for quality and early maturity is most surely to be the hog of the future.

To hear some people talk we might conclude that we could discard the judge in awarding premiums, and use the tape line to measure the size of the leg, and then weigh the animal, to determine which is the best or biggest. But this type of hog is not the best for the present, and will be even less desirable for the future. There is no reason why we should not retain all the size necessary, and combine with it the quality that will make the 20th century Poland-China the typical and favorite hog of his day.

The Kansas City Hog Show.

Frank D. Winn, Secretary of the National Breeders' Show, writes concerning the show as follows:

"Interest in the Kansas City show is increasing daily and every mail brings letters in regard to the show and sale. The inquiries come from all over the United States and there is not a hog State in the Union but what will have a strong representation at the show. Breeders are responding quite liberally to the special prizes, but there are some who are well able to give something who have not responded, and it is to be hoped that they will yet send in a subscription.

"For several reasons it has been impossible to get the prize list and catalogues out yet, but they will doubtless be ready for distribution in a short while and all applications sent in now will be filed and printed matter forwarded as soon as it is ready.

"I again request that those who desire to make a consignment to the sale and who have not yet written me, to do so at once, so that the number each can contribute may be determined as soon as possible.

"Work on the large building in which the hog and cattle shows will be held has already begun and will be the largest and finest structure of the kind in the United States when completed. It will give me great pleasure to furnish any information desired at any time regarding this exhibition."

See the great club offer to agents on page 14.

County Line Herd of Poland China

and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different Boars—Black, U. S. Teemseh and Klevet's Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and thick. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

FOR SALE.—POLAND CHINA SOWS.

Bred for Spring farrow. Eggs for Hatching—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Blk Minors, 5 sets each. Silver Duck wing Games, \$2 per 15. A few Games and Toulouse Geese for sale yet. SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

POLAND CHINAS...

A splendid lot of April pigs Teemseh, Big Chief, Jr., U. S. and Hide-strecher breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pigs shipped C. O. D. B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa. (Bradford Co.)

POLAND CHINAS...

FOR SALE—Four extra full males large enough for service. One fall show gilt, 80 head March and April pigs. Herd headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs bred by Major Teemseh 13769, Edwin Booth S. 501 and Shampy Perfection. Prices reasonable. WALLACE & BRYANT, - Oxford, Ohio.

BARGAINS IN Pure Poland Chinas.

Choice Gilt bred for March and April litters. A few choice Boars of Fall litters and Gilt of same age. J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio.

Rock Hill Herd of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas

Shorthorn Cows, extra good milkers, two choice red bull calves. One yearling filly, jet black, stylish and fine action, 15 hands, weighs over 800. Eligible to registry in Morgan Horse Register. A bargain, am looking orders for Spring pigs. Also eggs from B. R. C. Lehighans \$1.00 for 25; \$3.00 per 100. All stock guaranteed as represented or money will be refunded. B. B. BUCHANAN, BROWNSBURG, ROCKBRIDGE CO., VA.

UNION HERD OF Poland China Swine

Herd Headed by Col. Sunshine 5087, crossed on Miss Greenwood 8582; Polly Teemseh 113002, May Chick 1217 and others of Royal breeding. Barred in pigs with short legs, short nose, nice ear and jet black coat of short glossy hair. Illustrated catalogue free. Jack Polley, Union, N.Y., Ind.

A Tribute to the Cow.

In opening a public sale recently Col. F. M. Woods paid the following tribute to the cow.

"Grand and noble breeder of all God's animal gifts to man she is the greatest. To her we owe the most. Examined into all the different ramifications and channels of our commerce into which she enters, and note the result should she be blotted out. A Sunday stillness would then pervade the great stock yard industries of our great cities and grass would grow in our streets. Seventy-five per cent of the great freight trains that plow the continent from ocean and ocean would side track for there would be nothing for them to do. Fully 50 per cent of the laborers of America would draw no pay on Sunday night and our tables would be bare of the greatest luxuries with which they are loaded. The great western plains that she has made to blossom, financially like a rose, would revert to the Indian from whence they came and millions of prosperous homes would be destroyed.

None of her like the cow. There is not a thing from nose to tail but what is utilized for the use of man. We use her horns to comb our hair; her hair keeps the plaster on our walls; her skin is on our feet and our horses' backs; her hoofs are made into glue; her tail makes soap; she gives us our milk, our cream, our cheese and our butter; and her flesh is the great meal of all nations. Her blood is used to make our sugar white, and her bones, when ground, make the greatest fertilizer; and even her manure she herself has put through the first process for the manufacture of the best white board paper, and it has been discovered that that paper is the most lasting material for the manufacture of false teeth. No other animal works for man both day and night; by day she gathers her food and when we are asleep at night, she brings it back to re-chew and manufacture into all the things of which I speak. She has gone with the man from Plymouth Rock to the setting sun; it was her sons who broke the first sod in settlers clearing; it was her sons that drew the prairie schooner, as inch by inch they fought to prove that westward the star of empire takes its way; and the old cow grazed along behind, and when the day's march was done she came and gave the milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the suckling babe that was, perchance, to become the future ruler of his country.

Who says that what we are we do not owe to the man's best friend, the cow? Treat her kindly, gently, for without her words fail me to describe.

Preventing diseases is better than curing them.

Growing pigs relish sweet and whole some food much better than that which is sour.

There is no objection to making corn the staple food for pigs. The bad results come from making it the only food.

The coupling for fall pigs should be done in June, and not later than the first of July.

The success of a young sow with her first litter has much to do with her future value.

...Poland Chinas

A choice lot of April Boar Pigs, sired by Foster's T. C. U.S. Model Sunshine and Veke Trade. These pigs are good, strong and growthy. Will also sell my boar, Veke Trade, No 1983. This boar is a good breed or, cannot use him in herd longer. Will be sold at a bargain.

J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Mark Co., Ohio

SCOTT'S PERFECT SWING-ING & SELF-CLOSING COW STANCHIONS
Each cow shuts her self in place. Send for circular.
B. C. SCOTT
200 Beach Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Impr'd Chester Whites

Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families, are on top. Spring Pigs of the above and other fancy strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Send in your order to

D. W. SHELLABARGER,
ENON, OHIO.

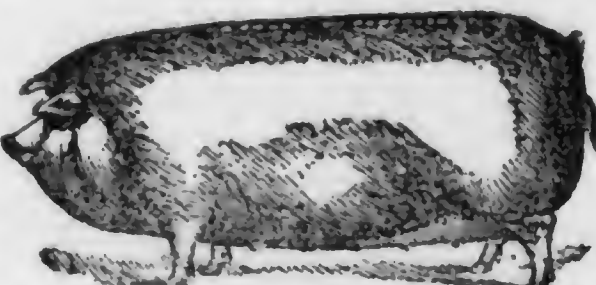
OAK MOUND HERD OF

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine
Two half boars and a choice lot of spring pigs. On top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and get my prices. Mention Blooded Stock.
F. E. RUTTER
Ferryville, Wis.

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAS.

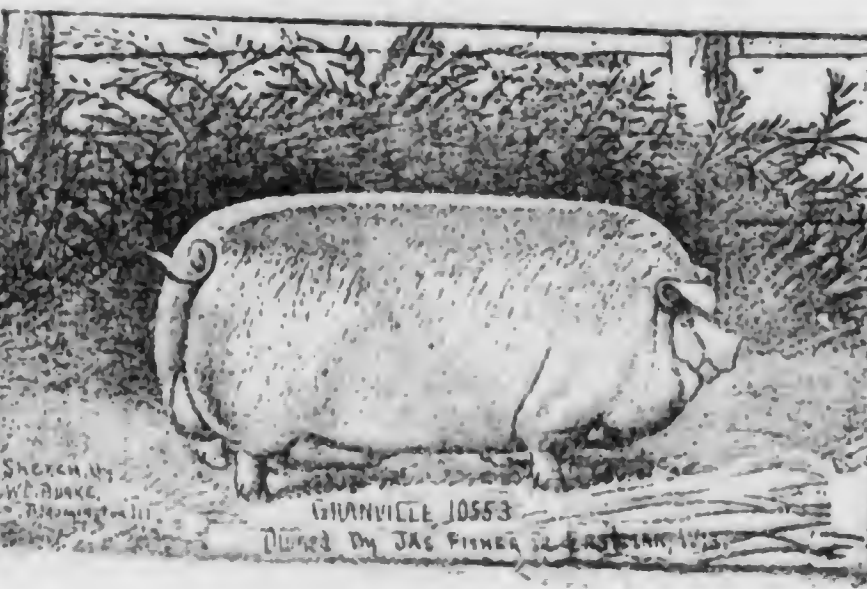
BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

O. I. C. CHESTER WHITE SWINE



I have 20 March Pigs now for sale farrowed March 15. Will do to ship in June. Are out of registered stock and out of fine old sows and boars. I can furnish a fine young boar now in my herd that is only 10 months old and measure 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height, 5 feet round the ribs and weighs 450 pounds. Just in breeding condition, so if you want a good strong growthy pig write to

F. T. HADACHEK, **WAYNE, KAN.**
Pigs will sell at \$20 and up, according to ages and sizes.



J. FISHER

EASTMAN, WIS.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER

Chester White Pigs

A choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them or write for prices and catalogues.

Impr'd Chester Whites

Sired by Star Pointer 5225 and Protection C 883 out of large, mature Coco, Protection and Happy. Medium sows. Also Col. Puppies by Sable Wonder 4179. BARRED and WHITE P. ROCKS EGGS, \$1.00 per 15.
H. M. LYON & SONS
SPRING HILL, PA.

Chester Whites for Sale

The best I ever owned. Sired by Protection's Model 9123 out of dams the best of the get of Happy Medium and Chester 24. Bred as they are you got the best blood of the Chesters. If you want in-bred pigs, deficient in hams, bones, feet and girth do not order from me.

J. M. McCAMANT,
NEW LONDON, CHESTER CO., PA.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges.

Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$11; Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over 3 a matter of correspondence.

I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address

HERMANVILLE FARM,
J. A. MacDonald, Prop.
HERMANVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros. Review of the Market for the Month of July and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

HOGS

The receipts of hogs last month were 633,730, against 502, 410, showing an increase of 131,320. A large portion of the increase was caused by the advance in corn, and the extreme heat and drouth in many sections. We had quite a serious break in prices the last of the month; but prices had already seen the highest point in some time during the opening weeks of July. There is a very wide range between good hogs, and the half fat brood sows, and the grassy common stuff, their difference is fully 50 cents per cwt., therefore we advise caution in operation in the latter class. We are of the opinion that the run during the present month will be excessive, and that we are likely to see some improvement from present figures. Hogs that are doing well on their feed may be safely held and made fat before shipping.

We quote the prices as follows: Prime light hogs \$5.60 to \$5.70; butchers \$5.85 to \$6.00; prime heavy \$5.95 to \$6.05; good smooth packers \$5.65 to \$5.80, common to fair \$5.50 to \$5.65; pigs \$3.60 to \$4.50; stags \$5.00 to \$5.50.

CATTLE

The trade during the past month has been subject to unusual fluctuations, caused, however, by the atmospheric conditions, such as the lack of rain, and other causes that could not be foreseen when we wrote you last, and consequently the average price of July is about 25 cents less than for the month of June on well matured 1200 to 1500 lb. steers. The June average was \$5.80 and during July it was \$5.55; the average price for the same class a year ago was \$5.35, still showing an advance over last year of 20 cents. When we consider that we had 282,784 cattle during July this year against 214,673 a year ago, the same month, an increase of 68,111, which is a heavier supply than the wildest speculator in futures could have guessed, and which we think fully accounts for the decline of 25 cents per cwt. in prices, and conditions in relation to supply the demand are unchanged, and on every occasion when the supply became normal prices immediately advanced to the highest point and owing to the panicky condition of affairs, was followed immediately by an over supply; that has been the condition of the July market, but we are informed that healthy and refreshing showers have been distributed over almost the entire country, and that the further effect of drouth and heat has been checked, and we look for a more normal condition of the receipts, and also of the market. All of the industries of the country are in a very healthy condition. The export demand, we think, is as good as it was a month ago, and there are no indications of calamities in any line that we can discover. We think the future a safe risk in the cattle trade, and we believe that even with the advance in corn that it will pay to mature your half fat steers before marketing them, and our advice would be to let those that are ready come forward and accept present

prices, and we note by that that present prices are as high as they were any time during the year, for well finished stuff. There is no cloud on the horizon of the commercial world, and we believe that operations in the cattle line will be safe and profitable. It is likely, owing to the probable high range of prices that will be established in corn, that they will demand a reduction in the price of thin cattle to feed, all of which we think will regulate itself in time. We think until judicious purchasing and experience in the trade that the feeding of cattle for the coming year will be as profitable as any time in the past. We give you the range of prices about the same as when we wrote you a month ago. Good fat well finished steers \$6.75 to \$6, with extra style \$6.10 to \$6.40; fairly fattened, fair style steers, such as are fit for export \$5.40 to \$5.60; lighter weight half fat steers \$4.75 to \$5.35.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep for the month July were 353,055, against 281,703 for the same time a year ago. The market has been very uneven during the month. During the first of the month prices on spring lambs were a little lower than at the present time, but with moderate receipts prices advanced about \$1.00 per cwt the second week in the month, while sheep advanced 25 to 50 cts; but for the past two weeks we have had liberal supplies of natives and grass westerns, and prices on sheep and lambs have declined considerably. This week the market has been a little uneven, but the very best lambs have held about steady, while sheep have declined about 25 cts. The common grades of both sheep and lambs are selling at very low prices, and the prospects are that we will get a full supply right along without any permanent improvement in the trade. Prices to-day range as follows:

Strictly prime wethers \$4; good \$3.75 to \$3.90; yearling wethers \$4 to \$4.50; strictly prime ewes \$3.15 to \$3.25; good \$3; fair \$2.75 to \$2.85, strictly choice spring lambs \$5.25 to \$5.50; good \$5 to \$5.15; medium \$4.50 to \$4.75; common to fair \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Cooked Feed.

The young shoats or fall pigs should be fed similar, only that rather more corn can be fed to advantage after they

reach a weight of one hundred pounds. At our farm we are strong believers in feeding cooked or scalded feed to all young stock in the winter. Not that we believe there is any more or as much nutriment in cooked feed to all young stock in the winter. Not that we believe there is any more or as much nutriment in cooked feed, but that the pigs like it better and eat more of it, and for this reason do much better. We have fed it in this manner for twenty years and see no cause to change our methods. Nothing looks worse to me than a lot of pigs fed cold slop when the thermometer is below zero. They come out from their sleeping place warm, eat a little, get chilled, lump up their backs, run back to their pens and pile up. Young pigs fed in this way cannot thrive, and will have an unhealthy look.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

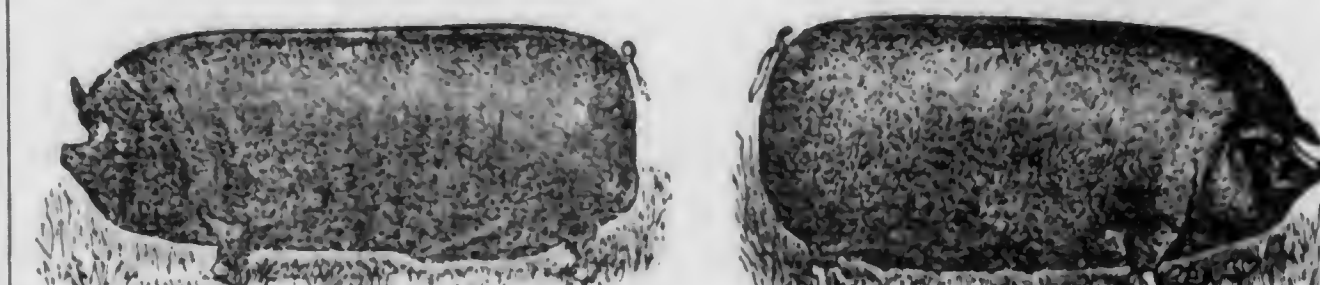
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all blisters for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches of Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Rheumatism, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. Heures without a blister because it does not blister. Price \$1. Six for \$5. As a treatment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

GOING AT \$12.



We will have 200 head of Pigs the pick of 250 litters to give the subscribers of BLOODED STOCK at \$12.00 each. Will be ready to ship last of May and June. We have Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys and Yorkshires. These pigs are the Tops, bred by the best breeders in the country. They are the best that we could secure. \$12.00 Cash with order or a club of subscribers amounting to \$12, gets you a Boar or Sow. This is the chance of a lifetime. Order at once. Address

C. E. MORRISON, - OXFORD, PA.

Hog Crop in Missouri.

Schurrsburgh, Mo., July 18, 1901.
Editor Blooded Stock:

You asked a month ago to let you know how the pig crop was this spring. As far as I know the early litters did not bring much, but taking it all around it was hardly an average number. Now it is so dry we will not get the seed back from our corn as it did not rain to do any good since some time in April. Pastures are dried up, hay is half a crop, all fruit is dried up, in fact everything is dried up, only wheat being very good. Now the hogs and cattle have to go to market as poor as they are. Some pigs have been fed to weigh 150 pounds, and not one-half the sows bred as usual for winter litters. I breed registered Poland-Chinas and never had enough pigs. For the asking this year I won't get rid of the very best boar pigs, as the people have nothing to feed. Have shipped some out at a very low price. I won't keep any that I can sell, all will go to St. Louis when they weigh 150 lbs. What is the best to feed—wheat at 60c a bushel, corn at 60c, middlings at 75c per hundred or bran at 65 cents?

As clover is all dried out what is the best pasture for hogs with us? I have tried dwarf Essex rape but my hogs won't eat it. Now what is the best for next summer hog pasture; how is sorghum and is it the same as common sugar cane, and will it hurt hogs?

A. F. Siefker.

Every dairyman should study and know as much about raising hogs as he does about making butter and cheese, for feeding his skim milk to poorly bred hogs is a great loss to him. The old scrub cow, the dash churn and the razor-back hog should be a thing of the past. Dairyman, discard the scrub hog!

TO AGENTS

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us.

We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts. a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and BLOODED STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

ANOTHER OFFER

WE know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

You cannot afford to keep him when the margin is so small as at present. He is not the poor man's friend and is the rich man's enemy. He requires more feed and makes less pork than high-grade or pure-bred stock. Here again consider the cost of production. If you are hard to convince buy a thoroughbred pig and place him with a lot of common ones of equal age; give same feed and care, and in a short time the weights will convince you, to say nothing of the superior symmetry of form and finish which so please the buyer's eye and bring more money. We admit that the razor-back hog, the scrub cow, and the dash churn served well and long and still have many backers who stand by them and will always be standing there as immovable as Lot's wife. What breed of hogs should the dairyman raise to make the most money out of them? I will say that I do not consider that there is much difference between the Berkshire and the Poland-China. The experiment stations have at different times fed an equal number of each breed and the experiments showed that there was practically no difference in the food requirements for a given gain.—Elias Gallup.

The proper time to begin feeding for profit is when the pigs are following the sow.

Why is the pig the most extraordinary animal on earth? Because we first kill him and then cure him.

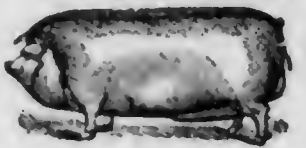
What is the difference between stabling a man and killing a hog? (One is assaulting with intent to kill, and the other killing with intent to salt.)

Keep your eye on the market and never ship your hogs when there is an over supply. This can usually be avoided by careful watching reports from day to day.

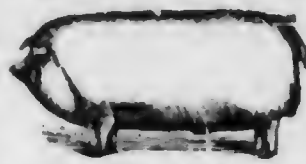
CHESTER WHITES



W. D. HOWLAND Gardner, Illinois

CHESTER WHITES
BERKSHIRES

CORWIN BROS., RIVERHEAD, N. Y.

BOSS HERD OF
Imp. Chester Whites

J. W. Hancy & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.

E. W. BROWN

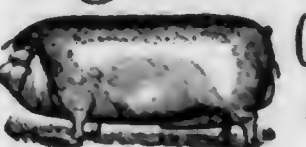
Box 10, SHELBY, NEBRASKA.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

Improved Chester White Swine

of the best strains. The show hog Herentes, 10123, at head of herd, ably assisted, FIFTY IMAGINE SOWS will farrow this Spring. I will guarantee their pigs CHOLERA PROOF. Circular free. Investigate at once. Express paid if ordered this month.

Edgewood Farm.



Chester Whites

Perfection Medium No. 8617

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6019. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April Farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few Gills large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL

JENNERVILLE, PA.

Chester Whites, O. I. C

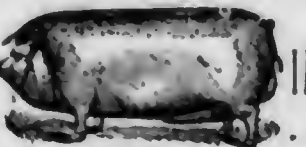


...Swine...

I offer Pigs Eight weeks old, strictly first-class, \$8 each. Would like to exchange one boar pig.

John Shuc. Tebo, Bay Co., Mich.

MAPLE GROVE HERD



IMPROV'D CHESTER

WHITE SWINE...

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 as fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder sold the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at Bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

Weaning the Pigs.

I have received several inquiries about weaning pigs and how we manage to keep them in the pasture field unless we have a permanent pasture with a pig proof fence around it, which we do not have; says Walter S. Tomlinson, in "Ohio Farmer." This is a very important matter, for when pigs once acquire the habit of leaving the sows and wandering off by themselves they become quite a nuisance. In our early experience in weaning pigs, in order to breed the sows we suppose it was necessary that the pigs should be weaned in order to breed the sows, but experience has taught us that in the spring especially the pigs should not be weaned if it is desired to have them run on grass through the summer.

About five days before we want to breed the sows for fall litters, we have it so arranged that we can feed the pigs in a pen by themselves, and by throwing in some soaked corn to toll them in, they are easily separated from their mothers. The pigs are then given a full feed of slop and such feed as they have been accustomed to have. The sows are also fed all the corn they will eat up clean. In the evening the pigs are given their usual freedom for an hour or two, when they are again tolled away and shut up for the night. In the morning they are again let out and allowed the privilege of running with their mothers for a couple of hours, when they are again shut away. This is kept up from three to five days according to the age and condition of the sows, when they are given their liberty, and the sows are bred and all turned on grass. One very important matter is to see that the sows have all the feed they will consume without being overfed. This should be kept up for several days after the sows and pigs are turned together, for fear of their not being in proper condition to breed.

Our former practice was to shut up the sows and call the pigs out. This is much the easiest way, for if the pigs do not feel like leaving their mothers you can take a little switch and drive them out; but the great trouble we had was with the pigs, for they soon learned the habit of wandering away from the sows. At first they only go a few rods, then further and further until they have got into a habit that they never forget. Where sows and pigs enjoy their natural liberty it is seldom that the pigs leave the sows, and will not make much trouble, but if the pigs have once attained the habit of wandering away from the sows there is no end of trouble, so we find it much better way to confine the pigs and give the sows their liberty than to confine the sows and give the pigs their liberty.

When one has a permanent hog pasture with a pig-proof fence, it is not so important, but with us we want to feed out on the fields and select a certain field seeded to clover and timothy. For this year's feeding lot, that we expect to feed on during the entire season, a sixteen-acre field situated some distance from the farm buildings has been selected, and it is of the utmost importance that the pigs are taught to stay with the sows, or rather, that they are not encouraged in the habit of wandering away from them.

Castrating the Pigs.

While there is seldom any loss when this work is done by a skillful person, still there is proper times for the best results. The younger the pigs for early handling the better. When the pigs weigh from 30 to 50 pounds we can do the work rapidly, and without hard work for the holder. When they get up to 75 pounds or upward, then it becomes a matter of hard work, and with age and size the risk from loss increases to some extent. If it amounts to nothing more than being off feed a few times the loss is greater for a large than a small pig. For when a pig is off feed he not only fails to gain but loses in flesh. It is much the best plan to attend to this necessary work while the pigs are still sucking, for a pig must be very sick not to suck.

The weather has also much to do with securing the greatest success. Dry and dusty weather is to be avoided if possible. A rainy spell of weather in the spring or early summer is much to be preferred to a dry and dusty time. They do much better if they lie in the mud than they lie in the dust.

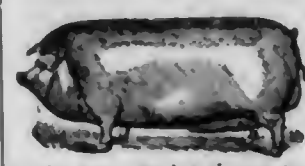
The work should always be done in the morning, as they will move about during the day and thus escape much of the soreness that would follow evening work. When done in the evening and they go at once to their beds, and remain till morning, they come out very stiff. Pigs that are ruptured should be castrated as soon as they are large enough, the older they get the greater risk of total loss. The work should be done—if possible—before the heat of the season or day becomes excessive. When very warm it is easy to overhear a pig in high flesh and kill him.

When it is warm a cool pen about the buildings should be selected and it will be an aid to dampen the floor well. The work is always more pleasant as regards cleanliness if the floor of the pen is well covered with clean straw.

When this work is to be done in the fall season a pleasant day should be selected, one not likely to be followed by a cold, raw storm. If there are sick hogs in the neighborhood the work should be delayed, as the wounds furnished lodging places for the disease germs and cause loss in the herd that would have been escaped had the work been put off till the time of danger was passed.—American Swineherd.

How long will the germ of hog cholera live? This is a question that is troubling a good many people, for on its answer hinges not only the safety of the herds that are yet to be, perhaps a year hence, in the places of herds now affected by hog cholera. It is the belief of some of our best breeders that the germs will remain vigorous for at least two years after the pens once infected have been emptied. Cases are reported where fresh hogs have been brought into styes that had been empty nearly two years and where the hogs came down with cholera within a few days of entrance. This especially affects the showing of hogs at fairs. If there have been cholera-sick hogs in any of the pens the germs are likely to remain active till the next year. It is therefore necessary that the men having fairs in charge see that all pens are disinfected each year, to eliminate the possible presence of cholera germs.

CHESTER WHITES

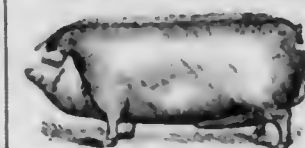


I have been running a small advertisement with good results, but I want more action. I have a lot of fine pigs on hand, more coming, and some-thing must be done to move them. They have got to go, and they are the best O. I. C. stock. Write me.

CHARLES A. HOAG

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

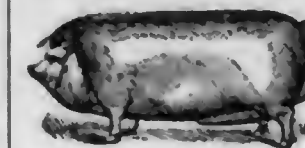
Imp. Chester Whites



200 Immunes now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios no skin. Express paid on pairs and trios ordered at once. Write or come and see.

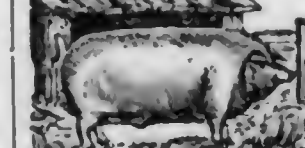
E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.

O. I. C. SWINE - PURE



I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not skin. They are sired by the best known Boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale.

B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.

CHESTER WHITE...
SWINE &
ANGORA GOATS

For sale, I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6385, and he by Model 5687, and out of such sows as Queen 10148, she by S. H. Todd 5223 and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA.

(Butler Co.)

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeder lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not be in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,

OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

Hog Crop in Missouri.

Schurrsburgh, Mo., July 18, 1901.
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BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

You cannot afford to keep him when the margin is so small as at present. He is not the poor man's friend and is the rich man's enemy. He requires more feed and makes less pork than high-grade or pure-bred stock. Here again consider the cost of production. If you are hard to convince buy a thoroughbred pig and place him with a lot of common ones of equal age; give same feed and care, and in a short time the weights will convince you, to say nothing of the superior symmetry of form and finish which so please the buyer's eye and bring more money. We admit that the razor-back hog, the scrub cow, and the dash churn served well and long and still have many backers who stand by them and will always be standing there as immovable as Lot's wife. What breed of hogs should the dairyman raise to make the most money out of them? I will say that I do not consider that there is much difference between the Berkshire and the Poland-China. The experiment stations have at different times fed an equal number of each breed and the experiments showed that there was practically no difference in the food requirements for a given gain.—Elias Gallup.

The proper time to begin feeding for profit is when the pigs are following the sow.

Why is the pig the most extraordinary animal on earth? Because we first kill him and then cure him.

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill, and the other killing with intent to salt.

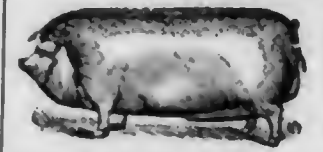
Keep your eye on the market and never ship your hogs when there is an over supply. This can usually be avoided by careful watching reports from day to day.

CHESTER WHITES



W. D. HOWLAND Gardner, Illinois

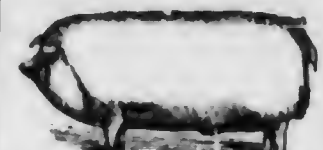
CHESTER WHITES BERKSHIRES



CORWIN BROS., RIVERHEAD, N. Y.

BOSS HERD OF

Imp. Chester Whites



Choice Pigs of March, April and May farrow, sired by 5 different boars. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Haney & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.

E. W. BROWN

Box 10, SHELBY, NEBRASKA.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

Improved Chester White Swine

of the best strains. The show Hog Heron, 1902, at head of herd, ably assisted. FIFTY IMMUNE SOWS will farrow this Spring. I will guarantee their pigs CHOLERA PROOF. Clearer free. Investigate at once. Express paid if ordered this month.

Edgewood Farm.

Chester Whites

Perfection Medium No. 8617

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6019. Bends the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few Gilts large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL

JENNERSVILLE, PA.

Chester Whites, O.I.C

...Swine...

I offer Pigs Eight weeks old, strictly first-class, 88 each. Would like to exchange one boar pig.

John Shue, Tebo, Bay Co., Mich.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE

This herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 as fine boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned by herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

Weaning the Pigs.

I have received several inquiries about weaning pigs and how we manage to keep them in the pasture field unless we have a permanent pasture with a pig proof fence around it, which we do not have; says Walter S. Tomlinson, in "Ohio Farmer." This is a very important matter, for when pigs once acquire the habit of leaving the sows and wandering off by themselves they become quite a nuisance. In our early experience in weaning pigs, in order to breed the sows we suppose it was necessary that the pigs should be weaned in order to breed the sows, but experience has taught us that in the spring especially the pigs should not be weaned if it is desired to have them run on grass through the summer.

About five days before we want to breed the sows for fall litters, we have it so arranged that we can feed the pigs in a pen by themselves, and by throwing in some soaked corn to toll them in, they are easily separated from their mothers. The pigs are then given a full feed of slop and such feed as they have been accustomed to have. The sows are also fed all the corn they will eat up clean. In the evening the pigs are given their usual freedom for an hour or two, when they are again tolled away and shut up for the night. In the morning they are again let out and allowed the privilege of running with their mothers for a couple of hours, when they are again shut away. This is kept up from three to five days according to the age and condition of the sows, when they are given their liberty, and the sows are bred and all turned on grass. One very important matter is to see that the sows have all the feed they will consume without being overfed. This should be kept up for several days after the sows and pigs are turned together, for fear of their not being in proper condition to breed.

Our former practice was to shut up the sows and call the pigs out. This is much the easiest way, for if the pigs do not feel like leaving their mothers you can take a little switch and drive them out; but the great trouble we had was with the pigs, for they soon learned the habit of wandering away from the sows. At first they only go a few rods, then further and further until they have got into a habit that they never forget. Where sows and pigs enjoy their natural liberty it is seldom that the pigs leave the sows, and will not make much trouble, but if the pigs have once attained the habit of wandering away from the sows there is no end of trouble, so we find it much better way to confine the pigs and give the sows their liberty than to confine the sows and give the pigs their liberty.

When one has a permanent hog pasture with a pig-proof fence, it is not so important, but with us we want to feed out on the fields and select a certain field seeded to clover and timothy. For this year's feeding lot, that we expect to feed on during the entire season, a sixteen-acre field situated some distance from the farm buildings has been selected, and it is of the utmost importance that the pigs are taught to stay with the sows, or rather, that they are not encouraged in the habit of wandering away from them.

Castrating the Pigs.

While there is seldom any loss when this work is done by a skillful person, still there is proper times for the best results. The younger the pigs for early handling the better. When the pigs weigh from 30 to 50 pounds we can do the work rapidly, and without hard work for the holder. When they get up to 75 pounds or upward, then it becomes a matter of hard work, and with age and size the risk from loss increases to some extent. If it amounts to nothing more than being off feed a few times the loss is greater for a large than a small pig. For when a pig is off feed he not only fails to gain but loses in flesh. It is much the best plan to attend to this necessary work while the pigs are still sucking, for a pig must be very sick not to suck.

The weather has also much to do with securing the greatest success. Dry and dusty weather is to be avoided if possible. A rainy spell of weather in the spring or early summer is much to be preferred to a dry and dusty time. They do much better if they lie in the mud than they lie in the dust.

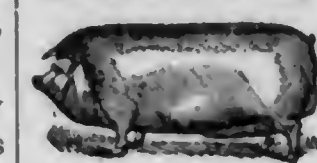
The work should always be done in the morning, as they will move about during the day and thus escape much of the soreness that would follow evening work. When done in the evening and they go at once to their beds, and remain till morning, they come out very stiff. Pigs that are ruptured should be castrated as soon as they are large enough, the older they get the greater risk of total loss. The work should be done—if possible—before the heat of the season or day becomes excessive. When very warm it is easy to overheat a pig in high flesh and kill him.

When it is warm a cool pen about the buildings should be selected and it will be an aid to dampen the floor well. The work is always more pleasant as regards cleanliness if the floor of the pen is well covered with clean straw.

When this work is to be done in the fall season a pleasant day should be selected, one not likely to be followed by a cold, raw storm. If there are sick hogs in the neighborhood the work should be delayed, as the wounds furnished lodging places for the disease germs and cause loss in the herd that would have been escaped had the work been put off till the time of danger was passed.—American Swineherd.

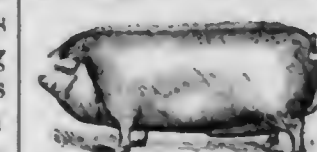
How long will the germ of hog cholera live? This is a question that is troubling a good many people, for on its answer hinges not only the safety of the herds that are yet to be, perhaps a year hence, in the places of herds now affected by hog cholera. It is the belief of some of our best breeders that the germs will remain vigorous for at least two years after the pens once infected have been emptied. Cases are reported where fresh hogs have been brought into sties that had been empty nearly two years and where the hogs came down with cholera within a few days of entrance. This especially affects the showing of hogs at fairs. If there have been cholera-sick hogs in any of the pens the germs are likely to remain active till the next year. It is therefore necessary that the men having fairs in charge see that all pens are disinfected each year, to eliminate the possible presence of cholera germs.

CHESTER WHITES



I have been running a small advertisement with good results, but I want more action. I have a lot of fine pigs on hand, more coming, and some thing must be done to move them. They have got to go, and they are the best O. I. C. stock. Write me. CHARLES A. HOAG LOCKPORT, N. Y.

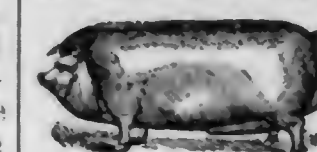
Imp. Chester Whites



200 immunes now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios no akin. Express paid on pairs and trios ordered at once. Write or come and see.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.

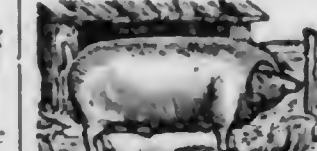
O. I. C. SWINE - PURE



I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not akin. They are sired by the best known Boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale.

B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.

CHESTER WHITE... SWINE & ANGORA GOATS



For sale, I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6283, and he by Model 5683, and out of such sows as Queen 10148, she by S. H. Todd 5223 and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock choiced.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA. (Butler Co.)

REMEDY FOR SCOURS. WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this remedy at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a potent every day receipt and you should not be without it. In getting it. Address

Blooded Stock, OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

PIGS AT YOUR PRICE!

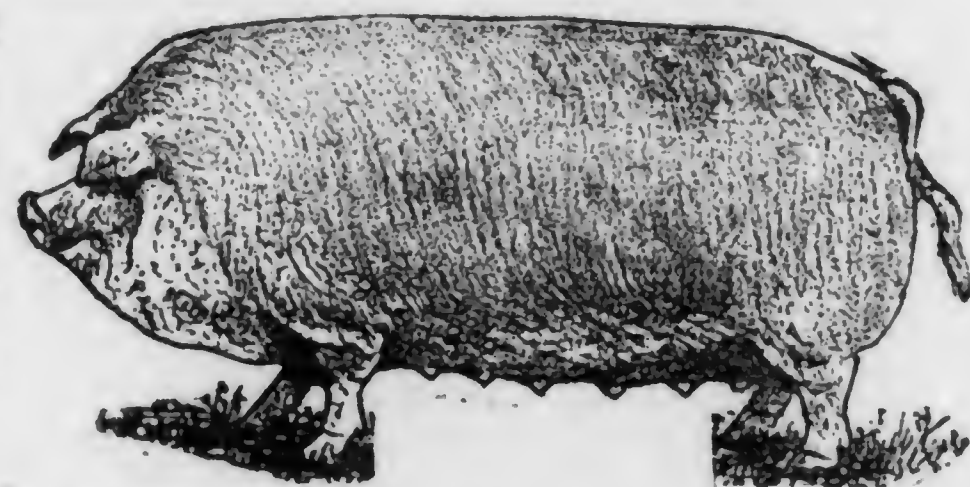
— One Pig for Each State
Send in Your Bid



Some One Will
Get Cheap Pigs

Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester
White, Duroc-Jersey Boar or Sow
2 MONTHS OLD.

We will sell one Pig
to go to each State in
the United States to
the Highest Bidder
from that State. The
bidder has his choice
of Breed and Sex.



HOW TO

Set your price on the pig and
enclose \$1.00 with bid and the win-
ner in each State will be notified,
and then he is to forward the bal-
ance of his bid. We desire each bid-
der to say in his letter, if in case he
is not the winner, whether we return
his dollar or credit him with 5 years
subscription to Blooded Stock. Mark
on corner of envelope "Bid for Pig."
All bids are to reach us not later than
AUG. 31st.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee these pigs to be first-
class and will be shipped from the herds
of the best breeders in America. We
will have them shipped from herds as
near to the purchaser as possible so as
to save express charges. Don't delay.
Send in bid at once. Some one will
get pigs low. There is only one limit
and that is, we will not accept and ship
pig where there is only one bid from
the State and that bid is less than \$8.
We guarantee to live strictly up to this
offer. Attend to this at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL. VI.

OXFORD, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1901

No. 7

WHAT SHALL WE FEED.

By Kansas Experiment Station.

The first thing to do in arranging to
get stock through the coming fall and
winter is to use to best advantage the
crops now growing. The stalks of corn,
sorghum, Kafir-corn and other plants
used for roughness are worth more for
fed green than they will be if fed
dry as fodder next winter. If the stock-
man does not have the necessary pasture,
and is obliged to feed now, it will pay
him to feed his corn and other green
crops and save the hay for winter.

A great deal of corn is in tassel and
drying up, with no prospect for ears.
Corn in such conditions is not worth
much, but if it is fed green, cattle will
get all there is in it, while if it is cut,
shocked and left in the field until winter
there will be only a pile of poor manure
where the shocks have rotted down. If
it is not necessary to feed the corn now,
leave it as long as it stays green, then
cut with a binder and when dry stack
let the corn stand in the field before
cutting as long as can be done without
waste. While any of the leaves are
green the corn will increase in feed value
and the later the corn is cut the better it
will keep in winter.

On the College farm July 13, twenty-
six head of dairy cows were put on five
acres of sorghum. The sorghum stood
waist high and was not headed. Later
we will turn these cows on another field
of sorghum when it heads out. Our
tame pastures are bare and furnish no
feed whatever and we have the choice of
either feeding hay now and saving the
sorghum to be cut for winter or pastur-
ing the sorghum and saving the hay for
winter. The hay will be just as good for
next winter as it is to-day. The sorghum
fed green is worth much more than it
will be if cut and fed dry.

The College has some high-priced pure
bred cattle and we are pasturing them on
cow peas and second-growth alfalfa.
Both these crops make good pasturing in
dry weather. We would not dare to
pasture them when damp. If we needed

it, we would pasture our soy beans and
Kafir-corn, feeling sure that more can be
gotten out of these feeds green than dry.
We are pasturing fifteen hogs on half an
acre of rape, and this will probably give
all the pasture they will need until frost,
even though no rain should fall.

Where it is possible to keep the stock
off dried-up pastures and put them on
sorghum or other pasture, it should be
done. If the stock are kept entirely off
the grass it will make a slight growth,
no matter how dry and hot the weather
may be, and then when we get fall rains
the pastures kept free from stock now
will furnish much more feed and feed
later in the season than if tramped while
dry.

Sorghum, Kafir-corn, cow peas and
alfalfa make safe pasture after cattle be-
come accustomed to them, but great care
must be used in starting stock on such
pastures. At the College we fill the
cattle with straw or hay in the morning
and then turn them on the sorghum or
other green crops only fifteen minutes
the first day, the next day thirty min-
utes, and then increase the time fifteen
minutes each day until we reach an hour
and a half, when it is safe to let them
stay on all the time and not give them
other food. Cattle turned on such pas-
tures at first, if hungry, will often eat a
few mouthfuls and die in a few minutes
or hours.

CROPS TO SOW.

Cow peas may be sown as late as
August 1, with a prospect of a fair crop if
we do not have early frosts. List shallow
and drill in the furrows one half bushel
per acre, sowing the whip-poor-will va-
riety.

If the season is favorable, early Amber
sorghum or Kafir-corn sown broadcast,
one bushel per acre, will furnish pasture
if sown as late as August 1.

Rape sown as late as September 1 will
furnish pasture for hogs. Sow Dwarf
Essex rape, five pounds per acre broad-
cast, or three pounds per acre drilled. It
will do to feed in six weeks after seeding.
An acre will pasture ten to twenty hogs
and as seed only cost ten to fifteen cents
per pound the cost is light. Rape is a
fair pasture for cattle, but some dry feed
must be given with it to prevent scour-
ing. It takes a heavy frost to kill rape,
so that it furnishes late pasture, and
Kansas farmers should sow a large acre
age to this crop.

Turnips should also be sown largely, as

the seed is cheap, and if a crop is secured
the turnips will save a great deal of
other feed needed for the cattle, young
stock and hogs.

We have not had success with late
sown millet, but if the fall should be
damp and cool, millet would make a fair
crop.

Wheat, oats and rye will furnish a
large amount of pasture is the season is
favorable, and while these crops are in
good condition cattle will do well on
them without any other food than straw.
A farmer pastured his dairy cows on oats
and sold during the fall \$7.00 worth of
milk for each acre of oats pastured, the
cow having no other feed.

WINTER FEED.

It is too early to decide what will be
the cheapest combination of feeds for
winter. The shortage will be in rough-
ness. There is enough straw in Kansas
to supply roughness for every animal in
the State, and with many stockmen
straw will be the feed to use. Farmers
usually feed from 20 to 30 pounds of hay
or fodder a head per day to stock cattle.
Very much less may be fed if a proper
grain ration is used. In 1888 a milk man
in Manhattan wintered his entire herd of
dairy cows without a pound of rough-
ness, and he sold milk all winter. The
cows were fed all the grain they wanted
and in the spring were strong, but they
looked gaunt and rough. It always pays
to feed a little roughness. The writer
has brought cattle through the winter in
good condition on three to five pounds
of hay per head a day, feeding grain.

Bran or wheat will take the place of
nearly all the roughness and can be
mixed with cottonseed, gluten, germ oil
or linseed meals, oats, corn or Kafir-corn,
which ever is cheapest and make a good
ration at a reasonable cost. Wheat is
worth about as much pound for pound as
corn, and middlings are worth more as a
hog feed.

Fattening hogs fed all the alfalfa or
clover hay they will eat will fatten on
much less grain than without hay. Sor-
ghum hay is good for hogs. A few
winters ago some farmers in northwest-
ern Kansas carried their stock hogs
through the winter on alfalfa hay alone.
Stock hogs fed twice daily all the
alfalfa, clover or sorghum hay they will
eat will require much less than the usual
amount of grain. Hogs should be fed
sufficient rough feed so that they will
need to eat the leaves only.

H. M. Cottrell.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison - Editor
ASSISTANT EDITORS:
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Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
J. A. MacDonald, Hermannville, P. E. I.

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Selecting Brood Sow.

The farmer should supplement the work of the professional breeder in the improvement of swine by selecting, feeding and caring for his hogs. In this connection the selection of the brood sow is of the greatest importance, and many farmers make a grave mistake in choosing the second or third class sow pigs for breeders because they can get them for less money, under the erroneous impression that they are getting them cheap, when in reality they are the dearest pigs they could buy. The brood sow is a potent factor in keeping up the fertility of the soil and for producing pigs to consume the gross product and convert it into a finished product; therefore the utmost care should be taken in the selection of the brood sow. If we select the runts and second and third class sows, like will beget like and in a short time we have farm stock with a very inferior class of hogs, which will be several years behind in improvement. But if we select the best sow pigs for breeders, and pay twice or three times as much money for them, we will soon be stocked up with a very desirable and valuable class of hogs. It is hard to pay too much for a real valuable sow. She is of more value on the farm than the brood mare, as she produces so many more pigs in a given time. Another common error of farmers is to use cross-bred animals for breeders. Nothing but pure bred sows of either breed should be used.

Men of superior judgment and skill have been at work for one hundred years or more in improving the Berkshire hog, and the farmer who would buy a Berkshire and cross her with another breed and then use her produce for breeding purposes will thus practically destroy the work of a hundred years of improvement. In selecting the brood sow the farmer should study the pedi-

gree and select not only the sow of superior merit herself but be sure that she is descended from a long line of meritorious ancestors, and also that she is recorded.

She should be selected, if possible, from large litters and usually when a pig. I have found by long experience that it is the best to select the pigs to make the brood sow when a pig. The professional breeders, as a rule, sell their pigs when young and price them according to quality, and as there are a few wide-awake farmers that know the best are the cheapest in the long run, buy all the first choice pigs when young. If the breeder has any left till they are of breeding they are almost sure to be the runts or second class pigs. The brood sows should have two litters a year and given the best of care to keep them in good breeding condition.—Berkshire.

Development of the Boar.

I would rather do the work than tell how it should be done as there are no absolute rules and very often a change in condition requires different treatment. I will, however, try to give a rule that seldom fails. In the first place, I would select a young boar with a quiet disposition which usually denotes feeding qualities. I would want him growthy and a good individual, with good bone, strong constitution, and as much style and finish as possible. To know how he would develop, I would want his sire and dam and grandparents with good development such as I expected him to possess when fully developed. For like will produce like and what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh. Having selected the young boar, give him kind treatment, as nothing will ruin a young boar quicker than ill treatment. Give him a well fenced lot with good shelter. The lot should contain not less than one-fourth acre, and it larger it is all the better, so it will give him plenty of pasture and room to exercise. If he is of quiet disposition, his lot may be adjoining other hog lots, but should be of a nervous disposition I would have his lot away from other hogs.

Now as to feed and the feeding, it makes less difference what the feed is than how it is fed. I would feed him regularly twice a day with corn and oats and ship stuff. He should have salt and plenty of wood ashes. Under no conditions overfeed, for that will do more harm than good. Good development requires good breeding, good feeding and proper feeding. Neither one alone will give good results. Feed alone will not develop the nice little boar into a large fine sire. Neither will it increase the size and bone, but you can strengthen the bone. To increase the size and bone, get a pig from a sire and dam that have size and bone. If feed would increase the size and bone, why not feed the western broncho into an 1,800 lb. draft horse, or the Texas steer into a broad backed beefy Short-horn.—H. C. Strator before the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association, June 11th.

Discussing Mr. Strator's paper on the development of the boar, Mr. Fairor said he believed that this was the most im-

portant question before this meeting because the boar is half the herd if a good one and more than half if poor. A man can, if he has good sense and knows a good hog, breed along a certain line from year to year, improving if possible as he goes along his ideal becoming a little better all the time.

Mr. Cott called attention to the fact that although the boar is half the herd, there has been, in each of the breeds in the course of its existence, a few sires that have not only been half the breed. It is a fact that some of the most phenomenal sires were produced by dams that were very common looking. The dam of a Poland-China boar that stands today at the head of the breed is a small, very common looking sow.

Mr. Patrick supplemented this by saying that although the dam of this boar was not developed in size, yet she had the breeding behind her. Without this quality she could not have produced that great sire. Secretary Van Houten then emphasized the point that this was a very exceptional sow as the circumstances show and no man would base his opinion of a brood sow on the fact that she was well bred and disregarded the individuality of the animal.

Mr. Swallow would choose a medium sized boar and rather coarse sows if he wanted good averaged sized pigs, and substantiated his claim that the medium sized and with great dams behind them.

Mr. Hite said he was often surprised when visiting different herds to have pointed out to him as the best and most useful sow on the place, what really looked to be the poorest. That of course don't make her the best sow but she has probably made her owner the most money. Usually these sows are not in condition to show to advantage and do not appear as good as they really are.

Speaking of the remark of a member that a sow should not be discarded because she was not a nice appearing animal, Mr. McFavish said the breeders must do this because if we desire improvement. We have to follow Nature's laws. We must not mistake an animal in thin flesh for a poor animal. The brood sow is kept for business purposes and not show, and though a little thin she still has all her good qualities as a brood sow. This is a point where many men make a mistake, in selecting the fatter sow because fat in preference to her thinner sister.

Mr. Godby thought a good brood sow could not be kept fat and raise a good litter of pigs. She must be kept in milking condition.

Mr. Hester said there was evidently something in hereditary that we cannot understand. It is not always the best looking sow in the litter that produces the best pigs. He said further that he had often been disappointed when he selected the best looking sow, thinking to get the best results, and sold her inferior looking sister. He had never been able to get the best results from the very best looking gilts. It often happens that we fail to recognize the quality in these sows but it is there just the same and they are after all the better sows.

Mr. Roberts gave his opinion that these fine looking sows that fail to produce the best results have often been kept too fat and consequently we get better results from the thin sows, and in this case it is the result of the feeder and not the sow.

Mr. Kegley asked if it is true that like

produces like, then why not pick the best looking sow and mate her with the best looking boar. The breeder expects better results from the good looking sow and boar, expects a better looking pig. The best sow for us depends on the kind of pigs we are breeding for. If we want the quick maturing kind, then the best sow for us is one of that type, and we must mate her with a boar of a similar type.

A member thought that different breeders differ in their ideas of the type of a hog, and we can only tell what the proper type is by experience. It is wrong to select the inferior animal simply because it is well bred. While the rule that like begets like is not absolute, yet it is the best rule we have. It is a fact, however, that the poorest pig in the litter does in certain exceptional cases make the greatest breeder of the litter. Such cases are rare, however, and the only safe rule to follow is to choose the most promising sow for breeding purposes.

Mr. Moore, of the Moore Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., read an interesting paper on the general care and management of the hog, based on his experience of nineteen years in raising hogs. Mr. Moore advanced some ideas on the proper sanitary conditions for the brood sow that while new were evidently correct. He emphasized the value of dipping for lice, mange, etc. His statements regarding the benefits derived from dipping were corroborated by several breeders who had experimented with it.

Artichokes Not Reliable as Hog Feed.

There is much difference of opinion in regard to the value of artichokes as food for hogs, the friends of this tuber claiming for it almost miraculous powers, some going so far as to assert that it is a preventative of hog cholera, while others count it a pernicious weed, fit only to be exterminated, says J. Cowrie in American Swineherd.

There is no difference of opinion in regard to the value of milk as food for pigs, nor of oats, shorts or corn, and no one has a word to say against clover pasture, but when artichokes are mentioned sides are taken at once for and against, and the discussion usually becomes heated as do those in regard to tariff or the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Why this should be the case is somewhat surprising, for the artichoke is not a new acquisition, but instead, is well known and has been thoroughly tested; few progressive farmers but at one time or another having either planted it or at least observed closely the results of a neighbor's experience.

In the discussion of this subject, as indeed of many others of like nature, there is room for difference of opinion, and the fact that one farmer finds the growing of artichokes profitable, while another is willing that he should have a monopoly of the business, is only another proof of the truism, "that we cannot all think alike," and to do so would rob life of one of its greatest pleasures.

In behalf of the artichoke for hog food it is claimed that it can be planted and cultivated like potatoes, and if the ground on which it is grown is enclosed with a tight fence the hogs can be secured to do the harvesting of the crop with

no other remuneration than their board for their labor.

After the first year replanting is unnecessary, for the hogs, with rare discrimination and good judgment, will leave sufficient seed in the ground to insure a supply the following year for their successors, the only requirement being that the ground shall be leveled in the spring. No cultivation is necessary, and a thousand bushels an acre of the most nutritious and healthful food that can be provided for swine is assured.

The exercise afforded the hogs while harvesting the chop is highly beneficial, as it develops the muscles and improves the appetite while toning the system and putting the animal in excellent condition for fattening.

That the hogs may be able to harvest the tubers without any assistance from the owner, their rooting propensities must not be abridged in the least, and the engineering feats usually accomplished in a patch of artichokes after the hogs are admitted would be a credit to a beleaguered garrison whose safety depended upon their ability to excavate rifle pits and erect breast works.

After the first year rows are out of the question and cultivation impossible, consequently it becomes a fight for life between the surviving artichokes and the weeds, and the former, not to be outdone, abandon their half-civilized manners and assuming their wild, uncivilized condition, soon lapse into their original state and ere long rival the cockle bur and burdock in their tenacity to maintain a foothold.

In the locality in which the writer resides a number of attempts have been made to introduce the artichoke, and periodically some one has invested in seed and the following year undertaken to supply their neighbors, evidently considering there was more profit in inducing others to embark in the business than in allowing the hogs to consume them. A foul, uneven and unsightly patch has invariably followed the planting of artichokes in the locality where this is written, and as a result not a single farmer can be found who is raising this tuber. If the artichoke has value as a food for hogs it is strange that its merits have not been discovered, for it has been repeatedly tried and as often abandoned and the same parties never embarked in the business the second time.

That roots are a valuable addition to the rations prescribed for swine none will deny, and the potato supplies the want so much better than the artichoke that a comparison of their relative merits would be entirely one-sided. In the potato we have a food that can be depended upon at a season of the year when roots are most required, in the late winter and early spring, and this tuber, at one time wild and uncultivated, has become, through its intimate relations with mankind, so highly civilized that it never intrudes its company where it is not desired, which is more than can be said of the artichoke.

When you speak to a man and he answers you with a grunt, just set him down as one of the swine creation accidentally mounted on his hind legs.—The Farmers' Friend.

Feeding Young Calves.

The three or four first days that calves should run with the cow gives them a good start and the milk then becomes good. When weaned five quarts fed to calves per day in three feeds will start them right, but the quantity should be increased gradually to six or seven quarts. After two weeks feeding this they can safely be put on sweet skimmed milk, but for a few days alternated with about half whole milk, gradually diminishing the whole milk to skim milk entirely, increasing the latter.

The Maryland Farmer says that flaxseed gruel may be added to replace the butter fat, made by mixing ground flaxseed in cold water, adding boiling water and allowing to steam a few hours with cover on the pail. A teaspoonful of this gruel is enough at first, but may be increased gradually to one-half pint of the gruel daily per head. Flaxseed is better than linseed meal, since the oil is needed to replace the butter fat. Calf milk must always be fed blood warm, 95 to 100 degrees, and a careful feeder will sometimes test the temperature with a thermometer. Skim milk not used when separated may be cooled and rewarmed when fed. Sweet milk at one meal and sour at the next causes scours and checks the growth of the calf.

IDEAL FEED MILLS



They fit the requirements of the farmer and feeder better than any other mill on the market. This No. 20 Ideal is the fastest, two-horse sweep feed mill made for grinding ear corn and shelled corn into coarse or medium grade meal. No mill can be made better. Some of our customers report grinding 25 to 30 bushels per hour with it. The "Ideal Family" of feed mills is a large one, embracing every variety. Write at once for catalog, which illustrates and describes them all.

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...PIG-TIGHT...

An Illinois farmer said that after harvest he had fully two bushels of loose oats on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fence around the field would not turn hogs. Figure the loss for yourself. He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the Kitesman Woven Wire Coiled Spring Fence, and the value would have gone a long way towards paying cost of the fence. With the Duplex Machine any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking.

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EARN A BICYCLE distributing Catalogue for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer. Address Dept. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago

SWINE BREEDING.

The hog is well known over the world and is confined to no part in particular. He is the animal which the ancient sacrificed to the goddess of the harvest, Ceres. He is also, as the Irishman says, "The gentleman that pays the rent."

The utility of the hog is in a great measure owing to its remarkable fecundity, reproducing at one year old, and bearing from five to ten at a time and often more. Some man of figures has estimated the product of a single sow with only six young at a time, in ten generations to amount to the grand total of 6,500,000. This number will no doubt equal even the statistics of the American hen, as given by our ardent advocates of her producing qualities. It takes a great statistician to get ahead of a hen enthusiast.

MONEY IN HOGS.

The hog has been a reliable source of revenue on the American farm since the earliest recollection of man, when the farmer raised but a few to use up the refuse of the kitchen and dairy and to supply the family with good, old fashioned pork and sausage, up to the present day when his lordship, the up to date hog, supplies in his various products the wants of the people of the civilized world, not only with choice bacon and hams, but, with lard, illuminating and lubricating oils, head cheese, sausage, soups, combs, brushes, buttons and ornaments of many kinds, there being nothing lost or wasted after his slaughter except the squeal.

Hardly a day passes that we do not hear the remark, "as dirty as a pig." This I consider a vindication of the animal which Franklin's colored servant said was "the only gentleman in England," from the fact that he was the only animal that did not work in that country. In that respect he much resembles the members of our legislatures. He calls to order and adjourns to eat and sleep. I believe that the hog is the most cleanly of our domestic animals, if raised as he should be and given a chance to roam about and not be confined to very close quarters.

It has been said that "the American hog is a machine that oils himself, puts ten bushels of grain into less space than a bushel measure, and in so doing doubles its value; then carries it to market on his back." Corn loaned to a well-bred hog is money at big interest. It is like a mint, while the great American staple, corn, is the bullion which put into the hog is transmuted into coin. It is an honest mint and gives sixteen ounces avoirdupois of edible material. Properly bred, fed and intelligently handled, this autocratic porker will pay off our debts, place a piano in the home, a survey at the door for yourself and family to ride to town in, educate your boys at the agricultural college and leave a balance in the bank for a rainy day. So much for the hog in general.

THE BEST HOG TO RAISE.

What kind of a hog is most in demand? What shall we as farmers breed to receive the most profit from, in the shortest possible time? There has been of late a great hue and cry about the "bacon hog," and there are many who think we

should return to the type of thirty or forty years ago, thus losing all the improvement made in the feeding qualities of our modern hog. The markets to-day are paying more for fat backs, the corn fed hog, than for any other class, and to show you that even in London, England, and in Limerick, Ireland, what is thought of the American bacon and hams, I will quote again: "The principal reason that our pork products are discriminated against abroad, is because it is of a better quality, and sells cheaper than their own home production."

AMERICAN HAMS.

It is a well known fact that the highest priced fancy pork products sold in Ireland by the Limerick dealers was put up in Chicago, and by special instructions marked with private brands of Limerick dealers, who for years past have been selling Illinois and Wisconsin pork products on the continent, as the best Irish bacon and hams. The authority for this you can find in consular reports Nos. 122 and 129. In further proofs I can cite you the case of the Bacon Curers' Association who prosecuted the Junior Army and Navy stores of London for selling American hams for Irish, and secured a fine and costs amounting to \$360. Investigation showed that the American hams were changed into Wiltshire hams by oiling and rubbing meal over them, and branding them "Finest Wiltshire." They were then put on the market as Irish product, and sold for 24 cents per pound, while the remainder of the identical consignment sold for 12 cents per pound, as American hams. A Leeds correspondent of an eastern paper states that "in their market the best American hams can be bought for 13 cents and they need no faking." What the American farmer wants to do is to keep up the quality of his product and the English market is assured." Thus it would seem that we do not need any change of breeds by going back to the razorback, or his first cousin, the Tamworth.

BEST FEED FOR GOOD RESULTS.

If we want to make any improvement in the quality of our hogs for producing bacon it can be done by selecting the larger, more rangy sows for breeding, then by a system of feeding the by-products of the dairy and mill, with good pasture and less corn, we can practically accomplish the result, but not until the packers of this country make a higher price for hogs fed with a view to making a finer quality of bacon. The early maturing type of hogs will pay the best, especially in the corn belt. Most of our breeders and many of our best farmers are changing their method of breeding from an all corn ration from pighood to maturity to one of greater variety. It is conceded by all up-to-date farmers and breeders that the hog is a grazing animal. Nothing so helps to cheapen the production of our pork products as grass or the clovers. It is almost a necessity that for economy in cost and better thrift of the growing animals, it should find a place on the bill of fare of every breeder and feeder of swine.

ADVANTAGE OF EARLY MATURITY

I spoke of there being more profit in the early maturing type of hogs than the so-called bacon sorts. By the early maturing type I mean the improved hog of today, of whatever breed one fancies. It is a hog that by many years of careful selection, breeding and feeding can be put on the market at an extremely early

age, at a weight that is today a popular weight. A hog of this kind can be grown at much more profit than one that takes twelve to eighteen months to get ready for market, as it is a well known fact that the first hundred pounds cost less than the second hundred. I believe it requires but about one-quarter as much for the food of support for the first hundred pounds as for the fourth hundred. The risk is also much less in growing a hog that can be turned off at six or eight months of age than in carrying them along through the winter and making a heavier weight. Better raise two crops of hogs a year and sell them younger, than one crop of heavier hogs.

SELECTION OF BROOD SOWS.

In selecting the sows for breeders do not select the young, fat, plump sow, that is immature. Breed from mature animals. Nine tenths of the loss from swine disease comes from the continuous breeding from immature animals, and an unbalanced feed ration, such as an all corn diet. When you find you have a brood sow in your herd that is a good regular breeder of large, even litters, that is a kind mother, one that furnishes plenty of milk for her young, keep her as long as she lives—she is worth a dozen young, immature things. It may not be generally known that there is as much difference in the milking qualities of the swine herd as there is in the dairy herd, but it is nevertheless a fact.

THE PROPER TIME TO MATE.

In this climate I would mate the animals in November, thus bringing the litters during March. Perhaps as far north as this it might be better to breed in December for April litters. The earlier the pigs are farrowed, if one is prepared to care for them—and everyone should be—the better. They can be pushed along during the suckling period by giving them plenty of feed on the side, and by the time the young clover is ready put them on that, which with a feed composed of wheat middlings, ground oats and skimmed milk, with plenty of corn and corn meal, will soon finish them for the early fall market, and their cost up to this time has been comparatively small.

To the breeding sows that are to farrow during the spring, much care should be given, as on the proper feed and exercise much of the success in securing strong, vigorous litters will depend. The sows at this time should not be fed on corn alone. Corn makes nothing but fat, or the white meat. They should have as great a variety of feeds as possible. Oats are a good feed for the brood sows, fed either whole or ground. Wheat bran or middlings are among the best feeds also. Some corn can be fed to advantage, or a mixture of ground corn and oats together makes a good feed. Roots, either mangles or sugar beets, we have found a grand thing for our hogs during the winter months. We also feed once a day, a feed of clover hay run through the feed cutter. The above feeds, with plenty of exercise, will insure good success. Give good shelter where they can be warm and comfortable. Keep but few in a place if possible.

COOKED FEED.

The young shoats or fall pigs should be fed similar, only that rather more corn can be fed to advantage after they reach a weight of one hundred pounds. At our farm we are strong believers in feeding cooked or scalded feed to all

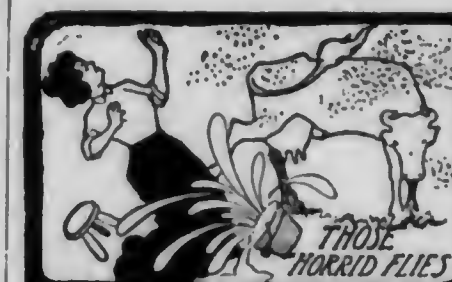
young stock in the winter. Not that we believe there is any more or as much nutriment in cooked feed, but that the pigs like it better and eat more of it, and for this reason do much better. We have fed in this manner for twenty years and see no cause to change our methods. Nothing looks worse to me than a lot of pigs fed cold slop when the thermometer is below zero. They come out from their sleeping place warm, eat a little, get chilled, hump up their backs, and run back to their pens and pile up. Young pigs fed in this way cannot thrive, and will have an unhealthy look.

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

There are many things connected with the successful growing of swine besides the one great thing of being a good feeder. This, of course, is of the most importance, but a man to get the best results should be a very careful and close observer. He should note daily every animal, see if each comes to his feed promptly and eats with a relish, watch the condition of the bowels, examine the coat and see that they are free from vermin. This is one of the greatest troubles to contend with. It will require eternal vigilance to get entirely free from this pest, both from the hogs and their sleeping quarters, if once the herd becomes infected. Probably as good a remedy as any is a good kerosene emulsion. To prepare this, take one quart of soft soap, or one half pound of hard soap, and boil it in two quarts of water. When the soap is dissolved add to this mixture while hot one pint of kerosene. Stir violently, and it will make a permanent mixture. This should then be diluted with ten parts of water, and the animals sprayed with it. This should be repeated as often as once a week for two or three weeks. The sleeping places should also be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed in the same manner. Notice the herd also, and see if there are any among them coughing. If so, give them a little turpentine in their slop or drinking water. This cough is usually caused by the small thread worms in the throat and a very few doses will cure the trouble. We use large quantities of cob charcoal made after the plan used and advocated by your fellow farmer and most thorough swine breeder, Mr. Theodore Louis. This is prepared by making a pit. Ours is five feet deep and almost five feet across the top, shaped like a cistern, being smaller at the bottom. We start a fire in the bottom, throw on a few cobs and as the fire increases add more cobs, never letting them burn only to a glow. Continue this until the pit is full. Dissolve copperas in a barrel of water and add some salt. Then pour this on the mass, and cover the pit closely, and you will have a wagon load of the best charcoal. You will be surprised at the amount your hogs will consume.—A. J. Loyjoy, Illinois.

In shipping pigs always use a clean crate, substantially made. This is evidence of a painstaking breeder, and introduces a pig in a proper manner to its new owner.

It pays to have the hogs and pigs divided into several groups—as many as possible—according to size. It makes more "chores," but it pays and pays well. Frequent changes from place to place, or rather frequent sorting of the groups is a good thing.



RIPLEY'S Fly Remover

protects all stock and other animals. Instantly removes all flies, mosquitoes, lice, ticks, etc., that effect Cows, Horses, Hens and Sheep.

NON-POISONOUS TO MAN OR BEAST

but death to all insects. Cows sprayed with it give 1/2 more milk and feed quiet—all day. Market cattle gain in flesh. Horses rest easy and work better. IT IS NO EXPERIMENT. Used and endorsed by the largest dairymen in the U. S. 1 gal. will protect 100 cows. Cash returned if animals are not protected. Order early and act as our agent, if your dealer does not handle it. Order direct of our factory or branch offices. Ask for Ripley's, accept no other. Price, cash with order—1/2 gal. 60c, 1 gal. \$1.10, 2 gal. \$2.10, 5 gal. \$4.50, 10 gal. \$9. Special price on odd lots. Tin Hand Sprayer to apply same, 60c. Ripley's Compressed Air Glass Jar Sprayer that will spray up or down, \$1.00. Brass Lamp Compressed Air Ripley's 5 gal. Compressed Air Sprayer for applying Fly Remover on large herds, \$6.25.

Well Pleased With It.

Gentlemen:—I have received the goods; am well pleased with Ripley's Fly Remover. Have tried it on cattle, horses and mules. I started a man this morning to canvass. Yours respectfully, SAMUEL BLAIR.

Works Very Nicely.

Dear Sir:—Your Fly Remover has arrived, and I find it works very nicely. You may look for a large order next year. Yours very truly, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Sept. State Fair Grounds.



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CHESTER WHITE HOGS FOR SALE

We have the finest Blood in America. Hogs all registered. All sold out except this Spring's pigs. Will book orders for them now and a nice lot they are.

SHROPSHIRE

RAMS, EWES LAMBS AND RAM LAMBS FOR SALE.

Every Ewe in our flock imported. Circular sent on application. Write us now.

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If you want a nice and an immune CHESTER WHITE PIG go to J. E. MUSSELMAN, R. R. No. 1, Plainfield, Ill. He fronts all his hogs by Ridgway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also Reg. Shropshire Sheep and R. F. Rock Poultry.

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PROTECTION blood. Choice November Sow Pigs, Spring Pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Bred, deep, smooth and growtily. Stock recorded and prices right. Send here for what you want. L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

FOR SALE !!!

PEDIGREE IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolific. A fine line in blood to the most noted stock. Producers and State Fair Winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these. ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

When to sell Your Thoroughbred Hogs.

A farmer and feeder may handle hogs—or rather pigs—as to have them come soon after the beginning of the year, grow them along until fall, stuff them up and have them marketed by Christmas and be able to make January 1st, the beginning and the end of his hog year, says Col. D. P. McCracken, in Swine Breed.

Not so the breeder, or the one who is raising hogs to be sold for breeding purposes. With him, the auctioneer, and the live stock advertiser, the hog year begins with August 1st, and vulgarly, any old time. March 15th used to be considered a late hog sale date. Later April 1st closed the season, while April 25th in 1901 was the finale in Illinois, and Col. Woods rocked piggy to sleep in Nebraska as late as June 18th. The writer has a hog sale dated for May 20, 1902 and cried one in July 1900, which makes a record of hog sales for every month of the year.

For some three years past there has been a shortage in the number of winter pigs saved as compared with years immediately preceding, speaking of the country at large, materially reduced the number of summer and fall sales, although the sales of the year are augmented by a good sprinkling of what are denominated summer yearlings, i. e., young boars and open to breed gilts of summer farrow of the previous season, the produce of sows which had lost winter litters and were immediately rebred, bringing the pigs between June 1st and September.

In attempting thus to retrieve in some measure the misfortunes of winter, the breeder has stumbled upon a field hitherto but slightly explored and from which many are now washing an abundance of treasure.

These midsummer pigs come at a season when goodly litters are easily saved; come in between the cold, wet beds and muddy feed lots of early spring and late fall; are weaned and safely beyond the previous teething period with consequent scours and fever, learn to carve out their own fortunes and get their own breakfasts before the cold weather sets in, manage to show up smiling faces at warm weather time in spring and are prepared to make wonderful growth and gains and go into an August or September sale in about as attractive form and condition as it is possible to have them.

From a breeder's standpoint, there may be some loss in cost of production in thus giving the pig a long winter to contend with so early in his career and it is impossible that the 300 or 400 pound notch is reached at more cost, but from the standpoint of the breeder it looks considerably like an advantage, as healthier, harder and more vigorous stock is certainly the result and with correspondingly less care and trouble, not to say risk.

Whether or not this is the case it remains true that these hogs are smart sellers, very attractive to the buyer and are accountable for the steady increase in early fall sales, as an August or September sale may be made largely of this class, supplemented with a few top spring and possibly a few aged sows that it is convenient or desirable to dispose of.

The first week in August has been with the writer, with, but one exception,

the grand opening of the seasons display of the swine breeders goods, the exception being in 1900, when the first sale of hogs took place on July 20th in Virginia under the shadow of the Blue Ridge mountains and with a three-hour ride to Washington, D. C., the years work in hog sales exclusively thereafter being 63 conducted in eight states for breeders living in twelve states, covering the territory between Pennsylvania and Virginia on the east of South Dakota and Kansas on the west and from Wisconsin to Mississippi.

Illinois is still the storm center, furnishing fully two-thirds of all sales conducted by the writer, and in which connection it is fair to say that a number of the Illinois were consigned from states east and west. Ohio ranks a good second at present in point of numbers and the interest is keen, the breeders thoroughly alive and the old time spirit of friendly rivalry is everywhere manifest.

Missouri and Iowa are about a stand-off for third place, each with half a mind to go at a job in earnest again as they both so well know how.

Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana are nibbling at the hook perceptibly, and if the big fish (the cattle men) would allow the water to settle sufficiently so they might catch sight of the bait these states would bolt the hook, line and all.

The mail orders that pass season were in excess of any previous year and from a wider scope of country. Very respectable bids were received early in the season, increased in limit as the sale reports indicated too low an estimate by the bidder, which finally left many unfilled orders at close of brood sow sales, and which required some six weeks of the writer's time and the purchase of about 70 head at private treaty to complete.

A most gratifying evidence of improvement in the hog situation is the marked interest manifest in the selection of the breeding boars. Never has the rivalry been spirited among breeders of the possession of boars of extreme merit. In general stock breeding the male is accepted as half of the herd, but with the hog man he is much more than half, owing to the facilities for making two or more sales per year of stock bred to, or sired by, a boar of note as such returns as the justify even a man of limited means in owing to the best, for as a man's head boar is, so is the herd, and perforce his profits. Water never raises above its level and neither will the herd rise above the head.

Here is the root that trips many a breeder:

In purchasing a boar the ideas of a discerning and critical public must be taken into account. Make no mistake at this point if you would succeed.

As with cattle, horses, sheep, poultry or pet stock, certain families, and certain individuality will sell readily while certain others will not. To recognize this condition means success; to disregard it means flat failure.

Prices for the year have been very satisfactory, alike to seller and buyer—to the seller because made from more uniform prices per individual, rather than from very low values for the great majority and doctored to a respectable average by the sale of one or two at out-of-sight prices. Satisfactory to the buyer because the breeder is putting in better quality and leaving out the shoddy ones, in fact the buyer is de-

POLAND CHINAS...

FOR SALE—Four extra fall males large enough for service. One fall show gilt, 80 head March and April pigs. Herd headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs sired by Major Tecumseh #3769, Edwin Booth #7501 and Simply Perfection. Prices reasonable.

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Rock Hill Herd of
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Shorthorn Cows, extra good milkers, two choice red bull calves. One yearling filly, jet black, stylish and fine motion, 15 hands, weighs over 300. Eligible to registry in Morgan Horse Register. A bargain. Am booking orders for Spring pigs. Also eggs from B. R. C. Leghorns \$1.00 for 26; \$3.00 per 100. All stock guaranteed as represented or money will be refunded.

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County Line Herd of Poland China and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring pigs for sale from three different boars—Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Kewer's Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. HISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS...

A splendid lot of April pigs Tecumseh, Big Chief, Jr., U. S. and Hides-tronger breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pigs shipped C. O. D.

B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa. (Bradford Co.)

KANSAS P. CHINAS
AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs till three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair boars, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sell Fall pigs at from \$11 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas

FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilts bred to Show Boars. Growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

manding much better quality.

The breeder, who thought that any cull or misfit not of value to the breeder, would do for the farmer, has closed up his shop. If any one dreams that the breeder or fancier needs one type of hog and the practical farmer and feeder needs another type, let him attend sales in the feeding district and note how the farmer selects, for both are certainly wanting the hog that will grow the most good meat the cheapest and quickest.

The highest brood-sow sale of the year was made in Iowa, average \$138.00.

The highest priced litter was in Illinois, over \$1,200.00.

The highest priced sow was in Illinois, \$560.00.

The highest priced yearling boar, in Ohio, \$505.00.

The highest priced under-year boar, in Illinois, \$440.00.

The highest priced under six months boar, in Illinois, \$180.00.

The highest priced under six months gilt, in Illinois, \$165.00.

The above prices a public sale and very many animals have been sold during the year at from \$500 to \$2,250.00 each and half interests at \$750, \$800, \$1,250, etc. The hog business is on the best footing it ever occupied and is healthy and normal in every way.

Louisville Berkshire Show.

The business men of Louisville, Ky., are providing a large prize fund for the exhibit of live stock to be held in that city September 23-28, 1901.

The leading live stock breeders of Kentucky have been placed in charge the exhibit, and such assurances have been given as to leave no doubt of the high character and extent of the display of the leading breeds.

The management is fortunate in the selection of Mr. Caldwell Norton, of Louisville, as the superintendent of the swine department of the show.

Mr. Norton writes that the cash premiums provided for the Berkshire class are as follows:

Boar, 2 or over, \$15, \$9, \$6.
Boar, 1 and under 2, same as above.
Boar, 5 and under 12 months, \$12, \$7, \$5.

Boar, under 6 months, \$10, \$7, \$5.
The same premiums as noted above are given for sows of corresponding ages.

Premiums for aged herds, \$18, \$10, \$7.
Young herds, \$15, \$9, \$6.
Boar and four of his get \$12, \$7, \$5.
Sow and four of her pigs, \$12, \$7, \$5.
Champion boar, \$25.
Champion sow, \$25.

The total amount of premiums for Berkshires amounts to \$375, which will insure a large exhibit.

The active demand for Berkshires in the South and the liberal prices paid by Southern breeders and planters will induce Western breeders to exhibit at Louisville and compete for the liberal premiums and secure some of the profitable trade sure to follow.

Mr. Caldwell Norton, 2324 Preston street, Louisville, Ky., will send breeders information concerning said show, and the public sale of Berkshires to be held in connection with the fair.

Better have a brood sow too fat, than too thin.

Comfort For the Hog.

The comfort of any living thing means a great deal, and if a hog is not comfortable, he will not do his best. The real object in keeping hogs is to make a profit out of them, and the hog that will respond the best to good care and a variety of feed is the best hog to have, says "New York Farmer."

There is not profit in keeping hogs to see how much cold and heat they can stand, or to see how long they will live shut up in a small yard, fed on dry corn and filthy water. You can't starve a hog into dollars.

To nearer we can come to supplying all the needs of our hogs, the more pay we will get for our labor. There can not be a set of iron rules laid down, governing the feed and care of a herd of hogs. We must use our thinking apparatus and keep the hogs comfortable. A good breeder was asked, "How do you mix your swill?" He replied: "I mix it with brains."

We can't make a success unless we give our business our best thought. We must study the hog, his wants, and keep him so his coat is sleek, with a nicely tipped ear and two curls in his tail, contented happy and comfortable.

Best for Man and Beast.

Sheppardstown, Miss., March 5, 1901.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find stamp, for which please send me one of your book, "Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." We have used your Spavin Cure and Blister Salve for several years to a very great advantage, both for man and beast, and never allow ourselves to be without either. We work a great many mules and are very anxious to secure one of your books, as your medicine has given such general satisfaction in every respect.

Yours very truly,
W. H. Morgan & Co.

Seed Wheat RED CLAWSON, per, almost dry and winter proof. \$1.15 per bu. Blue free. Also a few choice Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at \$1. Order early.

F. E. MONINGER,
Route A, Defiance, O.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive. Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure that one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address:

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.,

ALTON, ILLS.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.

Sharples "Tubular"
Dairy Separators.

Official Report of State Authorities.
University of Wisconsin—600 lbs. per hour; test skin milk...01
Conn. Agr. College—277 lbs per hour; test skin milk...02
Ohio State University—200 lbs per hour; test skin milk...02
Univ. of Tenn.—"Very satisfactory;" test skin milk...03
N. H. Agr. College—"The boys like it;" test skin milk...01
Hatch Experiment Station, Mass.—692 lbs per hour; test skin milk...02
Kansas State Agr. College—660 lbs per hour; test skin milk...03
Pennsylvania Agr. College—"Did very good work. It skims very clean."
University of Nebraska—"Runs very light. Doing good work."
Tuskegee, Ala., Industrial Inst.—"The thoroughness of skimming is remarkable."
SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
Chicago, Ills. West Chester, Pa.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved Chester White Swine and O. I. C.

TEAR THIS OUT cross out what you do not want to buy, write your name and post-office plainly below and send to C. E. DETLING, ANSONIA, OHIO, and we will describe what we have and make prices right. Good Sow bred—Open—Male, large enough for service—Sow Pig—Male Pig—Pair or Trio.

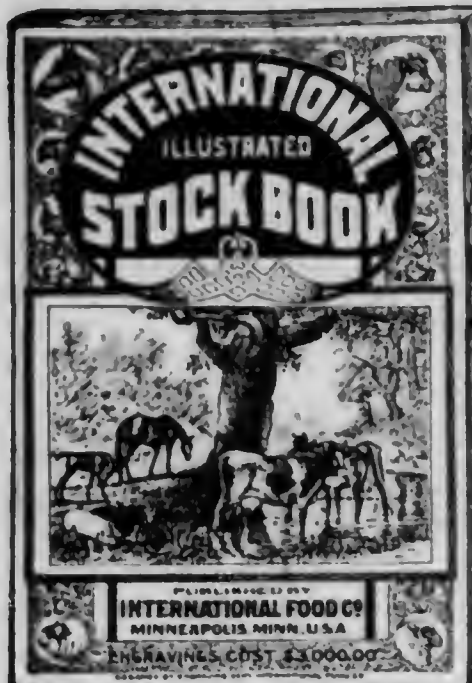
NAME
TOWN
STATE

Shropshire Sheep..
Durham Cattle
P. R. Chickens

I have now on hand 4 registered Durham bulls, ranging from 3 months to 1 yr. old from \$50 to \$100 each. 22 Registered Shropshire Rams—1 three years old at \$15, 8 yearlings at \$12 and \$15 each. 13 Ram yearlings ewes at \$12 each, ewe lambs at \$10, all registered and bred from good imported and home-bred ewes, and sired by one of G. Howard Davidson's rams that cost me laid down on my farm \$100 and one that is hard to beat. Please order soon as my number on hand will not last long, as I have not so many as other seasons to start with.
E. D. STOTELMYER,
BEAVER CREEK, MO.



A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE



We Will Mail You a Copy Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Answer 3 Questions:
1st.—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2d.—How many head do you own? 3d.—Name this paper.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: THE ENGRAVINGS COST US OVER \$2000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 in., and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of Imported Messenger, Mambrino, Abdallah, Rydyk's Hambletonian, Nutwood, 2384; Robert J., 2413; Directum, 2454; Nancy Hanks, 2484; Star Dancer, 2594; Johnson, 2694; George Wilkes, 2722; Alex, 2803; and many others. It contains 20 large engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners, of the different breeds, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Also the Largest Cow in the world, weighing 2970 lbs. and 6 feet tall. In Hog Department are engravings of the different breeds and the latest scientific facts in regard to Hog Cholera. Also the Largest Hog in the world, weighing 662 lbs. In Sheep Department are extra good engravings of the prize winners, of the different breeds, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition. In Poultry Department are engravings of the different breeds. Your special attention is called to the fact that the book also gives a description and history of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra fine veterinary illustrations. It gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot buy a book for \$30 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

We Will Give You \$14.00 Worth of "International Stock Food" if Book is Not As Stated.
"International Stock Food" is endorsed by over 100 leading "Farm Papers" and is used and endorsed by over 500,000 stockmen and farmers, and is sold on a "spot cash guarantee" by over 20,000 dealers. If your money will always be refunded if it ever fails to make you extra profit in growing, fattening, milking, or in keeping your stock healthy. It is Established 12 years and has the largest sale. Included in the United States Government exhibit at Paris and won the highest award and medal at that Exposition, 1889. The editor of this paper will tell you that "International Stock Food" is one of the best illustrated books ever published. Most of the illustrations are of noted animals.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid in \$200,000.00.
Answer the 3 Questions and write for this Book to
INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

Pan-American

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture is making arrangements to have photographs made of representative cattle at the Pan-American Exposition for use in government publications. This is a merited recognition of the thorough manner in which this important department of the Exposition is being conducted.

The Grangers and farmers have a greater interest in the Pan-American Exposition than in any other large fair ever held. This is due principally to the activity of Mr. F. A. Converse who has charge of the Agricultural and Live Stock Departments of the Exposition. Arrangements for the convenience and comfort of agriculturalists and grangers are elaborate as to scope and complete in detail. The Grange building is furnished with the usual accommodations in addition to which may be found on file more than one hundred agricultural, horticultural and livestock publications. The Grangers of the country have signified their appreciation by arranging special days and a great number of excursions emanating from all points of the compass. As there are sixty thousand grangers in New York State alone and they have extended their privileges in a general invitation to all agriculturalists, the grange week commencing August 26th, is expected to develop some of the largest crowds of the season. October 10th has been set aside as a special National Grange day when a like invitation is extended to their farmer friends all over the country and the result is expected to be unprecedented in the attendance of farmers and those interested in agricultural pursuits. New York State grange day is August 28th, when excursions will be run over every road that reaches Buffalo. These special trains will all run direct to the Exposition Grounds thereby avoiding confusion or delay in transferring from one car to another after reaching the city. Visitors will be assigned to their boarding houses by applying at the Grange Building on the ground.

As the time draws near for the swine

exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition a greater interest is being taken in the same than was a first expected. It seems unfortunate that it was necessary to hold this exhibit in the month of August, and many thought the hot weather would militate against the number of entries that might be made for this show. We have, however, six hundred individual entries, the number of exhibitors of each breed are as follows: Berkshire six, Poland China four, Chester White four, Duroc-Jersey two, Small Yorkshire one, Large Yorkshire four, Essex two, Cheshire two, Tamworth three, Victoria two. The entries are coming from territories as far West as Iowa and as far East as New Brunswick, and South to North Carolina. Owing to the opportunities offered by the Exposition, aside from the premiums, to show to the people of South and Central American countries something of the swine industry in the United States and Canada, the interest in this particular division is greater than was anticipated.

Superintendent Converse has arranged for a mammoth meeting of swine men to take place on the Exposition Grounds, September 5th and 9th, at which time speakers of prominence in swine lore will be there to make such addresses upon relevant subjects as are pertinent to the cause. At this meeting, representatives of foreign countries from the Government office, who are in crested in live stock, will be present. The outcome of this meeting will not only be of interest to the swine men but will increase our trade with the countries to the South of us.

If of a proper kind extra food increases growth and makes larger animals at maturity. Early maturity is not all in the breed.

This is the season of the year that both growing shoats and brood hogs need succulent food to take the place of dried up pastures. Nothing comes in much better than corn with the stalk and all. Just a little each day keeps the hog in condition and gets more nutriment and gain out of his regular feed.

Berkshires & Yorkshires

Of the best breeding known to the breeds. All stock from prize winners. Our prices defy competition. Send for 1901 Catalogue.

N. S. BURRIER, NEW MIDWAY MD.

Sinnissippi Herd of Poland-Chinas

We are now looking orders for spring pigs of either sex at \$15.00 each to be shipped when 3 mos. old. First class in merit. Everything breeding and individual guaranteed as represented. Address
CHAS. A. LARSON, Melinc, Ills.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

BOARS READY FOR USE. Spring pigs in pairs not akin at five and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write
J. B. HEIM & SON, NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Locust Grove Stock Farm,

Breeder of **DUROC HOGS**
Highest Strains. National headquarters for **Tunis Sheep**. The only breed to produce hot-house lambs for early market. Write your wants. All stock sold on guarantee as represented.

CHAS. ROUNTREE, Crawfordville, Ind.

Cash For Agents

Those desiring cash for their work instead of a premium can take subscriptions at the following rates:

Single Subscription,25c. a year
In Clubs of 5,15c. a year.
In Clubs of 10,10c. a year.
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each. Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK OXFORD, PA

Feeding.

When we have blood and no feed we are in a bad boat and when we have feed and poor quality of blood we have an equal difficulty to combat. But when we have both proper feed in abundance and swine bred just about right, and the hog does not thrive or do well, there must be a crew loose that needs tightening. It is an established fact that a great deal of the trouble and dissatisfaction caused in buying on orders is because the seller does not know how to feed, or does not care to know. A great many hogs are stunted in their pigment from improper feeding. We have many so-called hog men who have an abundance of feed thrown to their hogs or pigs daily, but do not take the time to look after piglets' interests which they require. An over-fed is as easily ruined as one starved, and once stunted it will require an abundance of patience to ever get properly started again, and a large percentage will never amount to anything for breeding purposes. We have to mind a hog that was farrowed in April, 1897, and by one of the most noted boars in America; was purchased (but not from the breeder) at about four months of age. The pig showed a stunted condition when purchased, but was given the best of care and feed that was possible for a pig to have, yet this grandly-bred hog will not weigh to-day over fifty pounds. This hog in his pighood has seemingly enough feed thrown to him but very little care and attention were given, as the feeder's mind was occupied too much elsewhere, and a grand litter of pigs with a bright future were ruined.

When your pigs are farrowed do not stuff your sows. The little fellows need very little milk the first month of their lives. If your sows have plenty of fresh water, oats and a little corn, the little porker will come out all right. Just here we will say that there are more pigs killed annually by feeding sows too heavily the first month after farrowing, causing a heavy flow of milk, than by starving them. As soon as the pigs are old enough to romp and look for an extra side meal, a yard should be so placed that the little fellows have access to it at will. Here they should have three extra meals of swill per day. Good

well-ground barley and middlings is an excellent feed to start little porkers, fed sweet. Corn shelled and oats also should be placed in the feeding yard.

Fatten Hogs Without Corn.

Edward S. But, Mayview, Mo., in recommending his subscription and advancing it to 1901 and taking the Food-Book on "Hog Hygiene," writes: "You are making a good paper of The Swinehead now. A fellow likes to read something besides advertisements. Please send me a copy how to fatten hogs without corn. We are in a terrible drouth here, no rain since the middle of May. Corn tasseling, no shoots. So a killing tassels and top blades. Have been on this farm since March, 1886 and never saw any thing to equal it. There have been showers in places, but they didn't do much good."

Mr. But presents a problem. The great trouble is that the conditions that destroy the corn crop usually destroy other kinds of feed. We believe that Missouri raised a fair wheat crop, and very likely there will be much wheat fed the coming season to animals. While there are many feeds that can be provided for growing hogs, there are but few outside of a grain ration that will fatten. Every farmer will have to do some hard thinking on what will be best for him to do on the breaking of the drouth. There will be much rye and millet sown, no doubt, for hay and pasture. The rye will continue to grow until late in the winter, and then start up early in the spring, and in this way will supply life food for the animals. We have raised the largest wheat crop in the United States that has ever been grown. What the corn crop is to be is uncertain at the present time. How extensive the drouth may cover before it is through is unknown at this time, therefore what the crop may be on the whole is unknown, and this will have much to do with the governing of the price.

The oat crop is a deficient one—the lightest crop in several years—while the hay crop on the whole average is only a fair one. Every farmer will have to exercise his very best efforts in meeting the conditions and setting the prob-

lem according to his surroundings. There is one proposition we would consider; that is, sowing millet or Hungarian seed. You have two chances; one is the quickest hay crop you could secure, and the second chance, if the seed ripens it furnishes a crop of seed that will furnish lots of fattening feed. It is certainly worth the trial.

Looking over the Hog Field.

We are now casting over the field to see what the available hog supply for the winter pack will be. We shall then be better able to forecast the probable condition of the market for hog products.

It now looks as if there will be a fair supply of hogs for the fall. It may be stated right now that hogs and hog products will be high. There are two conditions which make this a moral certainty: First, the supply of hogs will hardly meet the market on a low price level in view of the large and growing demand for pork products; second, the hog which will come to the abattoir in a finished state will have been fed and hardened with expensive feed. Grain has been high and where it forced the market on prime finished cattle will also affect the hog market.

While it is true in a sense, that hogs will graze themselves to the packing-house in summer, that time, white meat which the consumer demands can not be produced except by weeks of corn feeding. Corn is "way up yonder" and has been there for some time. It seen as to stay there.

We expect high pork and we do not look for a permanent drop for some time to come.

There are numerous instances where "hired men" are better feeders than their employers. This is often accounted for by the fact that the hired man does not have to pay for the feed he uses. There are a lot of fellows who feed their own grain that are altogether too careful of the feed to ever make those sleek, fat black pigs that sell well. If you are one of these careful fellows, and you have a good, trusty hired man, you would better turn the corn crib, shorts-bin, and pigs over to him, while you do the rest of the chores; and, mind you, don't tell him to count the ears.



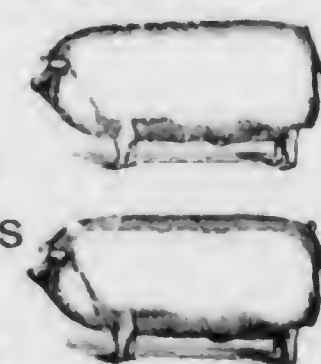
GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine
B. P. Rock Chickens, M. B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING, GOLD CO. IOWA



WOOD BROS

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

Chicago

So, Omaha

Sioux City

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SWINE NOTES.

Growing pigs need plenty of exercise. Keep the pig pens clean as possible.

A breeding boar should not be kept fat.

Heavy hogs do not sell as well as those of medium weight.

With growing pigs more grass and clover means better health and growth.

Individual merit is as essential as pedigree in a breeding boar.

It is the hog that is kept growing without being glutted or cloyed that pays best.

Don't forget to feed you swine at regular hours.

The pigs to be castrated should be attended to as soon as they are old enough to handle.

Sows that are expected to farrow a fall litter of pigs should not be allowed to get poor.

The proper time of production is to maintain good health with early maturity.

An important item in making cheap pork is to get them to market as soon as possible.

In growing good pork the degree of cleanliness governs the quality of the product.

Feed the sows after farrowing upon food calculated to produce a large flow of milk.

The Good Effects of a Creamery.

In a summary of the points in favor of the creamery system, the United States Department of Agriculture gives the following:

1. The quality of the whole factory product is equal to or better than the best of the single dairies in the same community.

2. A greater quantity of butter produced from the same cows.

3. The average selling price and the net returns per pound of butter considerably increased.

4. The gains sufficient to cover the whole cost of running the creamery, thus causing:

5. The cash income of the farmers from a given number of cows, as much and usually more than by the old system, while at the same time

6. All the labor, trouble and expense of making and marketing the butter is removed from the farms and households.

7. Relief from the labor of caring for the milk and cream usually results in a saving to the number of cows, and the effect of the friendly rivalry between patrons of the creamery, increasing the frequent money measure of the butter capacity of the cows, tends to a constant improvement in them, and in the consequent profit.

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association will be held in the Agricultural Building, Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, September 21, 1901, 7:30 p. m. Oxford Down Sheep, at the Pan American, will be shown Wednesday, September 25th. The president hopes all sheep breeders will visit the exposition, attend the meeting and take in the sheep show.

Wheat for Hog Feed.

Hogs must have rich grain food, to fatten and wheat is found to be a profitable food to mix with corn at all times especially for growing pigs and breeding stock, as it is less heating than all corn.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station says:

"The value of wheat for hog food has been demonstrated by practical feeders and the experiment stations. Pound for pound it is equal or slightly superior to corn when properly fed. A bushel of wheat will produce from 12 to 15 pounds of pork when fed to thrifty hogs. Grinding at five cents per bushel pays well since when fed whole and dry about one fourth passes through the hog undigested. Sinking does not lessen this materially, although the results are some better. Feeding shelled wheat to fattening hogs has not proven economical but with pigs and stock hogs on a light grain feed it is practiced with good results.

Question. I have a Berkshire boar registered in the American Berkshire Association. A sow that is recorded in the National Association, can I have the pigs from this pair recorded?

Write to one of the secretaries and ask, we do not know about the Berkshire records on this line. In the Poland China and Chester White Association you could.—Ed.

Select breeding animals that are large around the heart.

Everybody can feed hogs, that is after a fashion.

Clover is considered to be the best and richest of all grasses for hogs.

The thrift and condition of the mother can determine what the pigs will be.

Beauty in form and appearance is not a safe indication of the value of the sow.

A well fed hog is usually a contented one and only takes such exercise as health requires.

A nervous, active sow is hard to tame and does not make a good mother.

The great point in the management of young pigs is to keep them growing rapidly.

To make hog raising pay the animal must not have all of the neglect of the farm heaped upon it.

The thrifty hog turns to a good account many things that would otherwise be lost.

During gestation sows should have plenty of exercise if we expect to have thrifty offspring.

Completely Removed a Bone Spavin.

Budora, Hubbard Co., Minn., Mar. 21 1901.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,

Gentlemen:—I used a bottle of your Spavin Cure a few years ago and completely removed a bone spavin. I have a mare now that has a spavin coming, but I do not think it will last long, as I got a bottle of Spavin Cure to-day. Would like you to send me your "Frenchie on the Horse and his Diseases." I asked the druggist for one but he said that he had never had any on hand yet.

Respectfully,
T. L. Gilbert.

Allentown College for Women

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Located in the beautiful Lehigh Valley. Unsurpassed for health and comfort. Regular and special courses of study. Efficient faculty. Instruction thorough. Gymnasium. New furniture. Home-like. No requisite lacking. Specialties, Music, Art and Elocution. Best references furnished. For illustrated catalogue address.

J. W. KNAPPENBERGER, A. B., President

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES THE POP.

ular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE—As good as the best

Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

OHIO HERD OF THOROUGHBREDS

DUROC JERSEYS...

Red Chief 4019, a winner at Trans-Mississippi. Leads the herd. I have a fine lot of last Fall Boar Pigs now ready for use and a rattling good lot of pigs which will meet you this fall. Write for bargains or come and see me. Residence 2 miles east of city. Box 412

H. Roush, - Grand Island, Neb

ESSEX SWINE-PURE

AND REGISTERED.

Hardy and Profitable. Pleasant to Handle. Easy to Raise.

A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.

R. H. WOOD, - Montrose, Mich.

Berkshires & Essex

Most all of the leading breeders of the U. S. are now using or have used boars bred by me. My herd won \$610 at World's Fair of my own breeding. Write your wants. I will please you.

D. E. Woodling, - Beach City, Ohio

P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Eggs for Hatching..

BREEDERS OF

Durock Jersey

Swine & Poultry

High-class. Farm raised. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. White Plymouth Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15. Pekin Duck Eggs, 75c for 11. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

LEFEVER BROS., - Oblong, Illinois

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN OF CHOICE

Plymouth Rocks

Elegant barred Cockerels, Pullets and Yearling Birds for sale.

Eggs, \$3.00 for 13

Also pure bred

Yorkshire Pigs and Reg. Guernsey Cattle

H. C. HAND, - Amagansett, N. Y.

Kansas City Berk Sale.

In speaking of the Berkshire sale held at Kansas City, August 1, Col. C. F. Mills, secretary of the American Berkshire Association, writes:

The attendance at the sale was not large, but the quality of the major portion of the consignments was all that could be desired. The breeding generally was up to a high standard. The hogs that were in good condition and with up-to-date quality and breeding were quickly picked up at fairly good prices considering the discouraging conditions resulting from the extended drouth throughout the territory tributary to Kansas City. The late rains in said territory will soon improve the conditions of pastures and other crops that are being so generally sown for forage for fall and winter feed. The men who secured the great bargains at the August 1st sale at Kansas City will receive the congratulations of many who had for the time lost faith in the promise for seed time and harvest. The number of boars in the sale was out of all proportion and the large percentage of young things in no condition for a public sale made it difficult to sell the stock to advantage. The sale was planned for an auction of stock fitted up for the fall show, and had not the drouth interfered with the original promoters of the sale the best of the breed would have been presented and the crowd who win at the leading fairs would have been present as buyers. The breeders of the west are far from being discouraged and many are feeding their hogs the abundant supply of wheat to good advantage. There is every reason to expect that the area that suffered with drouth will soon be the best market for sale of pure bred Berkshires and all other kinds of improved stock. This enables a number of gentlemen to establish new herds of Berkshires that will soon provide young stock of good breeding and much quality. Yours very truly—Charles F. Mills, in Western Swine Breeder.

Berkshires are the Best.

Having had the questions asked us several times. Why we breed Berkshires? and what it takes to constitute an up-to-date one? we will answer through the columns of the Breeder.

There is no breeder that does not have his favorite breed, also families in that breed, and will be sincere in saying that the breed of stock he is handling is the best. So it is with us.

The Berkshire comes the nearest filling our requirements for a money-making hog. We do not claim they excel in everything, but taking all things into consideration they have proven the best for us.

The Berkshire of today is the largest of the improved breeds. It is also well known that the Berkshire dam is excelled by no other in prolificness and there is no danger of losing one at farrowing time if they have been fed right. They are great favorites among cattle feeders on account of their activity, and, being good grazers, will make pork very economically on grass with very little grain.

This, so far, has been dealing with the practical side. It is a well known fact that in the markets of the world a hog is a hog—the scrub bringing about as much as any other. Now turning to the ideal, the Berkshire with its symmetry of form, its proud carriage, shoar, broad, dished face, bright eyes, medium sized, erect ears, high crest, broad shoulders, long, wide, straight back terminating in a tail with a double curl, with good hams, short, straight, heavy legs placed on the four corners of its stately body and we have an aristocrat in the hog line that is able to hold his own in any kind of company.—Leonard Bros., in Western Swine Breeder.

Fat and Lean Bacon Pigs.

Last season I followed the directions of a customer who wanted me to make him some fat and lean bacon, and it proved so satisfactory that I am repeating it this year on a larger scale for him and two of his neighbors. It requires some pains and special feeding to make this kind of pork, and I received enough more pay for the hog to do it. My feeding for this fat and lean pork was as follows: I took pigs a month old and put them on sweet skim milk, into which I mixed ground barley part of the time, then ground rye, then ground wheat and occasionally ground oats, but constantly fed more or less sweet skim milk. The pigs were slaughtered at eight and one-half months old and averaged 200 pounds each. It proved to be the sweetest and best pork I ever made, thoroughly streaked with lean and fat. I am feeding twelve pigs in this way this season and am to get two cents a pound net more than ordinary hogs sell for.

If any of your readers have fed pigs for lean and fat I would be glad if they would publish their experience in your columns.

The hog sales have started out with a strong demand for good breeding and with prices better than ever before, which argues well for the improvement of swine breeding. The short supply of market hogs together with the short corn crop, should encourage more vigorous breeding and improvement, for the markets of the world increase the demand for the American pork and we must not be content to simply raise pork, we must keep a breast of the world's best markets with the best quality of pork products, and improve our pigs each year up to a higher standard of excellence. This we can do only by skillful feeding. The best individual breeding animals with the best pedigree of noted ancestors, has always commanded high prices and the American farmer has so well learned the science of breeding, especially with his hogs, that all our hogs are practically pure bred and the best breeding sires and dams are wanted at prices commensurate with their value to improve our stock. This commendable spirit of improvement is giving prosperity to our farmers who know more than ever before, are establishing pedigree herds to supply pure bred sires to the ten million farmers raising hogs, for almost every farmer raises pigs and uses a pure bred sire which has added millions

of dollars to the prosperity of American farmers, and when the horses, cattle and sheep of the farm are bred up as well as the hogs, there will be less scrub stock and more prosperity.

Five large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week Pigs. Bred Sows. Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

P. F. HAMILTON,
COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

We are prepared to furnish choice Spring Pigs of either sex not akin. Also fall pigs of up-to-date breeding. We offer only the best. Stock guaranteed as represented.

G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.

Beverly Berkshires

Gentry Bred.

The large, mellow kind that are money makers wherever they go. All stock immunized against cholera by the serum treatment. Pigs of all ages for sale at very reasonable prices.

W. B. ROBINSON, LOCUST GROVE FARM
MC. CREDIE, MO.

FOR SALE...

A few choice Poland-China Sows

weight 125 lbs and up. Will be ready to breed this fall. Can be shipped any time. Are tops, price reasonable.

JOHN HESSELDEN & BRO.,
Mansfield, Ohio

...Poland Chinas

Pigs of either sex for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rock, Black Minorcas and Silver Duckwing Games. Address

Samuel Hesselde,
Box 388
Mansfield, Ohio.

SANDY VALLEY HERD

POLAND CHINA SWINE

A 2-year old Boar, Model Sunshine No. 4889, Sire Royal Sunshine No. 41285, he by Ideal Sunshine 37885, Dam of Model Sunshine Queen 131 No. 108454. Her sire Ohio Model 41222, second dam, Beauty R. 97092, her sire, Hands Off 37791. Breeding choice.

J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

UNION HERD OF

Poland China Swine

Head Headed by Col. Sunshine 50597, crossed on Miss Greenwood 68323, Pully Teunisch 113092, May Chick 12217 and others of Royal breeding. Bargains in pigs with short legs, short nose, nice ear and jet black coat of short glossy hair. Illustrated catalogue free.

Jack Polley, Union City, Ind

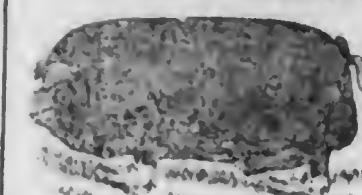
The Law On Hog Notes Again.

The article in last month's *Swineherd* which contained my name so very many times, was so personal in its nature that it should not be replied to, but I believe that owing to the fact that it mentioned a great many things which the court do not pass upon, some of your readers might get confused as to the point of the ruling. I venture therefore to again intrude upon your columns by restating the point.

It was claimed that owing to the conditions under which hogs are sold in an alleged sale, there is an "implied warranty" that the animals sold are to be recorded, and that all necessary papers will be furnished. It was contended that the custom among hog men and the conditions of these sales amounted to an implied warranty which the seller was legally bound to observe by furnishing all necessary papers. This was the point and the only point which the judge ruled upon, and his ruling meant that the buyer cannot compel the seller to furnish pedigrees, transfer and breeding certificates unless it is expressly stated in the catalogue that all these things will be furnished, or unless such a statement is made at the time of the sale. A failure to secure proper breeding certificates often prevents a man from recording an entire litter, and the refusal to furnish a transfer has the same effect, but the buyer has absolutely no redress under the ruling of this judge. It is this point that I consider quite important to hog men, and it applies to every pedigreed hog sale in the country, provided, of course, it is good law. It was this that I said might be good law, but I did not think it would strike the average hog men as going "hoss sense." This ruling had absolutely nothing to do with whether or not the position of the American Record is correct, and it is in no way a matter of record. It is doubtless true that in the suit this question would have come up later on in the same case, but it was not reached and absolutely nothing was said about it, so far as the court knew. The ruling of the judge said, in effect that a man does not have to furnish pedigrees for the animals he sells unless he expressly agrees to do so. The judge did not vote upon the question of whether these particular pedigrees involved in the lawsuit were defective or not. He did not get that far. He simply said there had been no express statement that pedigrees would be furnished and it made no difference whether they were furnished or not. In my previous article on this subject I expressed my opinion of a breeder who would knowingly sell an animal for which he could not furnish such papers, as he knew the buyer was expecting. I suppose that it was this expression of my opinion that caused both this article in last month's *Swineherd*. However, I have seen no reason to change my opinion on the subject. W. M. McEadden, West Liberty, Iowa. *Swineherd*

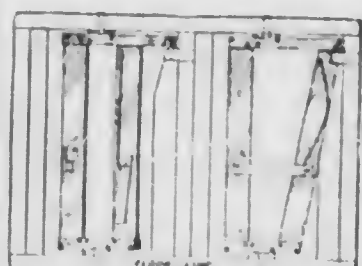
One of the very best things which can happen to a breeder who does not aspire to be one of the "way up fellows" is to have a reputation among his farmer neighbors for some miles around as "Smith, the hog man."

...Poland Chinas



A choice lot of April Boar Pigs, sired by Foster's T. C. F. S. Model Sunshine and Yoke Trade. These pigs are good, strong and growthy. Will also sell my boar Yoke Trade, No. 1198. This boar is a good breed or. Cannot use him in herd longer. Will be sold at a bargain.

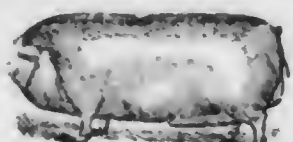
J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio



SCOTT'S PERFECT SWING-ING & SELF-CLOSING COW STANCHIONS. Each cow shuts her self in place. Send for circular.

B. C. SCOTT, 200 Bench Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

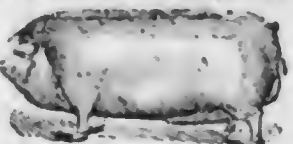
Imprv'd Chester Whites



Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families, are on top Spring Pigs of the above and other fancy strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Send in your order to

D. W. SHELLABARGER, ENON, OHIO.

OAK MOUND HERD OF



O. I. C. and Chester White Swine. Two full boars and a choice lot of spring pigs, on top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and get my prices. Mention *Blooded Stock*.

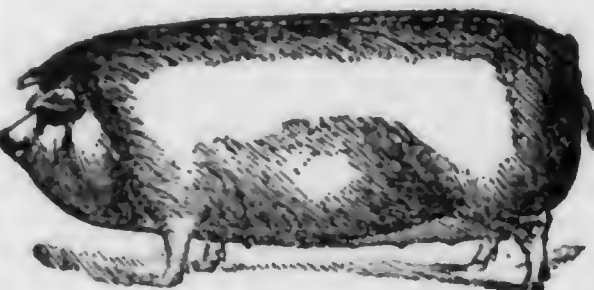
F. E. RUTTER, Ferryville, Wis.

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAS.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

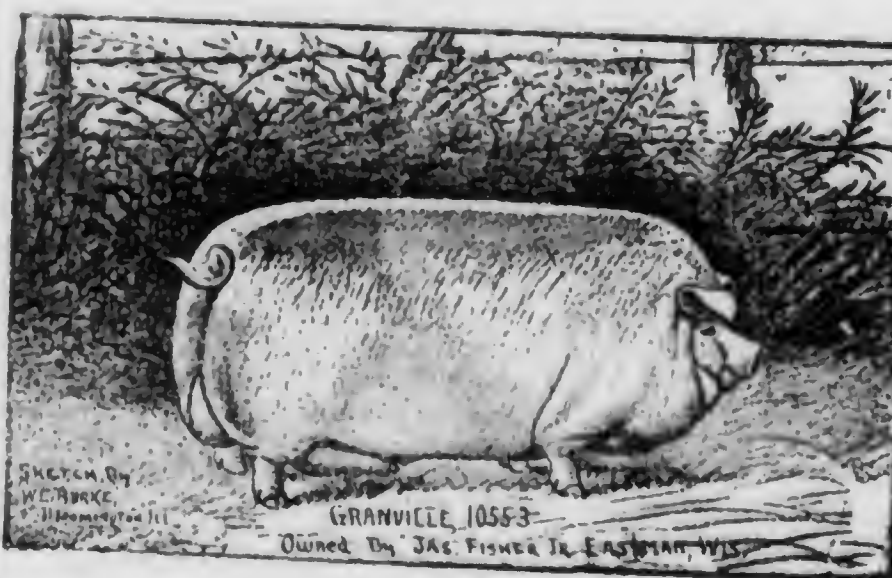
O. I. C. CHESTER

WHITE SWINE



I have 20 March Pigs now for sale farrowed March 15. Will do to ship in June. Are out of registered stock and out of fine old sows and boars. I can furnish a fine young boar now in my herd that is only 10 months old and measures 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height, 5 feet round the ribs and weighs 160 pounds. Just in breeding condition so if you want a good strong growthy pig write to

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAN.



J. FISHER

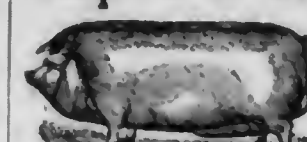
EASTMAN, WIS.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER

Chester White Pigs

A choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them, or write for prices and catalogues.

Imprv'd Chester Whites

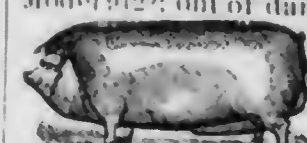


Sired by Star Pointer 5225 and Protection C8833 out of large, mature Coco, Protection and Happy. Medium sows. Also Golden Puppies by Sable Wonder and WHITE P. ROCKS der. 41779. BARRED EGGS \$1.00 per 15.

H. M. LYON & SONS, BOX 1, PA.

Chester Whites for Sale

The best I ever owned. Sired by Protection's Mod-49122 out of dam



Happy Medium and Chester 24. Bred as they are you get the best blood of the Chesters. If you want in-bred pigs, deficient in hams, bones, feet and girth do not order from me.

J. M. McCAMANT, NEW LONDON, CHESTER CO., PA.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$14; Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over 34 matter of correspondence.

I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address

HERMANVILLE FARM, J. A. MacDonald, Prop. HERMANVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Pointers for the Pig-Pen.

Old habits cling to farmers who raise hogs as in all other departments of the farmer's occupation. Years ago we witnessed the miserable conditions so well described in the following; but we have rarely seen a sharper pen-thrust than is given by Mr. J. L. Van Arsdale, evidently experienced both in keeping swine and in handling the pen-weather the steel pen or the pig-pen.

Your pigs are always sick? Yes, and it is your fault that they are sick.

You don't believe that? Well, just look at the quarters in which you have your swine confined. Note that:

1. You have thirty swine in a space that is not really large enough to contain ten animals in health and comfort.
2. One-half of the space is dust in dry weather, and the other half is mud and filth. In wet weather the whole space is mud and filth.
3. There is no tree or other shade for the animals on hot days, except the rickety shed over a part of what you call the sty. Sunlight and heat and flies have full sway over the animals.
4. The sty is the lowest part of the enclosure and is always damp, fetid, rotten, leaky in rains, drafty in winds, hot in summer, cold in winter and never cleaned or disinfected. Bugs, insects, grubs, worms, lice and all sorts of parasites lodge and flourish in the disgusting accumulations of filth.
5. Your supply of water for the herd is a running brook. You boast of this. Well, a running brook is a good thing under certain conditions. Your brook comes out of a swamp over there. The swamp is a mass of decaying vegetable matter, and that means that the water flowing out of it is liable to be filled with germs of disease. On the way from the swamp to your pig premises the brook flows through a barnyard, and close to a privy, and receives the waste and wash water from the kitchen and milk house. All along it sheep, cows, horses, ducks and geese drink from it, wade in it, wallow in it, and drop man and manure in it. Your pigs get the benefit (?) of all these possible contaminations of the water.
6. Your swine have never been washed, brushed or scrubbed. Their skins are covered by dead matter from the inside and foul matter from the outside.
7. Your troughs are models of filth, decay, putrefaction and general nastiness. Your swine eat filth, drink filth, walk in filth, sleep in filth, farrow in filth and sicken and die in filth. Is it any wonder,

"THEY ARE ALWAYS SICK?"

Would it not be a real wonder if they were ever really well, sound, hearty and contented?

It is the fault of the swine that they are thus situated? It is somebody's fault. Whose?

You do not treat your cows, horses, sheep, ducks, turkeys and fowls so badly, although, to come to look over your premises, you do treat them pretty badly on the whole.

Can your swine better their condition? Must not you better their surroundings if they ever are bettered?

Think it over. Look it over. Study it over. Then do it all over in a correct way, and sickness will vanish from your

herd. They may be doing very badly, but they are, all the same, doing just as well as it is possible for them to do in the circumstances. They are doing badly because you compel them to do badly.

Millet Hay For Hogs.

Owing to the loss of the corn crop in many localities, there is a great demand for some substitutes. Farmers who have a good crop of wheat, should the price be low, will use wheat to a certain extent for feeding purposes. The same cause that destroyed the corn crop has also ruined the oat and barley crop, perhaps to a little less extent. A farmer writes: "I have a good stock of hogs, but will have to buy their feed. Now, what am I to do?"

We would suggest sowing millet as the best substitute that can be provided this late in the season. With rain sufficient, the crop can grow and ripen before frost, and if so might furnish a good yield of grain that could be used for fattening purposes, at least mixed with other grain or something to give it bulk. Cook with cut hay, so as to prevent it from becoming solid and concentrated in the stomach, and good results might be obtained from it. We would also sow rye for quick pasture. If the millet should fail to ripen it will still supply splendid hay crop, and a number of farmers have in the past wintered their hogs on millet hay, and brought them through in fine shape.

We think the proposition of sowing millet is one worth trying in those localities where corn has been destroyed.

A quiet disposition is produced by cautious handling from one generation to another and has more to do with the dam than with the pregnancy.

When feeding slops in connection with grain it is always best to feed the slops first and then give the grain, taking care to give only what is eaten up clean.

Fat can be produced at a less cost than lean meat, and hogs sold in a fat condition carry away less of the fertility of the soil in proportion to the weight than a lean one.

Hog Rings

A hog grower says that he formerly put rings in the nose of hogs to keep them from rooting up his pasture land, but long ago quit. He was induced to change his plans in this by noting that his hogs without rings rooted up old grass pastures for the worms they could find in them, and closely noting this he concluded that the hogs were doing more good than harm, as the worms were hurting the pasture. At another time he found that the hogs without rings destroyed worms and insects in a pasture by free rooting and so improved it as to make it more productive. He says he has entirely abandoned hog ringing on account of these observations.

Horse Owners! Use

COMBAULT'S



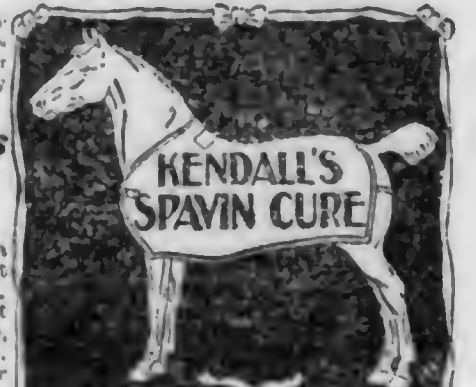
Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all blisters for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

For All Lame Horses

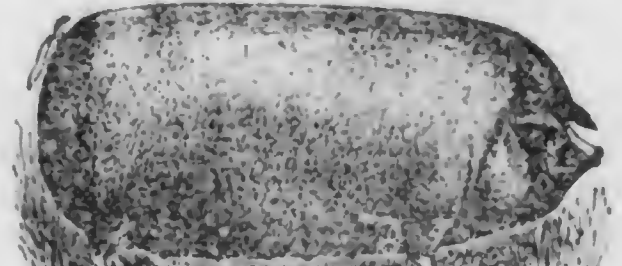
whether they have sprains, rheumatism, splints, curbs, or other lamenesses, use

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE



Cures without a bluish as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price \$1.50 for \$5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spain Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, NY.

GOING AT \$12.



We will have 200 head of Pigs the pick of 250 litters to give the subscribers of *BLOODED STOCK* at \$12.00 each. Will be ready to ship last of May and June. We have Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Duroc-Jerseys and Yorkshires. These pigs are the Tops, bred by the best breeders in the country. They are the best that we could secure. \$12.00 Cash with order or a club of subscribers amounting to \$12, gets you a Boar or Sow. This is the chance of a lifetime. Order at once. Address

C. E. MORRISON, - OXFORD, PA.

Treatment for Rheumatism.

I notice in the June issue an article by Dr. McIntosh on treatment of rheumatism in swine. While his treatment is probably good, prevention is in my estimation a good deal better, and in this disease as in many others an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

Previous to 1896 I had some costly and disagreeable experience in my herd with rheumatism, but having discovered the cause have had none of it since.

Rheumatism in swine is caused simply by an immoderate use of salt. I am confident this is the cause 99 times out of 100.

I am satisfied that a hog cannot be given a case of rheumatism by hard care, poor feed or damp bedding and am just as confident that most young, thrifty hogs can be given the rheumatism by giving them salt. Whether pigs that constantly have access to salt will eat enough to cause rheumatism is more than I know, but given occasionally, as most people give it, will surely cause the disease.

That hogs should be given salt I verily believe, but having closely noticed its effects I must admit that my hogs now receive very little salt and I would hesitate before advising anyone to put a box of salt in the pig yard.

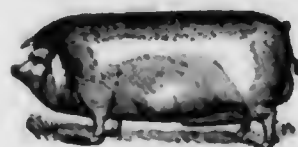
Jay Willey in The Swineherd.

When a young sow loses in growth that she should make before farrowing her first litter it is questionable if she will ever be able to make it up.

Proper feeding and care of the young sows will often lay the foundation to her future usefulness, while indifferent care will often render them entirely worthless.

It is a mistake in feeding to keep food before the hogs all of the time. It becomes stale and the appetite grows dull. The best plan is to feed what is eaten up clean.

O. I. C. SWINE - PURE

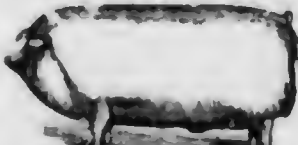


I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not akin. They are sired by the best known Boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale.

B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.

ROSS HERD OF

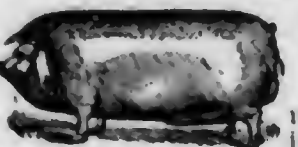
Imp. Chester Whites



Choice Pigs of March, April and May farrow, sired by 5 different Boars. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Haney & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd



Chester White Swine. Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. Am also Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes.

Write for catalogue. J. A. DOERR, SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

Ropy Milk.

I am private inspector for Towar's Wayne Co. Creamery. This company does a large retail milk business in the city of Detroit. We have been bothered quite considerable during the spring with slimy or ropy milk. What causes it and what can we do to guard against it?

Just today we found slimy milk in one of the samples taken from our patrons for a composite test. Some say it is caused by a germ. These samples are preserved with bi-chromate of potash. How can the germ work in the presence of this preservative? W. T. P. Sand Hill, Mich.

Slimy or ropy milk is the product of a germ, and when once the dairy is infected with it, it is difficult to get rid of. The stable and all milk utensils should be well cleaned and disinfected as thoroughly as possible. The stable to have a coat of whitewash after cleaning and all milk utensils to be treated with boiling water and washing soda. The cows should be cleaned and kept clean, especially the udder should be brushed and well wiped with a damp cloth before milking. If these directions are carried out thoroughly, the trouble will disappear—but the work must be thorough.

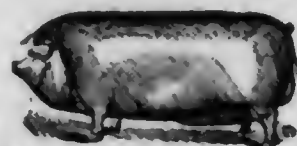
Some classes of bacteria are more resistant to antiseptics than others, the same way in which some plants will grow and flourish in places where others will die. The ropy bacteria may be less influenced by bi-chromate of potash than the other forms present, and so is able to make a slight growth.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Angora Breeders.

A writer in the American Angora gives the following pointed advice to breeders of Angora goats: "Don't get too many goats to start with, and if you want to stay in the business don't buy wethers and does mixed, if you cannot keep them in separate pastures. Don't breed your does to a kid buck just because he is cheap. Don't have your kids come at all times in winter; April or even May, is soon enough. Don't think that the little red lice which you find on the goats are essential to a good growth of mohair, but dip the goats in some reliable dip; it will knock the lice and save the goats. Don't think that because they are fond of brush they will fatten when the shadows of the bushes rest on them, or when there are plenty of bushes just across the fence for them to look at. Don't be afraid to change them from one pasture to another; the fresh feed won't hurt them a bit. Don't get mad if your hired man leaves the orchard gate open; the fruit trees won't hurt the goats. Don't try to keep goats unless you have perpendicular fences, which should be at least three feet high, of any material. Don't believe the man who tells you that goats are immune regarding disease and vermin. Don't be afraid to invest the price of ten does, if necessary, in a good buck, at least a yearling past, and after getting your new buck don't expect him to rough it through in a new climate and then shear a heavy fleece.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

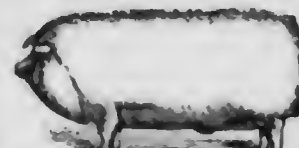
Improved Chester White Swine



Breeds Prize Winners, Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now. Good ones, pairs not related and trios, prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

Chester Whites, O. I. C



...Swine...

I offer Pigs Eight weeks old, strictly first-class, \$8 each. Would like to exchange one boar pig.

John Shuc, Tebo, 23 Co., Mich.

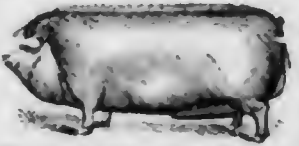
CHESTER WHITES



I have been running a small advertisement with good results, but I want more action. I have a lot of fine pigs on hand, more coming, and something must be done to move them. They have got to go, and they are the best O. I. C. stock. Write me.

CHARLES A. HOAG, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

IMPROVED

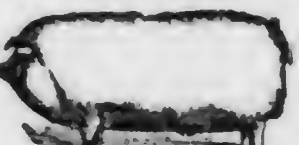


CHESTER WHITES. PROTECTION blood and other leading strains. Choice Service Boars. Choice Gifts bred for fall farrow. Spring and Summer pigs, either sex; broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Fine show stock. Stock recorded. If you want to start a new herd or want new blood, or improve what you have, send here for what you want.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

KELTON HERD OF High-class Registered

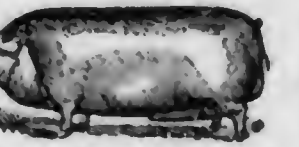
Chester White Swine



Some tops of Spring litters for sale. Orders booked for Fall Pigs. Quality guaranteed as represented. Prices just right for extra stock. Two extra Male Pigs from Rose M. for sale. If you want something choice don't fail to see me at once.

C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.

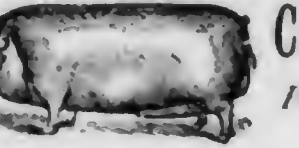
Imp. Chester Whites



200 Immunes now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios no akin. Express paid on pairs and trios ordered at once. Write or come and see.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.

Edgewood Farm.



Chester Whites. Perfection Medium No. 5617.

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6619. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few Gifts large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL, JENNERVILLE, PA.

The "Corn Stalk Disease."

The so-called "corn stalk disease" has become widespread throughout the west in recent years. The professors and the veterinary surgeons have sought in vain for the exact cause of this disease, which is nearly always fatal to the cattle attacked, and runs its course so quickly that no effective remedies can be applied. If we were to hazard an opinion as to the exact cause of the disease, we would be inclined to believe that when the cattle overeat in the corn field the "cellulose" of the stalk absorbs the juices of the stomach and stops digestion. Cellulose, or the pith of the corn stalk, is one of the greatest absorbents known in all nature. It is used as packing behind the armor of warships. When a shot passes through it, the stuff absorbs water and swells so quickly that it stops the hole behind an eight or ten-inch shell, and prevent water from following into the hold of the vessel. This pith becomes very dry in fodder that stands in the field, and when the cattle fill themselves up with it, the result is the same as when the little boy gorged himself with uncooked dried apples and then drank a lot of water.

We have never heard of a case of "corn stalk disease" when the fodder was shredded and fed to cattle; and this seems to be the only sure preventive. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, takes this view of the matter, and says: "The treatment of the disease after it has made its appearance is usually unsatisfactory, and consequently the wisest course is to prevent it. This, I believe, can be done when the proper precautions are taken of gathering the fodder, and caring for it, as you would care for any other forage, such as the hay which you feed to your animals."

REMEDY FOR SCOURS. WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock, OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, Ohio, has successfully passed the examination of the National Expert Judges' Association on Swine and had a certificate issued to him. He was also elected President of the Indiana State Auxiliary Association for next year.

Kendalls Spavin Cure Saved this Company \$500.

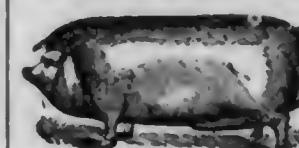
Wampum, Pa., August 12, 1901.

These parties have just ordered two dozen of Kendalls Spavin Cure from W. J. Gilmore & Co., Wholesale Druggists of Pittsburg, Pa., and write as follows:—

"I will just say that two months ago we had three mules that I would have given away if I could have found anyone to take them. After using 15 bottles of Kendalls Spavin Cure on the three mules, we put them to work. They are now working and pulling as much as they were before injured, and I figure that the 15 bottles just saved us from buying three new mules, or rather a saving of from \$450 to \$500. I never saw anything that worked like it, and I will certainly recommend it to all my friends."

Very truly yours,
Beaver Coal & Coke Co.,
Per. H. K. Harliff, Jr., Sec'y.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

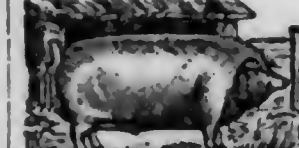


IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE...

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 fine Boars as is known of the breed. There is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE & ANGORA GOATS



For sale. I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6355, and he by Model 5633, and out of such sows as Queen 10138, she by S. H. Todd 5223; and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA.
(Butler Co.)

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

We make the following subscription offers to the readers of Blooded Stock and trust that they will find something in the list that will suit every reader:

No. 1.—Subscriptions taken at 25 cents a year, or 5 yrs. for \$1.

No. 2.—Any person sending us four new subscription for 1 year at 25 cents each we will give them four years' subscription to Blooded Stock free.

No. 3.—We can furnish one Chester White, Poland-China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old, for a club amounting to \$15. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine this winter when he is not busy. To get up a Club go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for Blooded Stock. That our regular price is 50 cents a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 5 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for five years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and Blooded Stock for four years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestion as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

No. 4.—For \$1 we will give you one year's subscription to Blooded Stock and print your name and business on 200 envelopes and mail them to you.

No. 5.—If you want to get up subscriptions and take cash for your pay we quote you the following rates:

Single Subscriptions—	25 cents a year
In Clubs of five	15 " "
" " ten	10 " "

Send us the names and \$1.00, keeping \$1.50 for your commission.

No. 6.—To any one sending us eight new subscriptions at 25 cents each we will advance their subscription four years and also send them our receipt for "Scours in Little Pigs."

Send all subscriptions to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

PIGS AT YOUR PRICE!

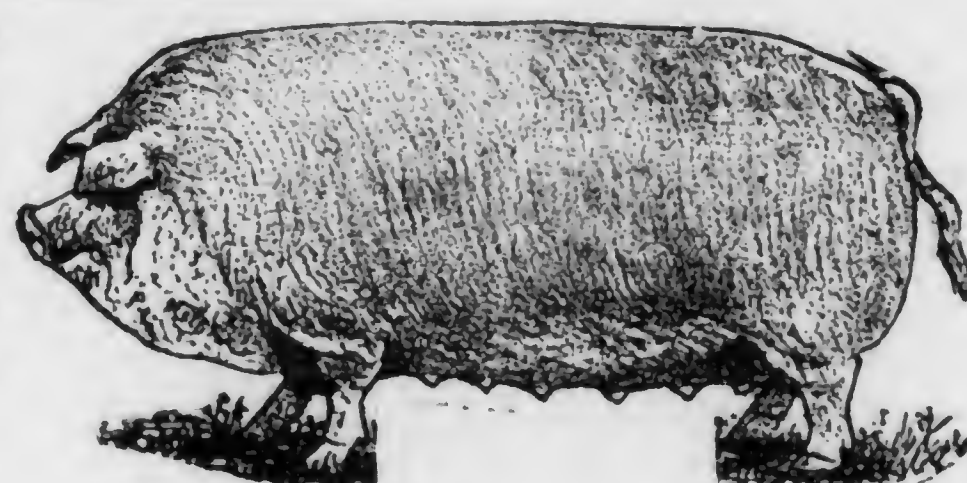
— One Pig for Each State
Send in Your Bid



Some One Will
Get Cheap Pigs

Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester
White, Duroc-Jersey Boar or Sow
2 MONTHS OLD.

We will sell one Pig to go to each State in the United States to the Highest Bidder from that State. The bidder has his choice of Breed and Sex.



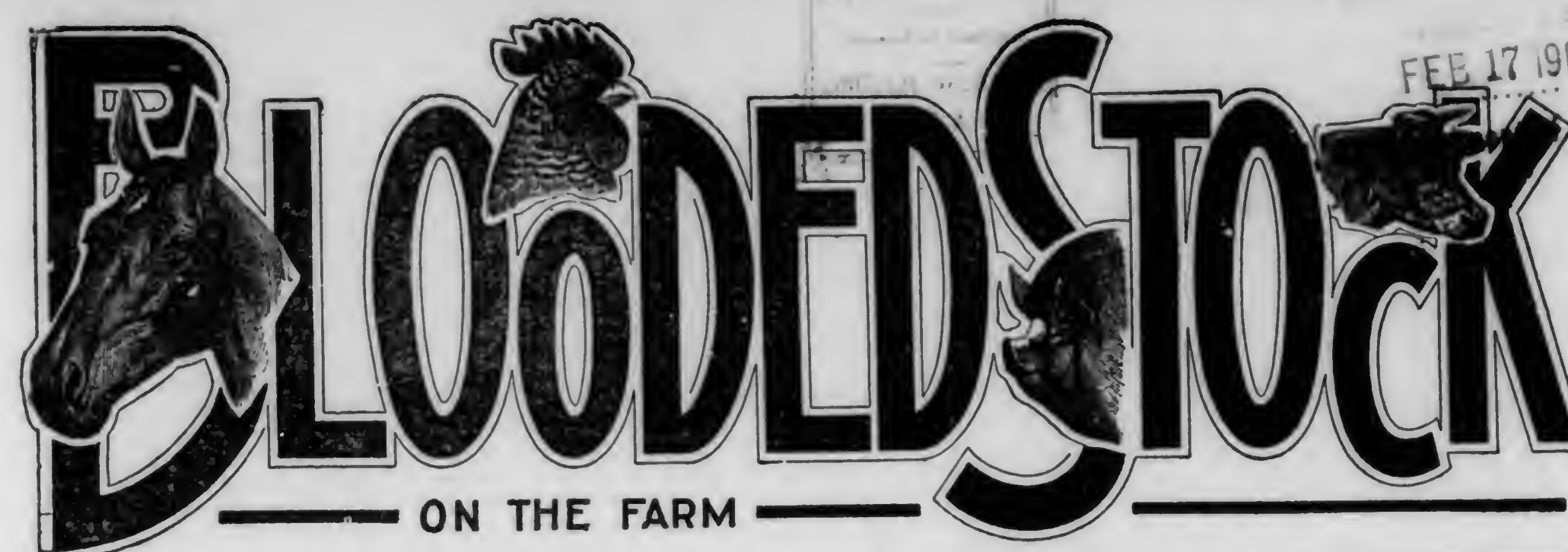
HOW TO BID

Set your price on the pig and enclose \$1.00 with bid and the winner in each State will be notified, and then he is to forward the balance of his bid. We desire each bidder to say in his letter, if in case he is not the winner, whether we return his dollar or credit him with 5 years subscription to Blooded Stock. Mark on corner of envelope "Bid for Pig." All bids are to reach us not later than SEPT. 31st.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee these pigs to be first-class and will be shipped from the herds of the best breeders in America. We will have them shipped from herds as near to the purchaser as possible so as to save express charges. Don't delay. Send in bid at once. Some one will get pigs low. There is only one limit and that is, we will not accept and ship pig where there is only one bid from the State and that bid is less than \$8. We guarantee to live strictly up to this offer. Attend to this at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.



VOL VI.

OXFORD, PA., OCTOBER, 1901

No. 9

International Live Stock Exposition.

Coupled with the announcement that the railroads of the country have recognized the importance of widespread interest and influence of the International Live Stock Exposition by granting a one-fare rate plus \$2.00 for round trip for the second great show to be given at the Stock Yards at Chicago during the first week in December, the management is endeavoring to arouse the owners and breeders to the fact that the time for closing entries is drawing near. The railroad rates have been adopted by the official action of the Central, Western and Southern Passenger Associations embracing all the territory within the jurisdiction of these bodies, and General Manager W. E. Skinner has received assurances of the representatives of lines beyond this territory of the heartiest co-operation.

According to the regulations relative to the limit of time for making entries, it has been generally stated that no entries would be received after October 15th. Now an important exception is noted; All entries will positively close October 15th. Animals purchased at sales from that date up to and including November 7th will be admitted only by a supplemental entry which must be made immediately on purchase. The most pronounced interest is manifest in all parts of this country and many European live stock centers in the coming exhibition, and the finest of cattle, swine, sheep and horses ever made in the United States or elsewhere is promised in the entries already made or assured. A number of European breeders and owners, some of them members of the highest plane of aristocracy, see the advantage of direct acquaintance with American owners and breeders and all are coming with the best of their specimens.

The new buildings are about completed at the Stock Yards in Chicago and will afford the finest accommodations for exhibits and opportunities for seeing them that have ever been known with a show of this sort. In fact, the new exposition building just completed is the largest and most substantial live stock building in the world. One of the chief arguments set forth by General Manager Skinner for hastening the applications for entries is to thus avoid the natural confusion incident in overwhelming the clerical force at headquarters by an avalanche of this sort at the last mo-

ments, and consequent disappointment of some of the prospective exhibitors who have been making preparations for many months. In justice to each exhibit the rules bearing on entries are rigidly enforced in every detail and the management of the exposition is expressing a desire to promise the best results by stirring up an early activity. Several of the principal classes are already commencing to fill up and it is readily seen that every class will be filled and splendid specimens of all the different varieties in each division will be on exhibition and competition in the liberal events provided.

MAINTENANCE RATION FOR CATTLE.

Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan., September 17, 1901.

On account of the probable scarcity of feed during the fall and winter of 1901-02, the Kansas Experiment Station undertook an experiment in feeding wheat straw and adding enough ground wheat to secure a maintenance ration. Three dry cows averaging 1226 pounds live weight, two two-year-old heifers averaging 1059 pounds, and three calves averaging 510 pounds, were selected for this test. The experiment began August 1, when the aggregate weight of the eight head amounted 7327 pounds. As the cows came from good sorghum pasture and the heifers and calves from good prairie pasture they did not relish the wheat straw for the first few days and only consumed about ten pounds daily per head. The cattle were fed four pounds of ground wheat daily per head throughout the experiment. By dampening the straw and sprinkling the grain on and through it, considerably more straw was consumed, the average for 31 days being 16½ pounds daily per head.

At the close of the first week every animal in the experiment lost in weight, the average being 62 pounds per head. During the second week they regained a considerable portion of this loss. At the close of the experiment, September 1, the three cows weighed an average of 1172 pounds, a loss of 54 pounds per head for the 31 days under experiment, the heifer averaged 1067 pounds, a gain of 8 pounds per head, and the calves averaged 523 pounds, a gain of 13 pounds

per head. The total weight of the lot at the close of the experiment was 7217 pounds, a loss of 110 pounds for the lot, or 13 pounds per head, a small item when one considers that it all comes in the first week of the experiment. The total feed consumed by the lot was 4232 pounds of wheat straw and 991 pounds of ground wheat. The straw was hauled about eight miles and did not contain any chaff or refuse wheat. When the cattle have access to a straw stack they get considerable chaff and more or less shivered or waste wheat blown over with the chaff. Under these conditions cattle would not need as much wheat as given above.

This experiment indicates the possibilities in wintering cattle. When wheat straw, doubtless the poorest roughage on the farm, can maintain an animal with a small outlay for ground wheat, it ought to encourage a farmer to hold his cattle. Straw is abundant, especially in the western part of the State. In many places it is being burned in order to get rid of it. Where straw can be had for the hauling and wheat at 60 cents a bushel the feed cost of keeping a 1000 pound cow on a maintenance ration need not exceed \$1.25 per month. Suppose the straw cost \$5 per ton, the feed cost would be only \$2.50 per head per month, or \$1.50 more than it usually costs in years when feed is plentiful. Most every farm produces rough feed considerably better than wheat straw. Prairie hay, corn fodder, Kaffir-corn fodder, sorghum fodder or hay can be fed either alone or in combination with each other and the amount of grain required for maintenance reduced. Where red clover or alfalfa is available little or no grain need be fed.

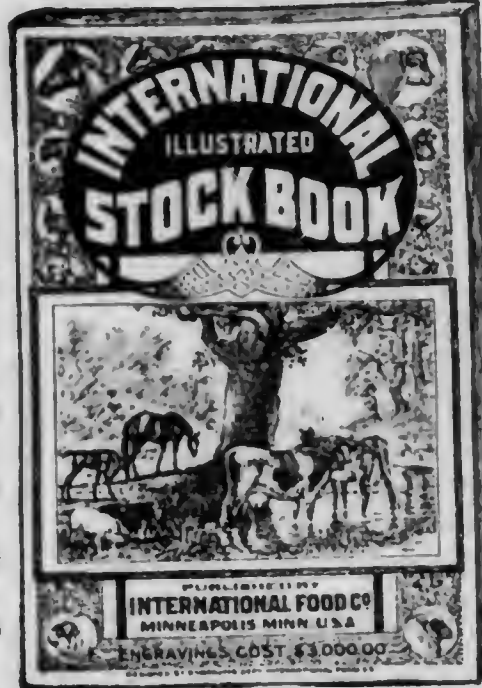
The present low prices of stock cattle, with every prospect of high prices in the spring, and the cheapness with which the cattle can be wintered, as shown by the above experiment, should induce farmers to hold their cattle, even though they could be sold at fair prices.

D. H. Otis.

Special Offer

We will present one of either our receipts for "Scours" or "Thumps" to every person who will send us \$1 before December 1, and advance their subscription five years. Better attend to this at once; we sell these receipts at \$2 each, they are very valuable and will save you hundreds of dollars.

A \$3000 STOCK BOOK FREE



We Will Mail You a Copy Free, Postage Prepaid, if You Answer 3 Questions:
1st.—Did you ever use "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? **2d.**—How many head do you own? **3d.**—Name this paper.
THIS BOOK CONTAINS 183 FINE, LARGE, COLORED ENGRAVINGS
OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, POULTRY, ETC.

DESCRIPTION: THE ENGRAVINGS COST US OVER \$3000 and were made by our own artists. The book is 9x12 1/2 in. and the cover is a beautiful live stock picture printed in 6 brilliant colors. In Horse Department are fine engravings of Imported Messenger, Mambrino, Abdallah, Rydyk's Hambletonian, Nutwood, 2:18 1/4; Robert 2, 2:01 1/4; Directum, 2:03 1/4; Nancy Hanks, 2:01; Star Pointer, 1:59 1/4; Johnson, 2:06 1/4; George Wilkes, 2:22; Alex, 2:07 1/4, and many others. It contains 20 horse engravings of draft and coach breeds. In Cattle Department are large engravings of the leading prize winners, of the different breeds, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Also the Largest Cow in the world, weighing 2610 lbs. and 6 feet tall. In Hog Department are engravings of the different breeds and the latest scientific facts in regard to Hog Cholera. Also the largest Hog in the world, weighing 1621 lbs. In Sheep Department are extra good engravings of the prize winners, of the different breeds, at Trans-Mississippi Exposition. In Poultry Department are engravings of the different breeds. Your special attention is called to the fact that the book also gives a description and history of the different breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Veterinary Department is very practical and contains extra fine veterinary illustrations. Gives the different diseases for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, and tells what to do for each. The Veterinary Department will be a great addition to your live stock library and will save you hundreds of dollars. You cannot have a book for \$10 that will give you as much practical information and as many fine colored engravings of noted animals.

We Will Give You \$14.00 Worth of "International Stock Food" if Book is Not As Stated.
 "International Stock Food" is endorsed by over 100 leading "Farm Papers" and is used and endorsed by over 500,000 stockmen and farmers, and is sold on a "spot cash guarantee" by over 20,000 dealers. If your money will not buy it, we will refund it if it ever fails to make you extra profit in growing, fattening, milking, or in keeping your stock healthy. It is established 12 years and has the largest sale. Included in the United States Government Exhibition at Paris and won the highest award and medal at that Exposition, 1900. The editor of this paper will tell you that "International Stock Food" is one of the best illustrated books ever published. Most of the illustrations are of noted animals.
Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
 Capital Paid in \$300,000.00
Answer the 3 Questions and write for this Book to
INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO.
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

At the Fair.

Editor Blooded Stock.

Well, we have got home from attending several fairs. And I must confess that I never before saw as good a showing in general in hogs as this year; the Chester Whites ever out in good style not in back pens, but to the front. While standing by the favorite breed one would see hundreds pass by and how different from a few years ago, when you would hear them say, Chester China is my breed, now see how farmers linger around the Chester pens and admitting their surprise at the large, smooth, even size, full deep around hams, they were the favorite and they certainly deserve it. We were very much impressed with Mr. Newburn's herd from Hennipin, Ill., in his good aged herd where we saw him brought out for show, the four sows weighed over 700 each, boar about 900 right on their feet and as smooth as six month pigs, there was no question among all but what this herd was superior to any herd ever shown before.

A very prominent Poland man stood by me and he says if I had a Poland Herd as good as these my fortune would be made, but it is not Mr. Newburn's herd alone but others also had good hogs.

The Chester White has improved very fast in the last few years, their good qualities has been slumbering in their bodies for a long time all that they wanted was a man with feed and good judgment to handle them. We breeders owe a great deal to these men who show at fairs, they bring good qualities of their herd before so many who would have never in no way found it out, and the impression left by the fine form and quiet disposition of the Chester White is going to boom the breed far above

our expectations. Boys prepare yourselves for it by getting only the best and having lots of this kind for sale at a reasonable price. A few years ago \$100 would have been considered by Chester men a big price for a male but the writer paid almost twice that amount for one this year, while I don't like boom prices I believe we breeders should recognize quality and be willing to pay for it, when needed. Our judging at the fairs gave more and better satisfaction than usual. We heard less kicking than ever before, our big fairs have learned to get unprejudiced judges, also men that are experts in the business, men who have studied the merits of different breeds and know what they are.

We talked with those showing Chester and all seemed very well satisfied as their sales was good. One man at the Iowa State Fair said to me that he sold 27 boar pigs in one day. We cite this to show the great popularity of the Chester White, farmers are beginning to learn that the Chester White raises more pigs per sow, is quieter disposition, larger for same feed, especially where pasture is given them; they are a great hog for grazing, their strong constitutions makes them capable of storing grass into pork and growth, also their quiet disposition makes them easily enclosed in pasture and it also has a tendency to lay on flesh. We also see several of the so-called bacon hogs, namely the Tamworth and Large English Berkshires.

We don't want them, we could not keep them on the farm, when they was brought in the ring to be judged a rope was around their legs, not all but some I should judge that the race track would have been the proper place for them, while we see fast horses I believe some Tamworth boars could hold their own with him. The cross on some of our weaker breeds might bring good results as they are full of vim and vigor, but my reasoning would be that they are not as profitable a hog for the general farmer.

J. FISHER, Eastman, Wis.

After the Fair.

Ansonia, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1901.

Editor Blooded Stock.

I find that after two months of attending fairs and selling stock almost every day that my stock on hand for sale is about as follows: Fall pigs, 21 head; spring pigs, March to June 1st, 30 head; yearling sows, 3; yearling boars, 2; two year old boar, 1. If in need of any of this stock write quick. I bought four head of top notchers at Indiana State fair, so look out for something fine next spring. Yours truly,
 N. P. KESNER.

SCOTT'S PERFECT SWING-ING & SELF-CLOSING COW STANCHIONS
 Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular.
B. C. SCOTT
 209 Beach Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

IT IS A FACT
 that poultry pays a larger profit for the money invested than any other business; that anybody may make a success of it without long training or previous experience; that the Reliable Incubators and Brooders will give the best results in all cases. Our 20th Century Poultry Book tells just why, and a hundred other things you should know. We mail the book for 10 cents. Write to-day. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry.
RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box B-14 Quincy, Ill.

Pig-Tight HORSE-HIGH!
...BULL-STRONG...
 With our Duplex Automatic Ball Bearing Woven Wire Fence Machine, any farmer can make 100 styles, and from 50 to 70 rods a day of the best and most practical fence on earth at a cost for the wire to make it of from 20 to 30c. per rod. We sell Ornamental Fence and Gates, Farm Fence and Gates, Plain, Barbed and Colored Spring Wire direct to the farmer at wholesale prices. Catalogue free.
KITSELMAN BROS., Box D17, Muncie, Ind.

IF YOU HAVE LIVE STOCK.

If you keep live stock of any kind—cattle, horses, sheep, swine or even poultry,—it would be well for you to send for a free copy of a stock book, which we have before us. It is an illustrated book of 160 pages and has a practical Veterinary department with cuts, for example of the horse, giving name of every part from muzzle to hoof—40 parts plainly indicated by numbers. There are enumerated all the various diseases that the horse is subject to, with remedies. There are six of these horse cuts. There are also, cattle and sheep pages with cuts, one showing steer as cut up by average butcher. This last would be instructive and useful to any housekeeper, and especially for young men on the farm who do not know by name the various cuts and precisely where they are located, such as chuck, prime rib, porter house, sirloin, rump, round, shank, shin, brisket, flank and suet, etc.

The swine and chicken pages of the Veterinary department, in like manner, name the disease and treatment. The illustrations of parasites and of the different kind of flies, ticks, lice, etc., are magnified and afford an excellent means of studying the pests of live stock so as to save the expense, often of consulting a veterinarian and so as to save the animals themselves by finding out the trouble and treating it promptly.

The book has other information of interest and value to the farm, and has a number of

FINE COLORED ENGRAVINGS.

of celebrated horses and cattle. Among the cattle are some of the most famous cows of different breeds.

There are also portraits of many prize winners of swine, English and American. The prize winning sheep of the different historic sketch is given of each.

The chicken department under the head of

"MONEY IN POULTRY."

amounts to a well-edited treatise on the American hen and a kind of cyclopedia of the various breeds, their characteristics and merits. This part of the International Stock Food Co. is, also, illustrated by accurate drawings of the different fowls; turkeys, geese and ducks are included.

To get the book you have to comply with one condition, namely, answer, in ordering it, the following questions: 1. What is the name of this paper where you find their advertisement? 2. How much stock live you? 3. Did you ever use International Stock Food for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, calves, lambs or pigs?

No person can have any objection to answering these three questions, and you will get a book that might be almost priceless to you in the information it affords. The pictures alone cost the International Stock Food Co. over \$3,000. Address, Minneapolis, Minn.

Are you on the five year list, it is growing.

Get us four new subscribers each for one year and yet your subscription.

See our offer on the front page.

THE HOG SUPPLY.

The latest returns to the Department of Agriculture shows quite a decrease in the number of hogs for fattening in the several States. This is true when numbers are compared with a year ago everywhere except in Arizona. In the important hog raising States decreases in number for fattening are reported as follows: Georgia, 4 per cent; South Carolina, 9; North Carolina, 11; Mississippi, 12; Alabama and Louisiana, 14; Ohio, 15; Iowa, 17; Arkansas, 18; Texas, Tennessee and Illinois, 19; Kentucky, 27; Nebraska, 33; Missouri, 35; and Kansas, 42 per cent. Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten year average in but two States—Ohio and Pennsylvania—in each of which the present condition is three points above such average. The condition is below the ten year average to the extent of three points in Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky and Nebraska; five in Alabama; six in Kansas; seven in Missouri, Tennessee and South Carolina; eight in Texas and North Carolina; ten in Mississippi and fourteen in Arkansas. In Iowa and Indiana the present condition is practically the same as the ten year average.

Have you noticed our envelope offer. Have you renewed your subscription.

A Word About Chickens.

As the winter approaches if you will take notice about one half of your hens will stop laying, while good shelter and plenty of good pure water is very essential, there is nothing that has more to do with their laying eggs than the feed they eat. We beg to call attention to the advertisement of the Oxford Supply Company in this issue, and advise everyone who has poultry to send for it as it will keep your chickens in a good healthy condition and make them lay twice as many eggs. If your hens are not laying well send for this receipt at once, it will make them lay the year around. The company is reliable and is highly recommended by all who have had dealings with it. The receipt can be secured for 10 cents and is worth dollars to any poultry raiser. See their advertisement and write for this receipt at once. In writing please mention Blooded Stock.

Chief Factors in Hog Growing.

In profitable hog growing there are two chief factors after purity of blood is settled upon, viz.

1. The matter of healthfulness.
2. Green pasture and pure water.

And the first is chiefly dependent on the second. Clover, alfalfa if your land will grow it, cow peas, soy bean and rape will afford the green pasturage during the entire season up to the date for fattening with corn. Some of these forage plants may be relied on in dry seasons for an abundance of hog pasture. The hog thus gathers his own feed during the most of his short life, and so makes no expense of labor. Then when ready to finish the time of the labor is short. Hogs managed in this way may be a reasonable crop and certainly a profitable one. The green succulent food of the pasture keeps hogs growing rapidly, as it has a large percent of protein and is the sure road to healthfulness to the point of a quick corn finish.

Farmers will save money and increase the profits on their cattle by having running water in the stalls. It will pay our readers to look up the advertisement of J. S. Woodward & Son, Lockport, N. Y., and write them concerning their business.

Blooded Stock at 25 cents a year or five years for \$1.

WOODWARD'S WATERING BASIN
 A SIMPLE NECESSITY. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.
 Circulars Free. J. S. WOODWARD & SON, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

HAS NO EQUAL For Spavins, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, and all forms of Lameness, blemishes or bony enlargements.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
 Magnolia, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1900.
 Dear Sir:—I have used two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure and can say that it has given entire satisfaction; as a spavin cure it has no equal. Your very respectfully, JAMES F. McQUADE.
 As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure; also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

26 Bushel Baskets an Hour
 with the Wolverine Ball Bearing **TRIPLE GEARED MILL.**
 Grinds ear corn and all other grain, fine or coarse, grinds finer and a more uniform feed than any other sweep mill made, and **THE ONLY SWEEP MILL** that does you as much feed as a burr stone mill. GRINDS FASTER than any other geared mill because burrs make 3 turns to each round of the stone, and we use the largest burrs of right shape to draw the grain into them. **FULLER EASIER** because we use all bearings. **LARGEST GEARED** mill made. **GET THE PRICES ARE** low because we have no agents. We sell to you direct.
WE GUARANTEE this mill to grind 1-3 more than any other mill of the same size we sell. **TRY IT,** and if you are not satisfied, you return it at our expense. **80c. per bushel** and up. Send for free catalogue.
Marvin Smith Co., 55-57 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.
 Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government.
SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
 Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Emitter ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.
WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment ever made.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio**

About Feeding and Gain.

F. E. Rutter, Ferryville, Wis., breeder of Chester-Whites, says pigs weighing 50 to 80 pounds ought to gain three-fourths to seven-eighths of a pound a day. White pigs weighing 80 to 120 pounds ought to gain a pound per day, and one pound a day thereafter up to fattening time of six months. Then to finish for the market they should gain from one and a half to two pounds per day, or 200 pounds when 6 months old, and if well finished for breeders about 200 to 225 pounds at 8 months.

F. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo., breeder of Poland Chinas, states that pigs should make an average gain of one pound per day fed on grain and slops. If fed on milk they may gain more. "Outside of milk he thinks shorts or shipstuffs with some milk and grass is best for young pigs after weaning."

Bounds Bros., Atherton, O., breeders of Poland Chinas, says: "Owing to the scarcity of and high price of corn, we are feeding the pigs different from what we usually do, as we are substituting the corn with wheat and consider it much the better for growing pigs. Middlings are about \$18 per ton, which we consider too high to buy. We feed what we raise, and never sell one grain to buy another. We are feeding wheat and oats, equal parts in the bushel, some fed soaked and some ground, and fed in a thick slop. We would recommend grinding small grain in every case. Corn is too fattening for young growing hogs, and when fed should not consist of more than one-third of their ration. We are growing more small grain to feed in the place of corn each year. The coming year we will sow rye, barley and oats for the hogs. We would say to every breeder of hogs to raise what you feed. We cannot see any profit in buying middlings, bran, etc., when we have the land on which to grow it."

A Word for the Chesters.

EDITOR BLOODED STOCK

I have been a breeder of Chester White hogs nine years and find they are a good all-around hog. They are thrifty growers and easy to fatten at any age, are prolific, my sows farrow 8 to 13 pigs at a litter. What is to keep the Chesters from coming to the front? Nine years ago there was not a white hog in this part of the country. Now I am unable to raise stock enough to supply the demand. I will venture to say that now one half of the herds in this vicinity show the Chester blood. Shippers here pay more for white hogs than black ones because they look nice and top the market at Kansas City.

They are a fine hog and are gaining popularity very rapidly and I believe they will take the lead in the near future.

P. K. CORNER,
Blue Springs, Mo.

Whenever a hog is at a standstill it is a loss of food as well as a loss of time.

A lack of bone and muscle forming food causes a hog to break down in traveling, rather than excessive fat.

A little bran fed every day supplies bone and muscle producing food.

THE TYPE FOR THE FARMER.

(Read by I. C. Wright, before Iowa Swine Breeders, June 12, 1901.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association: The subject assigned me to define to this association is one that will be somewhat of a task, as it is conceded that very few men see alike or have the same idea in regard to the same thing.

You may take at random ten men out of the number present and have each one write out a description of what would be a type of a hog for the farmer, and no two of them would be anything near the same. You may select at random from our association any number of swine breeders, and no two of them would be likely to give the same description of a pig were he written to by a purchaser. If breeders differ so much how would it be possible for a type to be given that would be satisfactory even to a farmer?

True, every breeder has his idea of what constitutes a perfect pig, but we see great men and great minds differ. Write to a breeder a description of a pig you want to purchase as a breeder to head your herd, and be sure to state plainly all the different points you wish the pig to have, and also what points you don't want him to have, and about three-fourths of the answers would be that they could fill the description to the very letter. And when the pig comes, what? Perhaps the very opposite to what you sent for. So we see that we all differ as to what constitutes a model pig.

The farmer's hog should be of medium length, deep body, broad back, straight sides and short legs, also to stand well up on feet. He should have a quiet disposition and be inclined to be a little lazy, so after being fed he will lie down and get the good of his corn. He should also have a neat head well set on the body, so that when fat and butchered there would be as little waste as possible. In producing such a hog it is very necessary to pay particular attention to the parent stock. In the first place, the sows should be well bred and a little lengthy, with good, well developed bodies, good feet and hubs, and should also be good sucklers.

The boar should be a good, thoroughbred, well developed, compact animal of only medium length, and of great vitality and a good feeder, with good, medium bone, stand well up on his toes, but not of the long bodied kind. The farmer wants a hog that will mature early, say, at six, eight or ten months, and average in weight from 200 to 350 pounds. The farmer is in the hog business for the money he can make out of it, and he wants a hog that will give him the greatest number of pounds of pork of the best quality in the shortest time and on the smallest amount of feed possible.

All farmers do not get good results from the hog. Raising hogs and making pork is a trade and has to be learned by experience. About three-fourths of the farmers get the experience but not the pork, and the other fourth make the pork and get the money.

Avoid dust in the beds as well as filth, both are injurious to health and thrift.

A variety of food often gives better results than the chemical analysis would indicate.

POLAND CHINAS...

FOR SALE—Four extra full males large enough for service. One full show gilt, 80 head March and April pigs. Head headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs sired by Major Tecumseh 1879, Edwin Booth 5701 and Simply Perfection. Prices reasonable.

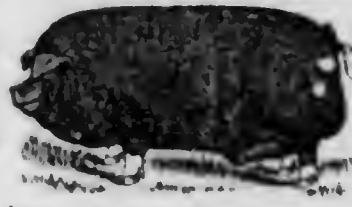
WALLACE & BRYANT - Oxford, Ohio

BARGAINS IN
Rock Hill Herd of
Shorthorns and
Poland Chinas

Shorthorn Cows, extra good milkers, two choice red bull calves, one yearling filly, jet black, stylish and fine action, 15 hinds, weights over 800. Eligible to registry in Morgan Horse Register. A bargain, am looking orders for Spring pigs. Also eggs from B. R. C. Leghorns \$1.00 for 25; \$3.00 per 100. All stock guaranteed as represented or money will be refunded.

B. B. BUCHANAN,

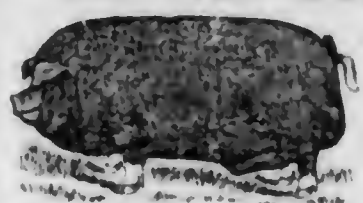
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of Poland China

and Thoroughbred Poultry, Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different Bours—Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Kiewer's Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS...



A splendid lot of April pigs Tecumseh, Big Chief, Jr., U. S. and Hile-strecher breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pigs shipped C. O. D.

B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa.
(Bradford Co.)

KANSAS P. CHINAS
AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs. All three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair hogs and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers, and sell Fall pigs at from \$14 to \$20 each, and \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas



FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilt bred to Show Bours, Growthy and long bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

SELECTING A RAM.

The principles that should govern the selection of a ram are undoubtedly very much akin to those that apply in selecting a sire for a stud or a herd. There may be some little difference in selecting something with which to improve the flock, but there are certain principles that govern studs, herds and flocks which are alike. For instance, if a breeder has attained a leading position with his flock, his selection of a ram may be surrounded with considerable difficulty. In this case he has both blood lines and individuality to look carefully into, and the higher his ambition and ability prompts him the narrower, possibly, becomes the field from which he can select. Such a breeder's position places him where he must invariably endeavor to find a ram of higher individuality (if possible) than his ewes. At least this is the safest method to pursue provided the breeder wants his flock to become better and better. As adherence to true breed character should also ever be kept in view. By this we mean that a ram to head a pure bred flock should have the characteristics of the breed to which he belongs in a marked degree—the really material practical points essential to breed character. We are not blind to the fact that fancy points have, in some instances, been carried pretty far, and to the exclusion of more material points. A truly great ram is a noble specimen of a sheep. His individuality often stands out in such a manner as to put him in a class by himself. Such a ram may cost a long price, but the breeders who have made the greatest success of breeding pure bred sheep are those who have persistently bought and used such rams.

Those who have not risen so high as breeders, but who are also breeding pure bred sheep, must also look well to the character of the rams they purchase. The quality of a breeder's flock, the number of ewes a breeder owns, and his own aspirations will ever be factors worthy of full consideration in the purchasing of rams. That virility of constitutional vigor, which proclaims itself in a manner which cannot be mistaken, should never be lost sight of. Handling qualities and quantity of fleece are also important points. Good, well-set legs, and a noble head and eyes are of prime importance. A ram strong all around in his various points is preferable to one extra strong in some points and weak in others. Those who are buying rams for cross-breeding or grading up have generally the widest field from which to select. The rams which they purchase should depend greatly on the class of ewes which they have, both as to breed and character. If the ewes small, it will be a mistake to purchase great, big, coarse-boned rams. Size is one of those things which ought to be attained gradually, and will come partly from better attention and treatment of sheep generally, and otherwise from a gradual system of ram selection. This is the safest course to pursue. The grading up system invariably admits of a fresh infusion of blood, and that of itself has a material effect upon the size of successive generations. At this point we are appealing more particularly to men of limited experience. The experienced flockmaster has quite general ideas which he endeavors to carry out. Sometimes he does this successfully, and at other times his efforts miscarry.

Homesick Cows.

A cow moved into a strange barn among cows that are entirely strange to her often suffers from homesickness as much as a human being would away from home among strangers. She is in no condition to give her best flow of milk or her richest milk until she has become accustomed to her surroundings, and it is not fair to judge her by her production the first week. Some cows seem never to entirely recover from such a change, or at least until they have calved again, says the Farmers' Tribune. This is another reason why a cow that one has raised from a calf is more valuable than one as well bred and well marked that he has bought. If the change is from a cold stable to a warm one, and from scanty to liberal feeding, the cow may soon become satisfied with the changed condition and increase her production of milk, but when the change is the other way there might almost as well be no cow there.

The Highest Endorsement
Given by agricultural colleges and veterinary surgeons to the **KEYSTONE**
Dehorning Knife
Cuts on four sides at once. Does not bruise nor crush. Send for circulars. Orders with cash shipped from Chicago, if desired.
M. T. PHILLIPS, Pomeroy, Pa. (Successor to A. C. BROSIUS.)

GRINDS AND CRUSHES
Ear and Shelled
Corn, Oats, Rye, Etc.
To a medium degree of fineness for feeding purposes. Crusher roll crushes the ears and end of crusher we place either inner or coarse grinding plates. are for ear corn, rye and other small grain, where a good medium degree of feed is wanted. **COARSE PLATES** are for ear or shelled corn, where coarse chip feed is wanted and for **Crushing Ear Corn** to prepare it for a French harrow or any other mill not having cob crusher. **Crushes 25 bu. an hour.** Can be run with 1 to 15 h. p. or power wind mill. In strongest durable, made of steel and iron. Hopper holds full sack of corn.
Latest thing out, revolutionizes ear corn proposition. Send for free catalog giving full description.
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Seed Wheat RED CLAWSON, per, almost dry and winter proof. \$1.15 per bu. Bags free. Also a few choice Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at \$1. Order early.
F. E. MONINGER,
Route A, Defiance, O.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive.

Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

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Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

If no agent will bring you a Sharples Separator we will loan you one for trial.

FREE OF COST.
They give more butter than any other separator enough to pay big interest on the whole first cost, and they turn much easier, besides being entirely simple, safe and durable, (former capacity doubled, with less driving power.)

Improvements come fast here. We have been making superior separators for 19 years (longest in America) and are proud of them, but these new "Tubular" discount anything either ourselves or anyone has ever made. Free book, "Business Directory," and Catalogue No. 104.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

—OF—

Improved Chester White Swine and O. I. C.

TEAR THIS OUT cross out what you do not want to buy, write your name and post-office plainly below and send to C. E. DETLING, ANSONIA, OHIO, and we will describe what we have and make prices right. Good Sow bred—Open—Male, large enough for service—Sow Pig—Male Pig—Pair or Trio.

NAME _____
TOWN _____
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Shropshire Sheep..
Durham Cattle
P. R. Chickens

I have now on hand 1 registered Durham bulls, ranging from 3 months to 1 yr., old from \$50 to \$100 each. 22 Registered Shropshire Rams—1 three years old at \$15, 8 yearlings at \$12 and \$15 each. 13 Ram Lambs at \$10 and \$12 each, also a few ewes; 4 yearling ewes at \$12 each, ewe lambs at \$10, all registered and bred from good imported and home bred ewes, and sired by one of G. Howard Davidson's rams that cost me laid down on my farm \$100 and one that is hard to beat. Please order soon as my number on hand will not last long, as I have not so many as other seasons to start with.
E. D. STOTELMYER,
BEAVER CREEK, MD.

Take Care of the Hogs.

Considering the high price of corn and the unusual advance in the price of hogs, nothing should be left undone that will promote the health and growth of the pigs and fattening hogs during the critical days of autumn. There is nothing difficult in the craft of the hog yard, but there are a great many little things to attend to. The hogs must not be fed on corn (new or old) alone unless they have a good pasture to run in. They must have water three times per day. The water must be pure. Every time the hogs are watered clean the troughs before pouring in the water. They must not eat in the dust, nor in the mud. When the nights get chilly give them a good bed of straw. Keep salt, ashes and charcoal, or stone coal, in the feed yard. A little lime is a good thing to keep around the hog yard. Hogs sometimes get lime hungry. Hog raisers are all liable to grow careless about these little things. They fall into the habit of shoveling out a pile of corn once or twice a day and provide nothing more than a mud hole for a drinking place, and then when their hogs begin to fail they would give almost anything if somebody would insure them against losses in hog raising.

Corn is the best hog feed in the world, but it is insufficient as a full ration for a hog or any other animal. Still there are many farmers that need nothing but corn for months at a time. There are no single feeds that afford a full ration in themselves except milk and grass. When a hog is fed continuously on corn, without any form of a supplementary feed, he becomes constipated, bilious and feverish. His skin dries out and loses its glossy, mellow appearance. The hair loses its luster. He becomes lank in the sides and shows general unthriftiness and he is gaining perhaps a pound a day when he ought to be gaining at least three pounds. It has been asserted that most of the losses on hogs are due to inattention in the matter of feed and hygienic conditions. This assertion has been vigorously denied and the government authorities and experiment station started out to find a specific for what seemed to be the greatest malady among hogs, namely, cholera. They have all failed in their attempts and are about ready to conclude that balance rations, fed under good sanitary conditions, will save the hogs. The hog is the hardiest animal on the farm. There is no other domestic animal that would amount to anything if subjected to the same treatment in the matter of food, drink and shelter as that imposed on him. Under such treatment sheep would die with the foot rot and the scab; horses would go down with the farcy, and cattle would perish with pleuropneumonia and tuberculosis. Even the hen roost would become a thing of the past. The chicken fancier found out several years that he either had to mix his chicken feed and keep his hen house clean, or go out of the business; and there is no one in the whole round of the animal husbandry that is as skillful in the management and care of his animals as the chicken fancier. The hog man will have to learn from the chicken man that the secret of success in growing hogs lies in sweet feed, balanced with all the nutrient factors, pure water, pure air, clean slop pails, clean troughs, clean floors, dry bedding and comfortable sheds.

Swine Notes.

Fresh skim milk and a little middlings is the way to begin pig feeding.

A very successful hog grower tells us that he gives his sows nothing to eat for 10 to 15 hours after farrowing, and then only water, and wheat bran in small quantities, gradually increasing it for a week, then if all right he puts the sows on full feed. He always grows fine pigs.

Mr. Rush Budd, of Rush county, this State, says that his rape field makes the finest hog pasture that can be, and that hogs thrive and grow rapidly on it. He introduced rape into that country, and now many others are growing it.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, says that in a state of nature swine live on bulky, succulent food, and the failure to continue furnishing them succulent food is the cause of so much loss by disease.

This is going to be a very profitable season for swine growers. They ought to take extra care to see that they have pure water and everything done to prevent hog cholera. We have lately frequently alluded to these things, and wish again to urge extra care for cleanliness, some succulent food and pure water, wood ashes and a little charcoal will also, if put where they can get it.

Wisconsin Station and Bacon Hogs.

It is said that the Wisconsin Experiment station has been trying the effect of crossing pure bred Poland China sows with some "razor-back" boars from the Indian territory, to try the effects in producing bacon hogs with more streaks of lean and fat intermixed. The cross thus far has produced a pig of great vitality, but with more snout than is put down in the standards, and less blocky than Polands. Of course the experiment will have to be carried further to determine its profitability and value, as that station recognizes that two swallows don't make a summer. In the mean time it would be wise to import razor backs from the Indian territory and go to breeding extensively, or at all till this experiment is concluded, if then.

Never Failed.

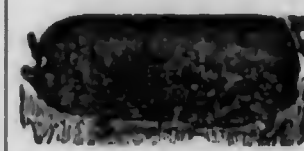
Briston, Mont., Dec. 12th, 1899.
Gentlemen: I will say that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last ten years as a liniment; I have cured three bone spavins, one curb, and one ring-bone. I have never failed to cure anything that I have tried. Please find enclosed stamp for your "Treatise on the horse and his diseases."

Very truly yours,
Clifford Shelby.

Have you renewed your subscription.

This is one of the months in which hogs are liable to get off their feed, and it usually occurs from lack of attention. Be sure they are supplied with plenty of clean water to drink during the hot weather. Also see that they have plenty of pasture. If the grass dries up or is short, furnish as a substitute sweet corn fodder, freshly cut each evening, and feed them in such amounts as they will eat up clean.

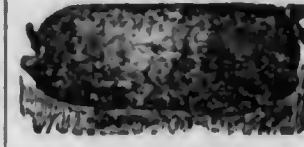
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Of the best breeding known to the breeders. All stock from prize winners. Our prices defy competition. Send for 1901 Catalogue.

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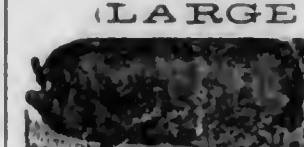
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE



BOARS READY FOR USE. Spring pigs in pairs not skin at five and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON,
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Gilt Edge Herd of Berkshires



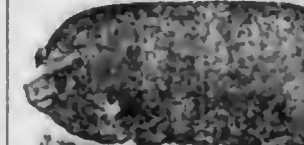
(LARGE ENGLISH) I have some fine growthy spring boars and sows. Sows either open or bred. Full pigs, eight weeks old, also one yearling sow. These are all from prize winning stock of the strain and will be sold very reasonable. THOMAS E. EBERSOLE, Carrollton, Ohio.

P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES



Fine large strains, all ages mated not skin, 8 week pigs. Bred sows. Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

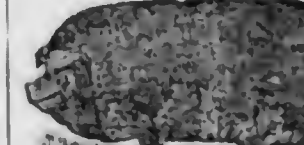
P. F. HAMILTON,
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POLAND CHINAS We have a nice bunch of April and September pigs bred by Chief of All 47625, the First Prize Yearling at the Pan American Show. Boars ready for use. Write.

JOHN EICK & SON, HIBBITTS, O.

Sinnissippi Herd of Poland-Chinas



We are now booking orders for spring pigs of either sex at \$15.00 each to be shipped when 3 mos. old. First class in breeding and individual merit. Everything guaranteed as represented. Address

CHAS. A. LARSON, Moline, Ill.

ALPHA HERD..



Poland-China Swine I have 25 head fine, top quality, good, all around pigs for sale. Bred from the very best of stock. Write me for description of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM. T. WEBB,
SERGEANT, KY.

A BARGAIN.....



one fine Poland-China Gilt, February Farrow, and one May Show Boar. A bargain if taken this month. F. E. MONINGER, Defiance, Ohio.

Pleased With his Pig.

Hibbitts, Ohio.

Blooded Stock

Dear Sir:—Mr. J. E. Burge wrote us that he was very much pleased with the pig that we sent him.

John Eick & Son.

If the best results are secured the sow and dam must be in good, thrifty condition when bred.

After a sow has weaned a litter of pigs she should begin to recuperate and gain before she is bred the second time.

MAKES HENS LAY.

We can furnish you a receipt that will make hens lay. This receipt has been tried and is used by hundreds of poultry raisers, who highly recommend it. If fed regularly will make hens lay the year around. This receipt can be made cheap, and will be sent to any address for TEN CENTS. If you have chickens don't fail to send for this receipt. Address

OXFORD SUPPLY CO.,
OXFORD, PA.

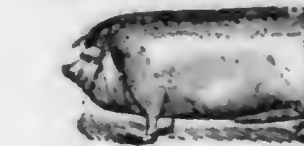
Greenwood Centre Herd of THOROUGH BRED Poland China and Chester White Swine



For Sale—Pigs from 8 to 12 weeks old. Boars from 6 to 9 months old from prizewinning stock—large prolific kind. Likewise Bull and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Stock guaranteed as represented. Farm and residence, Greenwood, Pa., having rural free mail delivery.

R. H. DILDINE, (R. F. D.) Millville, Pa.

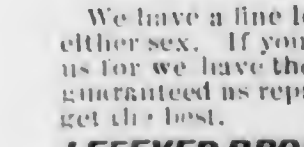
IMP. CHESTER WHITES



The Best I Ever Had. A nice lot of pigs for sale at prices within reach of any one. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me once.

G. B. HOWE, Sherman, N. Y.

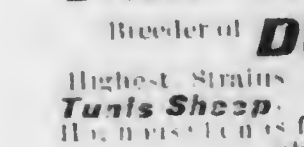
Oak Grove Herd of Durocs



We have a fine lot of pigs now ready to ship—either sex. If you want a first-class pig write us for we have the farmers' friend. All stock guaranteed as represented. Give us a trial and get the best.

LEFEVER BROS., Oblong, Illinois

Locust Grove Stock Farm,



Breeder of DUROC HOGS Highest Strains. National headquarters for Tunis Sheep. The only breed to produce the most reliable and early market. Write your order. All stock sold on guarantee as represented.

CHAS. ROUNTREE,
Crawfordsville, Ind.

Imported Large Yorkshires.



A grand lot of SPRING PIGS for sale. Pigs for show ring a specialty. Write me for particulars. A. VROOMAN, Carthage, N. Y.

Questions and Answers.

Elkview, N. C.

Editor Blooded Stock.

Please tell me through your valuable paper if you can give something that will prevent sows from bearing as I have a lot of sows that I want to fatten that have not been spaid.

Don't know of anything. We would breed them about three to four weeks before killing time, they will feed bred—Ed.

Rome, Kentucky.

Editor Blooded Stock.

What is the difference between the large bone Poland China hog and the small bone Poland China, also what advantage one has over the other, are they both registered by the same association? Please answer the same question about the bone Berkshire and the small bone Berkshire. I remain, A Subscriber.

It is only fancy with the breeders, some like small, others large bone and select to suit themelves. It makes no difference as to recording if they are eligible; other wise, as to advantage, that is a question of discussion between breeders.—Ed.

An Old Friend.

Among the very first of the incubator and brooder concerns of the country to advertise in our columns was the "Reliable," of Quincy, Ill. Although a number of years has passed since their first advertisement appeared in our paper, there has not been a year since that first time when they have not been with us during the regular advertising season. It affords us, therefore, more than usual pleasure to state that they still advertise with us again this season, and their announcement appears on another page of this issue. Our relationship with these people has been most pleasant through all these years and while we feel that our paper has been the means of doing them much good, we also know that they have done much good to our readers. The Reliable goods are reliable in works and results as well as in name and those of our readers who contemplate the purchase of machines of this class can do no better than to buy the time-tested old Reliable. Their 20th Century Catalogue is, as usual, a work of great value. Write them today for a copy. Address Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., and mention this paper.

Never Without Kendall's Spavin Cure.

33 W. 14th St., & 216 St. Ann's Ave., New York City.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gents: Kindly send me one of your books on the diseases of the horse. I have been a user of your famous Kendall's Spavin Cure for 10 years and am never without it in my stable. I consider it without any exception one of the greatest benefits for man or beast ever invented. My wife uses it for external use for the children and says there is nothing like it for sores, ulcers or pains. As for myself the fact that I have used it in my stable for the last ten years is proof of what I think of it.

Yours respectfully,

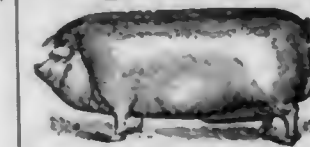
Arthur Garvey.

Write for blanks and posters if you want to get up a club

Silver Plating Fluid

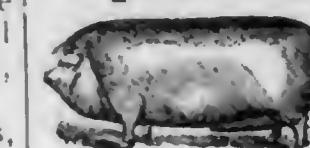
We can furnish you with a receipt telling how to make the best silver plating fluid. Get this receipt and make money. PRICE 25 CTS. OXFORD SUPPLY CO., OXFORD, PA.

Impr'd Chester Whites



Bred by Star Pointer 5225 and Protection C 8838 out of large, mature Coco, Protection and Happy, Medium sows. Also Co-he Puppies by Sable Warden, 44779. BARRED and WHITE P. ROCKS EGGS, \$1.00 per 15. H. M. LYON & SONS, SPRING HILL (BOX 1) PA.

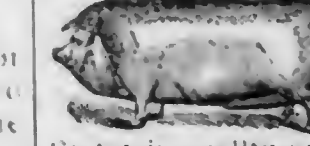
Impr'd Chester Whites



Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families are on top. Spring Pigs of the above and other fancy strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Send in your order to

D. W. SHELLABARGER,
ENON, OHIO.

OAK MOUND HERD at



O. I. C. and Chester White Swine Two full boars and a choice lot of 8 ring pigs. On top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and get my prices. Mention Blooded Stock. F. E. RUTTER, Ferryville, Wis.

O! SAY NEIGHBOR



If you want a nice and a famous CHESTER WHITE PIG go to J. E. MUSSELMAN, 4 R. No. 1, Plainfield, Ill. He breeds all his hogs by Ridgway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also Reg. Shropshire Sheep and B. P. Rock Poultry.

FOR SALE !!!



PEDIGREED IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolific. Tracing in blood to the most noted stock producers and State Fair Winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these. ROBERT A. LAURENT, REEF CITY, MISS.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one's birth to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$14; Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over a matter of correspondence. I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address:

HERMANVILLE FARM,

J. A. MacDonald, Prop.

HERMANVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Shipping Crates, Good and Bad.

In the first place will say I cannot get the material in the lumber yard to suit "Red Hog" Haynes (also white), but have it cut to order from logs at saw mill, says J. E. Haynes in Swine Advocate. There is nothing better than iron wood for beauty and lightness and is sufficiently strong if reasonably well nailed together. Is a white wood, light and soft, yet superior in strength to white pine. I have used it some, but it is scarce and hard to get here. White elm is a very good wood for making shipping crates, of which I had stored away in the dry last spring 1900 feet. Most of it is sawed in strips 3/4 inches and some 1/2, also some planks, strong one inch thick, that I rip by hand into two-inch wide strips for corner posts, of which four are used. Cut two pieces the length you wish to make crate, from the heavier scantling (4x or 5) for sills on which to nail floor. Cut 1/2 inch scantling into lengths width of crate, and nail crosswise to edge of sill boards for floor. If edge of sill boards are not straight use plane on them. As a guide in getting a square start I nail two cleats parallel on barn floor or bench just wide enough apart to admit one of the sill boards edgewise and another cleat on floor at right angles with the first two, then place one sill in the cleat groove and the other at the proper width and nail on the crate floor crosswise. Now jump this out of the groove and on the inside of both cleats, when it will be in corner at right angles. Lay two corner posts broad-side on the bench butted against the side of the frame at each end, flush with ends of same, nail side strips to the posts and clinch the nails closely, which will form one side wall. Make the opposite wall then and there in the same manner. Turn the crate floor over or right side up, set the side wall in position with corner posts on the inside, nail the floor sill and post together at the bottom, pressing a heavy hammer against the post while nailing and clinch on the inside, and the other side ditto. Now the two side walls are secured at the bottom, nail the cross piece 3/4 at each end of the inside and flush with top of corner posts securely, but always square up the frame before nailing. Nail a short board crosswise on the floor at one end, forming the feed trough. Box up the front end, leaving no cracks between the boards large enough to admit the hog's nose, and he will never bite boards off in front. Nail on one side at the bottom of the back end, the rest to go on after the hog is in place, and should be nailed close together to avoid any injury by rubbing against said edges. I use the same dimension lumber for bottom and ends (width of crate), and the top flats lengthwise not over two inches apart to crossbar attached to the top of the corner posts and the crate is complete.

Good, substantial and neat crates are an exception and not the rule, judging by those received in my purchases. A neat, light and strong crate with a good hog inside lends strength of character to the shipper in doing things right, which is also an advertisement of his ability and carefulness. A liberal display of nits in the right places and through the proper material will oftentimes save trouble and annoyance to the purchaser en route from express of lice home, as the writer has had occasion

to undergo sometimes by sitting on the crate with a club in hand to keep the hog in place.

Breed right, feed right and box tight should be the watchword with all shippers of pure bred stock, and an eye only to squareness and fairness. Poor crates are easily made and some breeders would do well by having their crates made by a good carpenter instead of sending out stock in makeshift coops. Neatness and dispatch in crates and shipments are quite essential requisites to the successful breeding and shipping of pure bred hogs.

Advantages of Fall Calving.

Much has been written upon the best season for cows to drop their calves. Opinions still differ, and by far the greater number of milch cows are allowed to follow the most natural course and either by indifference or intention they "come in" in the spring. The producer of milk for sale, if he has an even trade, may want to have about an equal number of fresh cows every month in the year, says Farm, Field and Stockman. If the bull is kept up and service controlled, this can be regulated as a rule, although unpleasant irregularities in breeding will sometimes occur and stubbornly resist correction. But if the prime object is to produce the greatest quantity of milk of the best quality and at the greatest profit from any given number of cows within a year, the evidence is overwhelming that the cows should be managed so as to calve in the autumn months. For like reasons September is the best month in most parts of the country for a better to drop her first calf in order to best develop as a cow, and this almost regardless of the age of the animal at first calving. Calves born in the fall are easier reared and make better cows than those born in the spring or summer. It seems needless to rehearse the stock arguments on this subject, based upon the long experience of successful dairymen, but a brief recapitulation may be useful. The cow or heifer calving in the fall needs the most healthy and nutritious pasturage just following the strain and while coming into full flow. Just at the time when some falling off in the animal is likely to occur, the animal is brought to the stable and receives good care; the winter feeding and the returns from it may be depended upon to exceed the midsummer results for any like period. At the stage of milking and gestation, when another dropping off in the milk yield may be looked for, the fresh pasturage induces a fresh flow, lengthens the milking season and increases the year's total product. December and January are good months in which to control and supervise the service of the bull. Midsummer and the dog days are a good time for the cow to be dry and preparing to calve again, and a most unprofitable and annoying time to milk or handle it. The greatest profit and the richest comes at the season when milk and butter are always comparatively high in price. In actual practice four full fresh cows have been found to equal five which calved in the spring, in 12 months' product, and at about four-fifths the cost.

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ular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale

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Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks. Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG. - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

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Red chief 4019, a winner at Trans-Mississippi, heads the herd. I have a fine lot of best Fall Four Pigs now ready for use and a rattling good lot of pigs which will meet you this fall. Write for particulars or come and see me. Residence 2 miles east of city. Box 112.

R. H. ROUSH - Grand Island, Neb.

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A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.

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D. E. WOODLING - Beach City, Ohio

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Eggs, \$3.00 for 13 Also pure bred

Yorkshire Pigs and Reg. Guernsey Cattle

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Feeding Wheat.

The corn-growing states are the hog growing states. It is from these states that the surplus of both corn and pork come for export. A shortage of corn means a shortage of pork, says P. C. Holmes in American Swineherd. Pork products are the mainstay of the farmer, the artisan, the army and navy; and, for pork products in one form or another we receive more foreign gold than from all the horses, cattle and sheep that we export.

In the face of the shortage of corn for our hogs, then, the question of more feed is an important one. Fortunately, we are long on wheat, if we are short on corn.

That wheat is a good substitute for corn there is no question. Long before the days of experiment stations and chemical analysis of foods, became authoritative, the world recognized the grain of wheat as the most complete form of human food. Later times have told us food values depend so much on the presence of protein carbohydrates and ether extract, that knowing the per cent of these in any given article of food, we have an accurate measure of its nutritive value. Fortunately, science has formulated tables with which, and the old multiplication tables, we can measure the feeding value of corn and wheat and their by-products, and of oats, barley, rye and other farm crops.

Then, too, some of us have had personal experience in feeding wheat to all kinds of farm animals, and we have records of feeding tests by farmers and stations, all tending to one common answer:

Wheat is a good feed for all animals. When on has a poor quality of wheat, that will sell below the price of corn, then there is no question but that the hogs and hens will pay more for such wheat than will the millers. When sound corn is worth sixty cents, sound wheat is worth one seventh more for feeding, as one weighs 56 and the other 60 pounds, and they are practically worth the same pound for pound. This is the result of tests of my own farm and at several stations.

As it is clear that wheat has this feeding value, the question of how to feed it is very important.

The grain is so much smaller and harder than corn or oats that animals are likely to swallow much of it without masticating it. This passes into the manure pile, and there is a waste, even if chickens and pigs follow and work it over. Hence, it is better to crush the grain before feeding.

I have fed it on our feeding floors by carefully spreading the grain, so the pigs could get only a grain or two at a time. If one has blue grass sod to scatter wheat or shelled corn over, the pigs will eat slowly and waste none. The worst way is to feed it in the mud, or in a V-trough. In the former it is a disgusting waste, and in the latter lavish waste, because the pigs get so much at a mouthful that they swallow it greedily and easily without masticating it. Sheep and lambs, with their smaller mouths and good grinders, do well on wheat or screenings; but we have found that they do better to eat the wheat more slowly and they do this, if fed in flat-bottomed troughs and

the grain is well scattered.

So long as we have to pay 5 cents a bushel to grind wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye; I have tried feeding my hams and pigs on a mixture of what grain we may have.

I find they do better with a mixture of corn and wheat, or corn and barley, or corn and oats than with any one of these grains alone. I have tried soaking twelve hours, and twenty-four for pigs, and I cannot see that there is any gain above feeding the same grains dry, letting the pigs have their slop. I find that I can adjust the ration better to feed before the mixture is spread before the pigs.

If I have enough of wheat, barley, oats or rye ground to furnish the amount of slop the pigs need I prefer to feed the corn to them on the ear. They eat it more slowly, and we save cost of shelling and grinding it. After a long experience, I am clear in my preference for having the wheat and barley or oats and rye ground and the corn fed whole.

I can adjust the amount of each as I wish to grow or to fatten pigs.

With clover or grass pasture, with water in plenty, there is no trouble in feeding corn alone after a preliminary feed of slop made from ground wheat and barley or oats. I name this mixture to grind, because it is not so pasty or sticky, is a more complete ration, and mixtures digest better than does food composed of only one grain.

To those who are short on corn and long on wheat, I would say: Do not neglect your pigs. Give them a mixture of such grains as you have; only see that the small grain is not wasted in the mud or by too rapid eating.

It is easy to turn to "Heury on Feeds and Feeding" and "Coburn on Feeding Wheat," and see what they record as done. The whole testimony will show that wheat is a good, safe feed.

I am very sorry to see some of my young acquaintances selling wheat at 60 cents and sacrificing thrifty shoats at \$4.00 per cwt., because they will not have corn enough to feed them out.

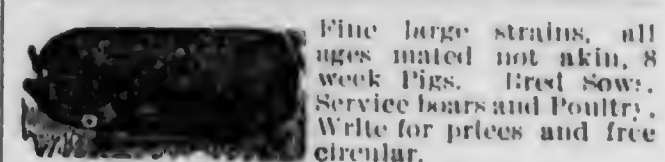
Do not be afraid to feed wheat. To get best results one must use his head as well as his scoop shovel.

What and How to Feed.

I have been raising swine nearly 20 years, and certainly have learned something, says Chas. Griffith in "Swine Advocate." One year ago I paid for shipping alone about \$15 per week to feed my young pigs. But this spring I am feeding a great deal cheaper feed and think it is better and richer feed. It is this: First, I shell my corn with sheller, then I grind it into meal with my grinder, then I throw the meal into barrels and put some water on it; then I fire up my steam engine and cook it into mush or rather thin slop. I will say this: I never struck any kind of feed before that pigs would eat as young as they do this and like it as well and grow as fast.

I shipped pigs this week fed in this way that weighed sixty and sixty-five pounds at two months and five days old. Of course, I well remember that some of our readers think there is nothing in cooking feed for hogs, and if they should gain only a little more, would be ready to say it was on account of better attention and better care. So if cooking the feed will make us look after our hogs

better, let's try it. I am in favor of trying anything that will cause us to produce a few more pounds of pork in a little less time. Hog crop is only fair, but the prices make it good. So let us all harvest our hog crop in good shape.



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A few choice Poland-China Sows weight 125 lbs and up. Will be ready to breed this fall. Can be shipped any time. Are tops, price reasonable.

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A year-old Boar, Model Sunshine, No. 4889. Sire Royal Sunshine No. 4128. He by Ideal Sunshine 3785. Dam of Model Sunshine, Queen Lili No. 10814. Her sire Ohio Model 4122; second dam, Beauty E. 97092; her sire, Hands Off 3791. Breeding choice.

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Jack Polley, Union, O.K., Ind.

MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros. Review of the Market for the Month of Sept. and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the increased supply of cattle during the month of September our markets have been steady and healthy. Feeding and stock cattle have dragged along at prices ranging \$1.00 per cwt less than the same time last season, owing to the high price of corn and other articles of cattle feed. When we take into consideration the fact that we had 58,633 more cattle this year during the month of September than we had last year, and at the same time we had an advance on well matured steers weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs. of 25 cents per cwt. over the month of August, and 25 cents per cwt. advance from September 1900, it goes to show that the demand for beef this year is very much more urgent than it was at the same time last year. During the present year we have received 275,647 more cattle than last year, yet, as you see, prices to-day on matured beef cattle at 25 cents higher than they were a year ago. A great deal of the surplus consists of butchers' stuff, stockers and feeders, all of which are selling lower on account of lack of fat, and the high priced condition of corn throughout the country. Stock cattle are fully \$1.00 per cwt. less than last year, and we think it will pay the feeder fully as well, if not better than the same investments would have done a year ago, as we think that the advance in corn is largely discounted by the decline in feeding cattle. It is the general opinion we believe that times will continue to be prosperous and healthy during the coming 12 months, and therefore the large demand for meats is almost certain to continue.

Prices on good well finished steers range from \$5.75 to \$6.00, extra style \$6.25 to \$6.50, and choice from \$6.60 to \$6.85. Fair size steers that are not good enough for export, but still fat enough for good beef, selling from \$5.25 to \$5.50.

SHEEP.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were very heavy last month, being 418,881 against 316,272 for the same month last

year. Prices are low on the grades. The receipts have been largely made up of sheep and lambs from the western ranches. These will continue to come probably for another month, and unless the weather should be very favorable not many will be shipped after that, that is directly from the range. The past week, quite a large per cent has been taken by feeders; prior to that time, nearly everything was slaughtered; but the prices of fat ones are so low that the feeders are taking a good many that would be called fat. We would advise anyone wishing to secure feeding sheep or lambs to pay attention to the present market, as it looks to us as if they were about on the bottom.

Prices to-day range as follows:—Strictly prime native weathers \$3.50 and \$4.00; good \$3.25 to \$3.50; yearling weathers no difference to other weathers; strictly

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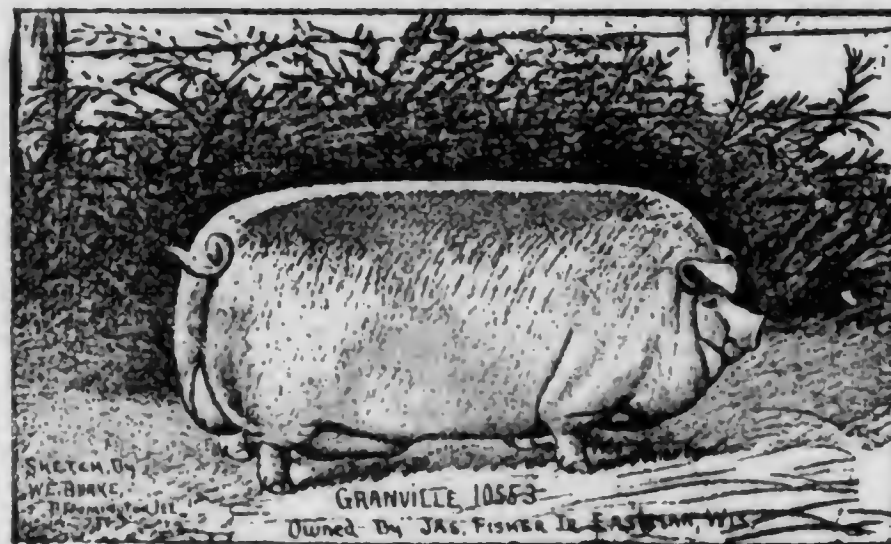
FEED STRAW INSTEAD OF HAY—Oats or wheat straw made equal to hay. Stock will eat it up as clean and keep as fat, and cows will milk better on it, quantity for quantity, than they will on hay; very little trouble and costing but a few cents per ton.

HOOF OIL—Keeps the hoof in a healthy condition and is a positive cure for quarter crack and all diseases of the hoof. Far superior to any on the market.

FOUNDER—Sure cure guaranteed in twenty-four hours. Never fails.

The above tested and reliable receipts we guarantee to do just as we state. Single receipts, 50c; or the three to any address with full directions, \$1.00. Address the

RELIABLE REMEDY CO., OXFORD, PA.



J. FISHER
EASTMAN, WIS
BREEDER AND SHIPPER
Chester White Pigs

55 Choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them; or write for prices and catalogues.

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAS.

BREEDER & SHIPPER OF

I. O. C. CHESTER
WHITE SWINE



I have 20 March Pigs now for sale farrowed March 15. Will do to ship in June. Are out of registered stock and out of fine old sows and boars. I can furnish a fine young boar now in my herd that is only 10 months old and measure 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height, 5 feet round the ribs and weighs 450 pounds. Just in breeding condition, so if you want a good strong growing pig write to

F. T. HADACHEK, WAYNE, KAN.
He will sell at \$20 and up, according to ages and sizes.

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.75	Am. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse	.60
1.50	100 American Sheep Breeder, Chicago	1.15
1.00	100 American Swineherd, Chicago	.80
2.50	250 Breeder's Gazette, Chicago	2.00
2.50	250 Country Gentleman, Albany	2.00
1.50	150 Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson	1.15
1.50	150 Iowa Homestead, Des Moines	1.15
1.00	100 Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill.	.75
1.50	150 Practical Farmer, Philadelphia	1.15
1.50	150 National Stockman, Husbards	1.15
1.10	110 Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio	.80
1.00	100 Farm Journal, Philadelphia	.80
1.10	110 Michigan Farmer, Detroit	.80
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1.00	100 Farm and Fireside, Springfield, O.	.80
1.50	150 Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis	1.15
1.50	150 Wallace Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa	1.15
1.50	150 Farmers' Review, Chicago	1.15
1.00	100 Farmers' Call, Quincy, Ill.	.80
1.00	100 Farmers' Advocate, Topeka, Kan.	.80
1.50	150 Rural New Yorker, New York	1.15
1.00	100 American Swineherd, Chicago	.80
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Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$3.00	Total, \$4.10
Practical Farmer, one year, \$1.00	
Hoard's Dairyman, " " " 1.00	
Breeder's Gazette, " " " 2.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$3.50	Total, \$4.50
National Stockman, one year, \$1.00	
Farm Journal, " " " .50	
Breeder's Gazette, " " " 2.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$2.75	Total, \$4.00
Indiana Farmer, one year, \$1.00	
Hoard's Dairyman, " " " 1.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$2.00	Total, \$2.50
Hoard's Dairyman, one year, \$1.00	
National Stockman, " " " 1.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$2.00	Total, \$2.50
Wallace Farmer, one year, .60	
Breeder's Gazette, " " " 2.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$2.50	Total, \$3.50
Farmer's Advocate, one year, \$1.00	
Breeder's Gazette, " " " 2.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$2.50	Total, \$3.50
Michigan Farmer, one year, .60	
Hoard's Dairyman, " " " 1.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$1.75	Total, \$2.10
Texas Farm & Ranch, one year, \$1.00	
Breeder's Gazette, " " " 2.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$2.75	Total, \$3.50
Rural New Yorker, one year, \$1.00	
Farm Journal, " " " .50	
Hoard's Dairyman, " " " 1.00	
Blooded Stock, " " " .50	
ALL FOR \$2.25	Total, \$3.00

Subscriptions sent to us are forwarded once a week to the publishers of the papers sent for. Trust to have your order. **WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS PLAIN.**

prime ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.40; good \$3.00 to \$3.15; common \$1.50 to 2.00; spring lambs strictly choice \$4.75 to \$4.90; good 4.25 to \$4.50; fair \$3.75 to \$4.00; common \$3.50 to \$2.65; milks \$2.50 to \$3.25; strictly choice western weathers \$3.50 to \$3.60; good \$3.25 to \$3.40; strictly prime ewes \$3.00 to \$3.10; strictly choice lambs \$4.50 to \$4.60; fair feeders \$3.65 to \$3.85.

HOGS.

When we wrote in regard to the hog market last month we are quoted as saying, "We are of the opinion that the run during the present month will be excessive, and that we are likely to see some improvement from present figures." (September) What we stated, or intended to state was that we were of the opinion that the run would NOT be excessive, and that we would be likely to see some improvement in prices. Total receipts of hogs last month were 517,895, or upward of 72,000 less than the corresponding month 1900. Owing to the strong demand for provisions and the comparatively light receipts, we had an active advancing market until about ten days ago, when they then reached the highest figures for many years. Since that time, with some increase in the receipts, we have a weak and declining market, and at present writing prices are about 55 cts. per cwt below figures reached at that time, yet prices are still relatively higher than for other meat animals. We are inclined to think some further decline will be reached before the close of this month. We advise early marketing of matured hogs. Prices to-day range about as follows:—Light hogs \$6.45 to 6.60; Butchers \$6.65 to 6.85; Prime heavy \$6.65 to 6.75; Good smooth mixed packers \$6.45 to 6.55; Common to fair \$6.30 to 6.45; Pigs \$5.00 to 5.50; Stags \$5.25 to 5.60.

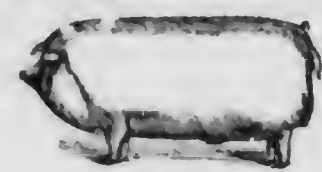
Stock Breeders' Annual

Is a handy book of ready reference on "Feeding Stalls" gotten out by the "old reliable" Kansas Farmer of Topeka, Kan., the only weekly live stock medium for reaching the buyers of improved stock in the Kansas City territory of Kansas, Mo., and Oklahoma. Send stamp for the 10-page annual and a late copy of the Kansas Farmer.

THE FARM FIELD and FIRESIDE

OF CHICAGO, is represented at every important live stock sale in the west. It also has men at all the great institute meetings. It is a live, up-to-date paper conducted on modern principles for wide awake people. If you like that kind of a paper send twenty-five cents for a trial subscription.

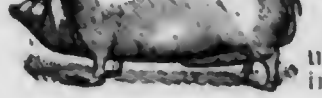
BOSS HERD OF Imp. Chester Whites



Choice Pigs of March, April and May farrow, bred by 5 different boars. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Haney & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd Chester White Swine



Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. An also

Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

Write for catalogue.

J. A. DOERR,
SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

Changing Feed.

One of our subscribers from New Orleans writes, asking if he would be safe in buying corn fed hogs in southern Missouri, and having them shipped to his place at New Orleans and start feeding them on hotel slop altogether from the start.

The radical or sudden change of feed is not good policy, but should be brought about gradually. A great deal of trouble is caused in ordinary years by abruptly beginning heavy feeding of new corn to hogs that have been running on light feed. The heavy feeding produces disorder of the system that oftentimes leads to fatal diseases.

But there is no real difficulty, with proper management, in changing hogs from Missouri to New Orleans, and getting the hogs from their present feed by degrees to the change of food desired. Keep a sharp watch on their condition, and regulate the feed thereby.

Ten days is sufficient to make any change and get them to thriving on full feed of the desired diet. We notice that at Kansas Experiment Station cows were turned in sorghum 24 inches high, were permitted to eat for fifteen minutes a day then were left 30 minutes; this was increased 15 minutes a day for six days, when they were left in it. In this way no bloating or other trouble occurred. By the way, sorghum makes an excellent feed for the growing pigs. Before turning the cows into the sorghum field they were fed all the alfalfa hay they wanted, as not to turn them in on an empty stomach. Several reports were made of cows dying within ten or fifteen minutes from the time of entering the sorghum patch on empty stomachs.

The Hog's Swill.

Sun-baked swill in filthy barrels; swill that is fermented into the sharpest acid and putrefied into a disgusting mass; swill that attracts myriads of carrion-loving flies, is not fit for the hogs. It is full of miasma and disease germs of various kinds and hence it is dangerous to feed it, says the "Farm, Stock and Home." Pleasantly soured swill, swill that is mildly acid, is all right, but it should not be allowed to pass that stage before it is fed; and in hot weather it

gets past that stage very quickly. It is not easy to look after such things carefully in the rush of all kinds of work at this season, and some cannot receive such suggestions with patience, which is not surprising, but for all that it will pay to give some thoughts to the pigs. It will not be regretted at their harvest time.

Pushing Young Pigs.

The best food that I have found for pushing pigs is milk mixed with shorts placed in a trough close to the pen, where the mother cannot get at it. The little pigs quickly learn it is for them, and as soon as they eat it up good, add a little cornmeal with it, and when three months old I put as much oats ground fine as I have shorts and cornmeal. Then soak shelled corn and feed it for slops. Make the slop thick, just so it pours readily; put a little salt in it; it aids digestion and is relished more by the pigs. As a substitute for milk I used oil meal, old process, and soak slop for 12 hours. I can get more growth from this mode of feeding than anything I have tried yet. Pigs, when being pushed heavily, should have lots of exercise. Exchange.

Judging the Sow.

Last year J. G. Allen, Milville, Ind., had a very choice sow that he thought good enough to go to the county fair of his county. She was exhibited, and the judge didn't give the sow a place, much to Mr. Allen's mortification and that of his friends. But he was not entirely disheartened, and tried again at the Indiana State Fair, where the well-known J. M. Klever, acting as judge, gave her first in class, and another judge, acting on sweepstakes, gave her the sweepstakes. Mr. Allen then felt much more comfortable than the county judge, who couldn't see the merits of his sweepstakes sow. Mr. Allen is to be congratulated upon having pluck enough to take his discredited sow before a competent judge, who gave her her rightful honors.

Top Chief.

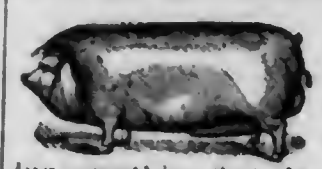
Top Chief walked into the sale ring at Camden, Ohio, the other day and bowed to the audience that crowded around him, and recognized a number of the breeders as those he had seen before at the International Exposition at Chicago, where he won his colors. He stepped out as proudly as if on dress parade. A party started the sale with a bid of \$500. It was increased until finally Rainey Miller became the purchaser at \$1,500. E. H. Ware must have thought that he made a mistake, for he gave Rainey \$50 for his bargain and took the ownership of the hog. This was a great sale all the way through, and we understand the high water mark for Ohio both in individuals as well as record average, which was over \$83 for the sale throughout. Mr. Shellenberger says that they held the record before, and now beat their own record by \$11.

A young sow should have a rest of four or five months after farrowing her first litter.

If young pigs are kept too full of slop their development is hindered by a too great strain on the digestive organs.

It is not always safe to condemn a sow for bringing a small number of pigs the first farrowing, she may do better after.

O. I. C. SWINE - PURE



I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not akin. They are bred by the best known boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale.

B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

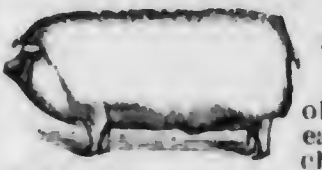
Improved Chester White Swine



Breeds Prize Winners. Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now. Good ones, pairs not related and trios, prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

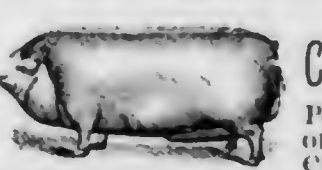
Chester Whites, O. I. C



...Swine...

I offer Pigs Eight weeks old, strictly first-class, \$8 each. Would like to exchange one boar pig.

John Shue, Tebo, Bay Co., Mich.



IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood and other leading strains. Choice Gilts bred for full farrow. Spring and Summer pigs, either sex; broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Fine show stock. Stock recorded. If you want to start a new herd or want new blood, or improve what you have, send here for what you want.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

KELTON HERD OF High-class Registered

Chester White Swine



Some tops of Spring litters for sale. Orders booked for Fall Pigs. Quality guaranteed as represented. Prices just right for extra stock. Two extra Mate Pigs from Rose M. for sale. If you want something choice don't fail to secure one at once.

C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.

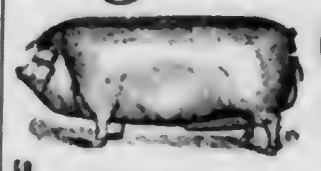
Imp. Chester Whites



200 immunes now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios no akin. Express paid on pairs and trios ordered at once. Write or come and see.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.

Edgewood Farm.



Chester Whites Perfection Medium No. 8617

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6019. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few Gilts large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL

JENNERSVILLE, PA.

Why Berkshires Are Wanted.

Berkshires are wanted because they will make a growth of 200 pounds or more on a given amount of feed quicker than any other breed.

Berkshire boars are in greater demand for crossing on grade or the various pure breeds of swine, because they add size, give constitutional vigor and early maturing qualities.

Berkshire sows are in greater demand than ever before, because they are larger, more quiet and give better care to their pigs, have larger litters of strong, healthy pigs, raise a larger number and the pigs mature earlier.

Berkshires are wanted because they produce less "squeal" and more pounds of pork out of each bushel of corn.

Berkshires are wanted because they are harder and give most satisfactory results in following feeding cattle.

Berkshires are wanted because they did so well for our neighbors who made their first purchase of Berkshire at the fairs last year, and now all the farmers want them for improving the common stock of hogs.

Berkshires are wanted because their meat is so tender and lean and of such excellent flavor.

Berkshires are wanted because they produce more back, ham and bacon and less of head and the coarse, low priced meats.

Berkshires are wanted because they are the largest, handsomest and healthiest hogs exhibited at the fairs.

The above are some of many reasons overheard at fairs why Berkshires are preferred by the breeder, the feeder and the consumer of pork products. - Hood Farm Topics.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS. WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

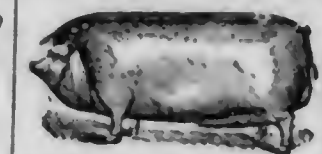
REMEDY FOR THUMPS WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and thousands of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock, OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

MAPLE GROVE HERD



IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE...

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be bred by 5 as fine boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

CHESTER WHITE.... SWINE & ANGORA GOATS



For sale. I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6285, and he by Model 5683, and out of such sows as Queen 10118, she by S. H. Todd 5223 and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA.
(Butler Co.)

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

We make the following subscription offers to the readers of Blooded Stock and trust that they will find something in the list that will suit every reader:

No. 1.—Subscriptions taken at 25 cents a year, or 5 yrs. for \$1.

No. 2.—Any person sending us four new subscription for 1 year at 25 cents each we will give them four years' subscription to Blooded Stock free.

No. 3.—We can furnish one Chester White, Poland-China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old, for a club amounting to \$15. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine this winter when he is not busy. To get up a Club go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for Blooded Stock. That our regular price is 50 cents a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 5 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for five years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and Blooded Stock for four years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestion as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

No. 4.—For \$1 we will give you one year's subscription to Blooded Stock and print your name and business on 200 envelopes and mail them to you.

No. 5.—If you want to get up subscriptions and take cash for your pay we quote you the following rates:

Single Subscriptions—25 cents a year
In Clubs of five 15 " "
" " " " " 10 " "

Send us the names and \$1.00, keeping \$1.50 for your commission.

No. 6.—To any one sending us eight new subscriptions at 25 cents each we will advance their subscription four years and also send them our receipt for "Scours in Little Pigs."

Send all subscriptions to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

PIGS AT YOUR PRICE!

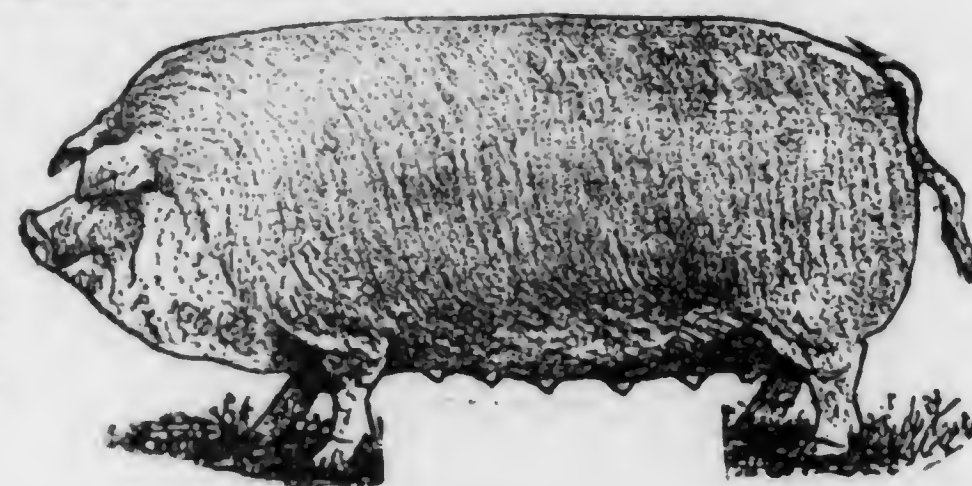
One Pig for Each State
Send in Your Bid



Some One Will
Get Cheap Pigs

Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester
White, Duroc-Jersey Boar or Sow
2 MONTHS OLD.

We will sell one Pig
to go to each State in
the United States to
the Highest Bidder
from that State. The
bidder has his choice
of Breed and Sex.



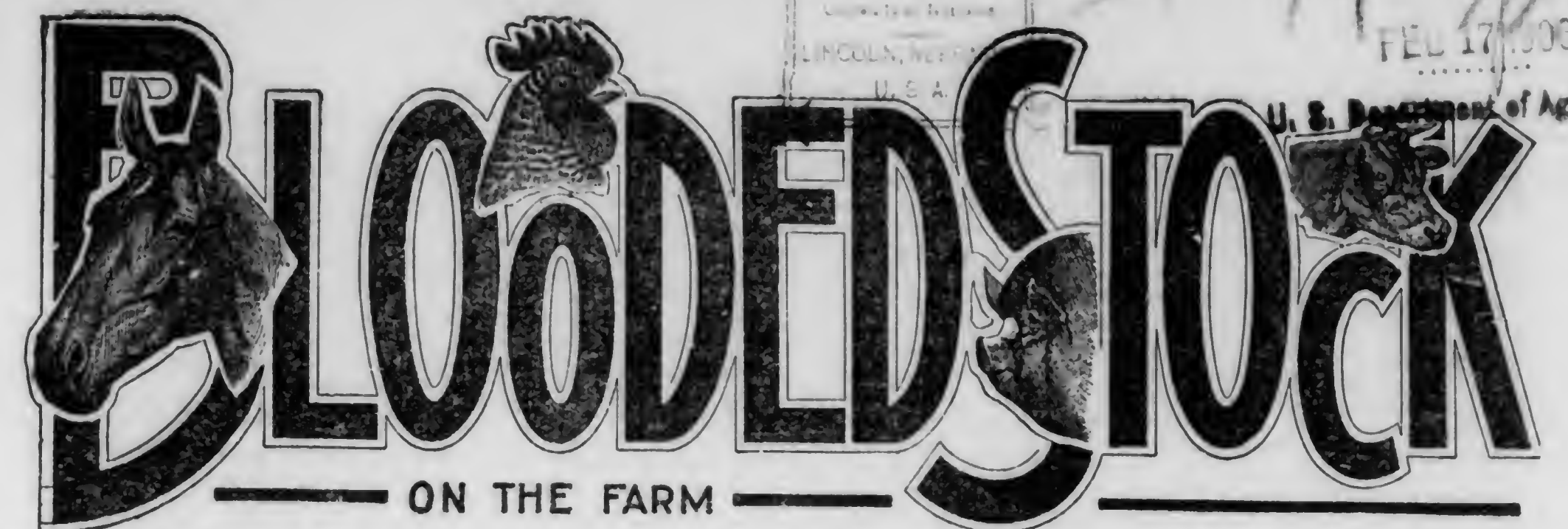
HOW TO BID

Set your price on the pig and enclose \$1.00 with bid and the winner in each State will be notified, and then he is to forward the balance of his bid. We desire each bidder to say in his letter, if in case he is not the winner, whether we return his dollar or credit him with 5 years subscription to Blooded Stock. Mark on corner of envelope "Bid for Pig." All bids are to reach us not later than OCT. 31st.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee these pigs to be first-class and will be shipped from the herds of the best breeders in America. We will have them shipped from herds as near to the purchaser as possible so as to save express charges. Don't delay. Send in bid at once. Some one will get pigs low. There is only one limit and that is, we will not accept and ship pig where there is only one bid from the State and that bid is less than \$8. We guarantee to live strictly up to this offer. Attend to this at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.



VOL. VI.

OXFORD, PA.; NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 40

MODERN STABLE CONSTRUCTION.

Written by Herbert Shearer

Construction.

In stable construction the question of sanitation is comparatively new. Advanced stockmen have for years recognized the value to animals of plenty of fresh air without knowing exactly why.

In this series of articles, describing the experiments of Mr. F. A. Converse and his illustration of good dairy work at the Pan-American Exposition, it is my intention to explain this why, and to show how a cheap, effective, sanitary stable may be built. In former articles I described the proper location for a sanitary stable and the manner of constructing a foundation and floor for the same. This article will describe the proper construction of a stable from the wall up.

We have built a wall from below frost to the upper surface of the cement floor. We do not wish to carry it any higher because a difference in temperature between the inside and outside of the wall causes dampness to collect on the inner surface. This may be seen in the form of white frost in almost any cellar or root house during the winter season. It is also noticeable in stables, under bank barns and this is one of the great objections to this class of stable.

The stable should be built entirely separate from the barn although it may be connected therewith at one end for convenience in feeding. It may be connected with a silo for the same reason.

The stable building should be of light construction, only one story in height, and in no case should storage be provided overhead. The building should be constructed practically air-tight, but fresh air should by no means be shut out.

Commencing with the top of the wall, a sill, six inches square should be embedded in fresh cement mortar. Standing, 2x6 in., by 8 ft. long are placed thereon, three feet apart toenailed into the sill with a 2x6 inch plate, spiked on top; the studding carefully placed and plumbed, especially where the doors and windows come.

Building paper must be used both inside and outside of studding, thus making a six-inch dead air space, which is the most satisfactory non-conductor of heat or cold. This paper may be pro-

tested with cheap or expensive boarding at the option of the builder. If the paper be carefully put on it will provide the necessary air space without respect to the quality of the lumber used. Salvage should be left on the paper at all openings, sufficient to reach the window and door frames, which should be made just wide enough to fill the space between the finish sides of the inner and outer boarding; the paper nailed to the frame edges, an extra strip of paper put on over this which is in turn covered with the casing and all nailed down tight. The same care should be taken wherever joints are made around air lines, at the plates and sills, and especially where the wall paper joins the ceiling paper. Careless workmen will need watching at such places. It is the numberless little details that determine the value of the stable when finished.

To secure proper warmth and ventilation a ceiling is provided 8 1/2 feet above the floor. As a stable should in no case provide for storage overhead the ceiling may be very light. Joists 2x6 in., placed 3 ft. apart will be heavy enough for almost any stable no matter what the size may be, as it is supported by the gas pipe uprights that hold the cow chains and the wire partitions in place.

The ceiling joists are spiked to the plates and rafters thus forming ties to strengthen the building. Building paper is tacked to the under side of the joists, and watched, ceiling nailed on below the paper. This ceiling may be of 1/2 inch stuff or thinner. Care should be taken to lay the ceiling paper with the paper from the side walls to leave no space for the admission of air. All inside wood work should be dressed and free from any heading or projection so far as possible; this is to prevent the lodgement of dust, which is one of the main things to be carefully guarded against.

Window stools should be made so narrow that they will not become the receptacle for curry combs, brushes, old bottles and other trash that are so instrumental in collecting dust and other dirt.

Equal care should be taken with the doors. Door frames are made and fitted the same as the window frames with the exception of the sill. This is made narrow and rounded so that the door will shut tight against it without a jog or jamb for the accumulation of dirt. There is no objection to having the sill eight inches high as the cows easily step over it and the manure carrier is suspended from the ceiling.

The roof should be comparatively steep, as anything less than one-third

pitch is too short lived if covered with shingles. The size of rafters will depend on the size of building, though generally speaking 2x4 in., placed two feet apart for a rafter, up to twelve feet in length is strong enough for one-third pitch or steeper.

The matter of windows requires careful consideration. They should be large enough and numerous enough to admit plenty of light and sunshine when required, but not sufficiently large to produce by radiation too great changes in temperature. If possible, sunshine should be admitted into every corner of the stable. For this purpose and to prevent unnecessary radiation of heat at night and during cold weather, it is better to have the necessary windows so far as possible on the south or southerly side of the building.

A window should be provided in each gable end. These windows should work in grooves to slide easily up or down as required with rope attachment that may be operated from below so that they be opened or closed as required. Reference should be had to the cuts for detailed instruction in the matter of placing ventilators, registers, ventilating shafts, etc.

While the accompanying drawings show a stable with two rows of stalls, one on either side, single stables with one row of stalls may be built from the same design, in that case, of course, the building would be but little more than one-half the width. The design of these articles has had to accommodate the small farms with one-half dozen cows or the stock man with fifty or any number between these figures.

For a double stable, if long, the 2x6 in. plate should be doubled, though a single two inch plate properly supported by the boarding, both inside and out, makes a very strong building, so solid in fact, that the plate may be cut away to make room for the ventilators without any appreciable weakening of the structure.

With a building put up in this manner and furnished with fly screens, dark blinds, double floor and double windows, with all properly and carefully fitted, we have a stable which may be shut up practically air tight, and one that would be a very unhealthy place for animals unless provided with a good system of ventilation.

Whenever an animal eats more than it can digest properly not only is there a loss of food but the digestive organs are disarranged and to some extent there is a check in growth.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison - Editor
T. A. Stevenson - Assistant Editor
Jas. Fisher, Jr. - Shannon City, Iowa
J. A. MacDonald - Eastman, Wis.
Hermanville, P. E. I.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Sheep Feeding in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 17, which gives the results of some experiments in feeding sheep on different rations, with and without shelter. In a recent experiment, ten lots of lambs were fed. Alfalfa and sorghum hay were used as roughness, four lots being fed on sorghum and six lots on alfalfa hay. Three lots had a shed with protected yard attached, while seven lots had open yards with slight protection from a low shed some twenty-five feet to the north.

The lambs with shelter weighed an average of about 56 pounds each at the beginning of the experiment, while those in open yards were slightly larger, weighing 61 pounds average.

Of the six lots on alfalfa, three were under shelter and three were in open yards, each lot under shelter being duplicated by a lot in the open yard.

Three different grain rations were fed to the lambs on alfalfa. Lots 1 and 4 received alfalfa and corn. Lots 2 and 5 received alfalfa and a grain ration of three fourths corn and one fourth oats. Lot 9 received sorghum hay and three-

fourths corn with one-fourth bran. Lot 10 received sorghum hay and five-sixths corn with one-sixth oil meal.

The three lots under shelter on alfalfa and a grain ration made an average gain of 34.3 pounds in 98 days.

The three lots in open yards on alfalfa and a grain ration made an average gain of 33.2 pounds in 98 days.

The three lots in open yards on sorghum hay and grain rations containing corn, oats and bran, made an average gain of 20.7 pounds in 98 days.

The one lot in open yard on sorghum hay and corn with one-sixth oil meal gained 26.7 pounds in 98 days.

The six lots on alfalfa and grain made an average profit of \$0.72 per head.

The three lots on sorghum hay, corn, oats and bran made an average profit of \$0.31 per head.

The one lot on sorghum hay and five-sixths corn with one-sixth oil meal made an average gain of \$0.35 per head.

The season was favorable for gain, but the price of \$5.00 per 100 at which the lambs sold made the profit small.

E. A. BURNETT.

Feeders' Reports.

Feeders in the great corn growing states are using all the aids that they can secure the largest benefits from corn and other food given their animals. This is a year that they cannot afford to waste corn, and it is their plans to secure all the nutrition out of the corn that is possible.

In doing this a larger number of breeds who have tested and tried International Stock Food for a good long period of time, satisfying themselves of its value, and are using it as an aid in feeding their stock. They believe in putting the animal into such a condition that it will be able to assimilate the feed given to the utmost, and thereby get better prices for the food eaten. Here are some of the breeders' talks:

G. B. Peebler, Batavia, Ia.: "International Stock Food is the best stock food I have ever used, and I would not be without it."

Mac Tuttle, Danville, Ill.: "My hogs are doing fine and will soon have the spring hogs ready for the market, using International Stock Food."

R. M. Patton, Emerson, Neb.: "It has paid me in feeding my hogs and shoats. One of my neighbors had cholera in his herd, but I sent him some International Stock Food and it cured them."

They have an introductory offer where parties have not tried International Stock Food that will be of interest to all such to write them by addressing International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., mentioning BLOODED STOCK.

The Drop in the Price of Hogs.

There has been a very considerable drop in the price of hogs in the last month and some farmers express a great deal of disappointment and are disposed to rush their hogs to market for fear there will be another drop. Please remember that a drop in October can always be expected. Why? Because the packers at the beginning of the winter packing season always aim to get the price of live hogs as low as they possibly can. It is to their interest to "bear" or press down the price of hogs, while after the packing season has somewhat advanced it is to their interest to "bull" the price of hogs in order to sell at high figures hog products. October, therefore, is a poor time of year to market hogs.

Hogs have been very high for the last year, averaging \$5.00 per hundred during the summer of 1900, as compared with \$4.05 during 1899 and \$3.85 during 1898. Six cents with corn at present prices is not as much as five cents during 1900. There is a world-wide demand for pork, and while we hazard no guess as to future prices, we do not think farmers should be discouraged because prices sag at the beginning of the packing season in accordance with the interests of the packers. In fact, unless we have a financial depression, of which there are no signs now, pork prices are bound to be high if not remunerative for some time to come. At any rate it will pay to feed 50 cent corn and 53 cent wheat to all the hogs a man can grow up to 200 pounds weight. We doubt whether it ever pays, except in times of cheap corn and high priced pork, to feed hogs above that weight. Certainly it will not pay to feed either to hogs of 250 pounds or over.

A BAD CONTRACT TO SIGN.

Oxford, Pa., 11-15-1901.

Sixty days after date I promise to pay John Smith or bearer \$25 when he delivers to my order for value received Twenty-five Dollars worth of Clover Seed with interest at 6 per cent. per annum if not paid when due. The said 25 Dollars at maturity Payable at Farmers' National Bank.

S. B. Mule.

Agent, J. A. Cousins.

The above is the form of a contract sharpers are going around among the farmers selling one article or another and having them sign, and after signing they cut the paper from the letter A to B, thus having your plain note for the sum named in the contract. Don't sign any such contracts.

Our Special Offer.

In our last issue we offered to every person sending us \$1 before December 1, that we would advance their subscriptions five years and send them our receipt for "Scours or Thumps," a large number have availed themselves of this offer. In order that others may be afforded an opportunity to accept this offer we extend the date to December 10. None of our readers should be without this remedy. It will save you many dollars. Attend to this matter at once and renew your subscription.

Get up a club for Blooded Stock and win a pig.

Write for blanks and posters if you want to get up a club.

Sharple's "Tubular" Dairy Separators

The latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufacturers. HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT 1893.

No disks to bother with and washes very easy.

Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than any other separator of the same capacity.

Sharple's Co., P. M. Sharple's, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

200 BU. A DAY

with this OTIS BALL BEARING No. 2 MILL. Grinds ear corn and other grain, fine or coarse. Grinds faster than any other 2-horse mill made, because burrs are 2 1/2 in. in diameter. Of improved shape to draw the grain down into them. Feeds easier as it runs on a series of 1 in. ball bearings. This is the largest 2-horse mill made, but our prices are low because we have no agents. We sell it with a binding guarantee to grind twice as much as most others and more than any other 2-horse mill made of any size burrs or any construction. TRY IT. If it don't do so we will return it at our expense. SWEEP-GEARED MILL of new pattern, rapid grinder. 8 styles of sweep mills, price, \$14.25 and up. Our latest catalogue—prices on 17,000 articles—sent free on request. Marlin Smith Co., 53-55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
One in each town to ride and exhibit sample Jov Bicycle. BEST MAKES 1901 Models, \$10 to \$18. '99 & '00 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$12. 600 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, \$5 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance. EARN A BICYCLE distribute for Catalogues for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer. Address Dept. 126K MEAD CYCLES CO., Chicago

Hand Power Cream.....SEPARATORS

Get "THE OXFORD." It excels all others for simplicity, durability, easy running and close skimming. Capacity 400 pounds per hour. Price—\$75.

Manufactured by the
OXFORD MFG. CO., - Oxford, Pa.

Breeding and Feeding.

A writer in an exchange says that he would not breed a sow until she was a year old, then try to have only one litter a year, and at four years old he would fatten her and replace her with another young one. All of this we think is entirely wrong. A well-formed, long-bodied sow may be bred at from seven to nine months old, if she has been well fed and has made a good growth, just as well as a year old, and she will be likely to farrow a large litter than she would if bred five months later. The sow left until a year old before she is bred seldom produces a large litter, nor do her pigs grow and mature as rapidly as those from younger sows.

One litter of pigs in a season will not very well repay the cost of feeding the sow a year, unless they are sold at fancy prices. The second or fall litter adds but little to the cost of feeding the sow, and if there is a fair number, say eight or ten of them, they add considerably to the income, even if killed off as roasting pigs about Thanksgiving or Christmas time, when they usually sell at \$2 to \$3 each. And we believe that the sow, if allowed to have two litters a year, will produce more pigs in each litter than if she had but one, and will have more milk for them.

A good breeding sow, well taken care of and bred twice a year, has not reached her prime at four years old, but is better when six years old, and often at eight year old, and capable of producing and raising good pigs at fourteen years old. Nor do we think she will make any better pork or make it any cheaper in her fourth year than in her fourteenth year. It will probably be a little coarse and stringy in the lean portions and perhaps flabby in the sides and back at either age.

We usually feed the sow well until she farrowed, then scant sloppily food for a week, after which we make it more hearty; at three to four weeks old gave the pigs a feed by themselves, so that they were ready to be weaned at eight weeks old. By ceasing to give her sloppy food she would be about dry by that time, and the pigs would depend on their little trough instead of on her for their living.

With round hogs selling at 6 to 6 3/4 cts. a pound on live weight, or 7 to 8 cts. on dressed weight, the latter being paid for some extra well fattened young ones that dress less than 200 pounds, a good lot of pork to sell, fed in a large part up on the skim-milk and wastes of the farm, seems almost like finding money, and one can afford to buy a little corn to finish them up with if he has not grown enough. In comparing the prices above given on the live weight and dressed

weight of hogs, how many farmers know enough about the usual shrinkage in dressing the hog to know which they had better accept? As the usual average is to shrink eighteen per cent, the hog brings a little more at 7 1/2 cents dressed than at 6 cents alive, but not enough to pay the butchers' charges. We have heard of very fat hogs that shrink only fifteen per cent., and others might shrink twenty per cent. if old and not very fat.

Things to Remember.

The aim should be to produce from 150 to 200 pound pigs at six to seven months old for the greatest profit says the "Jersey Hustler." Keep on friendly terms with your herd, cultivate quiet dispositions. Have the hogs so that you can handle them with ease. Quietness and patience will aid in doing this. As soon as your hogs are ready, sell them; you have no further profitable use for them on the farm. The man who keeps his hogs after they are ready to go expecting to get more per pound will be very apt to lose money, while the one who sells when the hogs are ready generally hits it.

Every farmer has to accommodate himself to his environment, so far as food is concerned. It is his endeavor to use that which he can produce best. It, therefore, requires every farmer to rely in a measure upon himself. He must think over his business and decide after careful thought which are his best methods to pursue. Give the hogs a large range of pasture. When we say pasture we do not mean a large lot that hogs have run in for years containing not a spear of grass, but a nice grassy pasture. Think of yourself sitting down to a table without anything on it to eat and you being expected to make a square meal. And again the hogs need exercise, sunshine and corn mixed with the grass, just the same as we enjoy and require a variety of food.

The man with the good stuff and who is not overstocked, reaps the greatest reward, while the one who is overstocked of course underfeeds and fails to get out of the business what he should. A breeder who will accomplish anything by permitting his animals to lose in growth has the expense and no work done. The fault with the young breeder is in keeping more stock than properly cared for. There should be no difficulty in seeing which is the right road to pursue.

Can You Do Better.

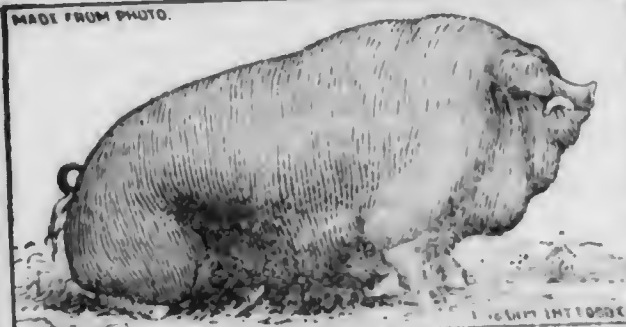
We make the following note from the catalogue of J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y., in which they say that, "Any purchaser, who after six months use, does not think them fully paid for by the increased production, and that they are the best investment he ever made, may return them and we will refund the money. Is not that fair? We authorize every agent to make this contract. If you own cattle write this firm at once and get estimates for putting water in the stall for your cattle. We have seen it tried and think it one of the greatest things that can be in the stable."

Shipping Goods.

The Marvin Smith Co., of Chicago, are shipping goods all the year 'round and selling them at Manufacturer's prices. Their good, clean, honest business policy has brought tremendous business to this great catalogue house.

LARGEST HOG IN THE WORLD

WEIGHT 1621 LBS.



1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our book "INTERNATIONAL STOCK BOOK FREE." We will give you \$1.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK BOOK FREE" if you send us a postal card and answer 3 questions. Answer the 3 questions and 1st—Write Us At Once for Book.

The famous China hog called "Old Tom" was raised in Minnesota and was exhibited at Minnesota State Fair in 1897. He made a big thing by eating "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Hogs, Cattle, Horses and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them big, fat and healthy. It is used and strongly endorsed by over 100,000 farmers. It is sold on a spot cash guarantee to refund your money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in growing, fattening or milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it cures or prevents Diseases. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 days less time, because it aids digestion and assimilation. In this way it leaves a large amount of grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3¢ and FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

1st—MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER. This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Hog. It contains a fine illustrated Veterinary Department that Horses & Cattle have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a fine illustrated Department that Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, will save you thousands of Dollars. Gives description and history of the breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. THIS BOOK FREE. Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions: 1st—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cattle, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 2nd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cattle, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cattle, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? We Won the Highest Medal at Paris in 1900.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

That Feed Grinding Question.

Considering that this season's corn crop is very much below the average of other seasons, and that the price is accordingly very much higher, we have a perfect right to assume that very much of the golden grain will be ground before it is fed. This will certainly be true because the business farmer and feeder knows that it is a simple and effective measure of economy. Taking into account this enforced measure of economy, it is reasonable to suppose that the man who suddenly discovers his need of a mill, will not wish to make a large investment at the outset. This indeed is not necessary, for there are good mills on the market which may be had at a very reasonable price. One such is the Ideal No. 20, which is manufactured by that well known and reliable firm, the Stover Manufacturing Co., of Freeport, Ill. This mill possesses some features which are of such special merit worth, that we wish to direct particular attention to them, and to that end pre-



sent these illustrations. The cut below gives a very good idea of the working parts of mill. Note first the powerful cob breaker at the top of the cone, which is the first act in the process of gradual reduction. Let the reader observe also that on the cone proper there are rollers of four different sizes, which work opposite to a similar series in the outside shell, which gradually reduce the corn and cob until it is finally delivered to the grinding rings or burrs at the lower part of the mill. Note carefully the dress and gather of the breakers, burrs, etc., which are such as to carry all grain down regularly evenly, with the least possible amount of friction. This avoids entirely the objectionable feature of heating the grain unduly, and at the same time saves much power. The grinding rings or burrs are made of the best procurable hard white iron, and with care should last indefinitely. Being entirely without complicated gears

IT PAYS TO DEHORN. Hornless cows give more milk. Hornless steers make better beef. The best dehorner, the most humane and easiest to use is the **Keystone Dehorning Knife**. Cuts on four sides at once, without crushing or bruising. Highest award at world's fair. Orders with cash filled from Chicago. If desired, send for circulars. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa., (Successor to A. C. Brosius)

of any kind, this Ideal mill gets the benefit of the power applied to it, and



accordingly it is an easy running, large capacity mill. Last of all, the price is most reasonable, the great, good quality considered. In case any of our readers are not looking for a mill of this type, we are pleased to say that it is but one pattern of the very large and complete line made by the Stover Company. No matter what kind of a mill you want, we know you will find it illustrated and very fully described in the complete catalogue, which can be had on request. Write the Stover Mfg. Co., No. 1 River street, Freeport, Ill., and copy will be sent at once.

Swine Notes.

Well matured sows bred to matured, vigorous hars will give thrifty vigorous offspring.

The farmer should be able to make his own pork cheaper and equally as good if not better than he can buy it.

In raising hogs for market it is an item to obtain their full standard weight at the lowest expense possible.

Look up our clubbing rates and send in your subscription to us.

Have you renewed your subscription.

Treating Cholera Hogs.

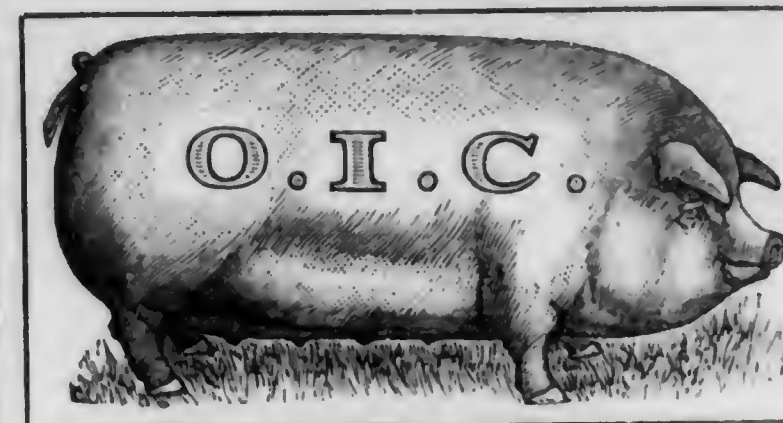
The following article clipped from the editorial page of the Dispatch published at Woodhull, Ill., will be found of considerable interest. For the last two years many of the leading agricultural journals of the country have been carefully investigating the claims made by the Snoddys and all of them who have been given in an investigation have been found in their praise. The work related in the following article is only an example of what Dr. Snoddy is doing almost every day in the year. Our readers will find much interesting information in the new third edition of Snoddy's Treatise on Hogs and also a complete copy of the report of the Ohio test which will be sent free to those writing to him.

SCOTT'S PERFECT SWING-ING & SELF-CLOSING COW STANCHIONS Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular. **B. C. SCOTT** 208 Beach Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

\$10.40 BUYS this 55 gallon Food Cooker complete with cover, elbow, pipe and damper. Kettle is polished and smooth. Jacket made of heavy steel. Burns any kind of fuel. Flues distribute heat all over. Holds 50 gallons in 20 minutes, cooks anything. Handy for butchering and a hundred other things on the farm. Other sizes, 18 to 75 gals., at reduced prices. Send for large free Catalogue giving prices on 15,000 articles. **Marvin Smith Co., 55-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ills.**

BULL-STRONG! **....PIG-TIGHT....** An Illinois farmer said that after harvest he had fully 200 hogs of loose cuts on the ground that he could not secure any benefit from, because the fence around the field would not turn hogs. Figure the loss for yourself. He also said, all this would have been saved if he had used the **Kitselman Woven Wire Coiled Spring Fence**, and the value would have gone a long way towards paying cost of the fence. With the **Duplex Machine** any farmer can make it himself at the actual cost of the wire. Catalogue free for the asking. **KITSELMAN WOVEN WIRE CO.** Box 117, Muncie, Ind.

1863 The Most Profitable Hog 1901



for every section of the country and under all conditions is the O. I. C. hog. We have bred them with scrupulous care and absolute purity for thirty-eight years. They are better to-day than ever before. The accumulated result of deep study and long experience. We send a sample pair of our

Famous O. I. C. HOGS

on time and allow you away from your community better take the matter up at once. Act promptly. Two of these hogs weighed 2,400 lbs.

L. B. SILVER CO., 337 Grand Arcade, Cleveland, - - Ohio.

Note: Because of our right selection of breeding stock, and because we allow wide range on our breeding farms, all our O. I. C. hogs have unusually strong constitutions. They are therefore much less liable to swine diseases of every kind than other hogs.

WHAT IS A BREEDER?

To buy a good male hog and some fancy brood sows, mate them, raise their progeny and put it on the market is one thing and to be a breeder is another, and a different thing. Yet men of all classes will call themselves breeders, advertise as such, raise stock from other men's herds and they are styled "breeders." Never was there a more false idea sent before the public. So the question arises, "What is a breeder?"

I don't know what definition Webster gives, but I will give you my idea, says L. M. Strader in the "Western Swine Breeder." There are too many men in the business who belong to the class above described. They are in the business for the few dollars they may get from the few or many hogs they have produced, or their sows have produced, and if they reach a good market, whether for pork or breeding purposes, they are perfectly satisfied and go on from year to year in the same old rut, and in ten years they sell a wonderful pile of pork, but they know but little about breeding after all.

In the first place, to be successful in breeding, one must have a natural love for the business; a desire to see a better product than the male and female he has mated. A breeder once said to me, "if one has a male hog that has cost him even a fancy price and has one brood sow that will bring the ideal pig when mated to the male, you cannot value your male too highly." That man is a breeder.

I have been on the farm 23 years. Have always raised a few hogs. Have spent about 12 years of that time breeding Poland-Chinas. Have had the satisfaction of putting out male hogs that have proved to be good breeders. I remember distinctly once of making a big mistake. I went to a certain breeder to buy a male hog and picked out two. He priced them to me at \$25 and \$15 respectively. I saw the defect in the cheap hog, but as I was young in the business and had not established much of a reputation, and thought, too, that perhaps he might not transmit the defect, I took the \$15 pig. I never made a greater mistake in my life. I could

better have paid \$100 for the other hog for as long as I had the blood of that hog on the farm that defect would crop out.

So it takes years of experience to become a successful breeder, even when one has the desire and the qualifications to know what the value of an animal is. I am now breeding the Duroc-Jersey hog exclusively. Have pigs from six of the best herd boars in America. I claim to be a breeder and expect my mating to show the boys in the future what I call "well-bred stuff," and hope to be able to be of some benefit to the breeding fraternity besides mating and selling a few pigs from some one's herd who has already made them what they are.

To be a breeder in the true sense, one must know what he has and what he is offering. I have seen men who call themselves breeders, and one might pass by almost any time and see from one to a dozen male hogs large enough for service, running with 25 or 30 sows of all ages, yet these men call themselves breeders and write pedigrees "To the best of their knowledge." Are such men breeders? They are a disgrace to the profession and a short duration at best. The product of such breeding alone will soon knock a man out, but this is not the point. What about the fellow that has bought one strain of me to mate with something he is sure is what he needs, and when he has paid his money, bred his sows, raised his "scrubs" and ruined what he has been for ten or a dozen years building up. What then? He feels like throwing his pedigree to the wind and cursing every man that advertises a hog for sale; marketing his whole herd and quits the business.

I like to deal with men who are ever on the alert and try to make the product of their own mating a little better than their last, and who knows what eye a pig on his farm is sired by. Brother breeders, let us work to the end that will make the Duroc-Jersey the best hog on earth. There is room for improvement, and there is always room at the top. Yours for the improvement of our hog.

The larger amount of food the farmer can get his hogs to eat, digest and assimilate the larger gains they will make. The principal argument for grinding or cooking food is that it puts it in condition so that it is more thoroughly masticated when eaten and thorough mastication is essential to good digestion and assimilation.

So far as can be provided the brood sow should have exercise and sufficient cooling food during pregnancy.

It will be a considerable saving of feed if the hogs are made ready for market reasonably early in the fall.

Blooded Stock at 25 cents a year or five years for \$1.

WOODWARD'S WATERING BASIN A STABLE NECESSITY. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT. Circulars Free. J. B. WOODWARD & SON, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, and All Forms of Lameness Yield to



Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1.50 per box. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address **DR. S. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.**

GRINDS EAR CORN, SHELLED CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.

One or more, for feed or family purposes. Has shank feed. Hogs are made of waste material that neither the nor feed will touch them. They will open and let milk or hard substances through without breakage. We furnish a small mill with or without cutters and a large one. **CAPACITY** 100 to 450 lbs. and up, according to power. Use 1, kind of grain and how you grind. The only mill that grinds ear corn and all other grain successfully. With 2, 4 or 6 H. P. Machine 3 sizes for power up to 12 horse. Guaranteed to grind more of corn than any mill made with same power, because crusher and grinding plates are on separate shafts, reducing friction. We have 10 styles of grinders, adapted to power windmills, engines and horse powers of all sizes. We also furnish powers of all kinds for cutting all kinds of machinery. Write for our Large Free Catalogue of 15,000 other articles. **Marvin Smith Co., 55-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ills.**

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Branches or Blains from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. **WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc., address **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio**

BREEDING NOTES, ETC.

BY T. A. STEVENSON, Shannon City, Iowa
Rural Route No. 2—Former P. O.,
Tingley, Iowa.

To "Blooded Stock" readers I wish to say that I have not changed my location, only my post office address on account of rural free delivery. We now get our mail daily from Shannon City.

If at first your success is not the very best do not become discouraged and trade the "old sow" off, later on she may prove a "gold mine" to you. A little stick-to-it-iveness is a grand thing to the new breeder.

Pasture, and especially clover pasture, is a valuable and cheap food for swine. Grass seems to have all the necessary elements to grow out a good, strong, healthy, vigorous hog, suitable for the breeding pen and also a proper preparation for the fattening pen.

Let the motto of the fine stock breeder be "Honesty." Honest dealings, good hogs and proper management will bring you success, a reputation you can justly feel proud of, sweet sleep and pleasant dreams.

A great many fine stock breeders do not seem to know the true value of good breeding. A good individual may be of a mixed breeding, and very uncertain as a good breeder. If the individual is all right, and his pedigree shows that he comes from a long line of choice ancestors, there is little to fear in selecting such an animal to put at the head of your herd.

Be on, as it were, speaking terms with the little porkers—never scare them, let them know and feel that you are their best friend. In the course of time they will repay you for your trouble with interest compounded.

At the price corn is now it will not pay you to keep any uncertain breeders, and it will be to your interest to cull your spring gilts very close and all that you think are not standard or up-to-date—fit for the pork barrel.

Why not get rid of those mongrel hogs? There is certainly more pleasure in handling some one of the pure breeds, the financial part not considered. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Try it and be convinced.

In breeding fine stock remember that it takes study and thought, you must know how and you can learn a great

a great deal by reading up-to-date swine journals, and without boasting, and very modestly, I must say that you can learn the "how" from the columns of "Blooded Stock." If you are not already a subscriber send in your subscription today. Procrastination is the thief of time.

In my travels over the country I find a great many farmers keep a mongrel lot of swine and pay but little attention to the selection of pure bred males. Often, very often, breeding the gilts to own brothers or half brothers. It is no wonder such men make a miserable failure of hog raising and almost everything else they turn their hand to. However I meet on the other hand farmers who take great pleasure in breeding the very best horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Such farmers give the fine stock business the study necessary to insure success and can readily show you a balance in his favor. This style of farmer usually breeds full bloods, if not he buys full blood males and grades up his herd. The farmer and fine stock breeder as well should brush the cobwebs from his eyes, and show to the world that he is not a back number, but on the other hand that he is a live, energetic, up-to-date farmer or breeder.

Scrubs and Dirt.

Scrub stock would soon disappear if there were no scrub dairymen.

It is better to pull four teats than eight for the same amount of milk.

The worst obstacle to success in dairy processes is dirt; the next worst is dirt, and the third is dirt.

Contentment is not always better than wealth. It is better to make money with good cows than to be contented with poor ones.

Use the best bull obtainable if his progeny is to be raised. Who would expect a good crop of corn if he used half-filled nubbins for seed?

Wanted.

We want agents in every neighborhood this winter to take subscriptions for Blooded Stock for cash or premiums. Write us for posters, etc.

Are you getting up a club for Blooded Stock at the Farmer's Club Meetings, etc?

Have you noticed our envelope offer.

Blooded Stock at 25 cents a year or five years for \$1.

County Line Herd of Poland Chinas

and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different Boars—Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Kievers Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS...

A splendid lot of April pigs Tecumseh, Big Chief, Jr., U. S. and Kievers stretcher breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pigs shipped C. O. D.

B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa. (Bradford Co.)

KANSAS P. CHINAS AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs till three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair Boars, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sell Fall pigs at from \$11 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas

FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilts bred to Show Boars. Growthy and long - bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

Oats and Rye For Pigs.

I have been said by some wisacre, or some other fellow, that "necessity is the mother of invention." I am not sure that this is universally true, but I am persuaded that it sometimes happens to a fellow that necessity compels him to do things that otherwise he might not think of, writes a correspondent in the "Farmers' Guide." This year being a scarce one with us in the matter of corn this same good old mother, necessity, came to us with an invention in the shape of rye and oats, soaked in water for 12 hours, as a feed for our pigs. We tried the invention, cautiously at the start, and found that the pigs took to it with considerable gusto. It made them a little "tipsy" at first and some of them got rheumatic like an old toper, but they "rounded to" in a few days and began to grow and take on flesh in a very satisfactory manner. There were eight of them, and besides having full access to a patch of rape they received 20 pounds (dry) of the rye and oats mixture twice a day. They also had about all the milk from a gravity cream separator they would drink twice a day. It's not hardly fair to fool a pig with milk that's half water, but then it was cheaper in our case to carry this milk to them than to carry water from the well. These pigs would weigh when we began feeding them the "invention" about 100 pounds; each. We began feeding the first week in July and continued the mixture up to the latter part of August, or six or seven week in all. Since that time the feed has been shelled corn, soaked for 12 hours. The pigs will weigh now about 200 pounds each. Of the mixture they were getting about five pounds each per day, and of the corn they are getting about seven pounds each per day. Of course they are larger now and require more feed, but I'm doubtful of their making as great gain on the corn as they would had I increased and continued the rye and oats. They seemed to feed more on the rape with the rye and oats than with the corn, and I believe, from observing the growth of the pigs, that rye and oats with rape is a better ration than corn and rape.

Now I am not "stuck up" with the notion that this "invention" of mine is something entirely new, nor that it will do anybody a very great amount of good, but I am convinced of one thing, and that is that I can raise healthier summer porkers on rye, oats and rape than I can on corn and rape or corn and clover. Perhaps I might have had better results had I ground the rye and oats, as I noticed a great deal of the rye passed through the pigs whole. But the loss I think was very small, not enough, perhaps, to pay for the time and expense of grinding.

To pig raisers who have never tried rape as a forage crop let me suggest that you try a patch next year. My rape was green and succulent all through the dry weather.

Our subscription price is fifty cents a year, however for prompt renewals paid in advance we accept subscriptions at 25 cents, or five years for \$1. All arrears will be at 50 cents a year. We always notify subscribers when their subscriptions expire and if notified to do so stop paper at once.

Bny Good Stock.

We want to urge our readers who will buy breeding stock this fall and winter to buy the very best specimens they can afford. Good stock pays, and you can not get good colts, calves or pigs from poor parents. You can improve upon them, but the quickest, easiest, surest and in the end cheapest way, is to buy the very best breeding stock obtainable. Watch the shows this season and see who comes out ahead. Read the advertisements carefully and investigate the claims of the different breeders. A little inquiry of this kind will perhaps put you next to facts of which you may be now ignorant. You will take more pride in a high grade of stock, give it better care and get better results. You know this is true.

Where dairying is made a part of the farm operations the pigs will use the waste products from the dairy to a good advantage.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—THE TOP.

ular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

Shropshire Sheep.. Durham Cattle P. R. Chickens

I have now on hand 4 registered Durham bulls, ranging from 3 months to 1 yr. old from \$50 to \$100 each. 22 Registered Shropshire Rams—1 three years old at \$15, 8 yearlings at \$12 and \$15 each. 13 Ram Lambs at \$10 and \$12 each, also a few ewes; 4 yearling ewes at \$12 each, ewe lambs at \$10, all registered and bred from good imported and home-bred ewes, and sired by one of G. Howard Davidson's rams that cost me laid down on my farm \$100 and one that is hard to beat. Please order soon as my number on hand will not last long, as I have not so many as other seasons to start with.

E. D. STOTELMYER
BEAVER CREEK, MO.

...Clover Lawn Poland-Chinas....

A fine lot of early spring pigs of either sex sired by the Champion Hog at St. Louis Fair. Also a nice lot of Aberdeen-Angus Bulls old enough for service, the best the breed affords. Priced worth the money. Come quick or write.

W. B. SEELEY, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

YOUR MONEY BACK

If everything is not as represented in my Poland-Chinas. Or Expenses Paid in visiting my herd if you don't find sale stuff right among the tops.

A grand lot of March Boars and Sows, best I ever raised, sired by Nixon's Sunshine, 43976, best son of Ideal Sunshine, 37885, and by Ideal Perfection, 50177, grandson of Chief Perfection 2d 45395.

They are smooth and growthy, combined with heavy bone, fine quality and finish, with several fancy show pigs among them. Prices reasonable. Come and see them, telephone or write. Farm at Fort Ancient, O. Long Distance (Bell) Telephone.

L. C. NIXON,

Route 1.

Lebanon, Ohio

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

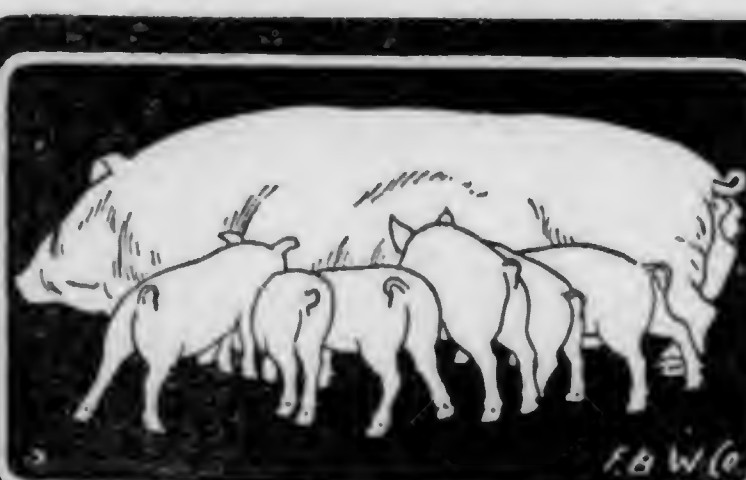
A Positive Cure and Preventive. Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders. There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package. Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address:

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.,

ALTON, ILLS.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.



The Hog Cholera Season IS NEAR AT HAND.

How to successfully treat this dread disease is a subject of all absorbing interest to the American farmer.

ZENOLEUM will cure Hog Cholera and Swine Plague in their early stages and will absolutely prevent their spreading.

ZENOLEUM is no longer an experiment. It has stood the most rigid tests that science and skill could subject it to. It is in use at the present time at all the leading Experimental Stations in this country and is used and endorsed by America's leading live stock men.

ZENOLEUM has been selected by the management of the International Live Stock Exposition for disinfecting their buildings during the big show next December, in order that they may insure absolute immunity from disease to all stock on exhibition. 1 gallon makes 100 gallons of medicine. Sample gallon \$1.50, express prepaid. Larger quantities at reduced prices. Send for copy of our free booklet, "Piggie's Troubles."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 49 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., or Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

THE ANGORA A BENEFACTOR.

At the request of Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, Mr. R. C. Johnson, of Lawrence, read an interesting paper before the late annual meeting of the Board, on the subject of Angora goats. Mr. Johnson is well qualified to intelligently write of these animals, as he has been breeding and handling Angoras quite extensively for some years. He has sublime faith in their ability to adapt themselves to varied conditions, and to do much toward transforming otherwise waste places into profitable areas. He says in part: "The Angora grows to the same size as sheep, but does not mature so rapidly. A six-months-old lamb will weigh more than a kid of the same age with equal care; therefore the goat is not as good to raise for the early market; but this is more than offset by the fact that it carries its lambs or soft joint longer than a lamb does, and its life is so much longer than that of a sheep. It is a prolific breeder and a productive shearer until twelve and fourteen years old. It lives and thrives in any climate or country where sheep live and prosper, no matter how hot or cold. It readily adapts itself to the surrounding conditions, from the rich valley to rugged mountain wastes. All the shelter it needs in this climate is an open shed, facing the south, which it can go under to protect itself from the cold rains and snow of our winters. The rain or snow freezes on its long, silky hair, and forms a mass of ice, which chills the goat. Keep it dry, especially after shearing, and it will stand any amount of cold weather. They feed and do well during the winter on corn-fodder, straw and coarse hay with a little grain during March and the first of April, to strengthen them for the kidding season of May. A goat abhors filth and dirt. While they eat every kind of food, it must be sweet and clean with fresh pure water to drink. They will only drink dirty stagnant water when compelled to by extreme thirst.

"It is not best to have your does kid too early in the spring, as the kids are liable to chill and die during cold wet weather, and the does do not milk so well and are more liable to disown their kids. Better wait until May, warm weather and plenty of grass. They require the same care and attention during the kidding season as sheep during the lambing season. The high grades and pure-breds are more prolific than sheep, raising 90 to 100 per cent increase. They are very hardy, having lots of sense, are good rustlers and will not starve if there is anything in the neighborhood to eat. They seem just as happy gnawing the bark off a dogwood sapling as barking your choicest apple tree. They feed in flocks, and do not scatter over the pastures like sheep. When alarmed they will bunch together to defend themselves. They are browsers, not grazers and prefer weeds and brush to grass. They eat the leaves of every tree and brush that grows in Kansas, and, not content with the leaves, they want the bark also. They eat every weed that I know of, except mullein and burdock. They seem tickled to death when they strike a

patch of Jimson-weed, and are perfectly happy in a bunch of smart-weed. They watch and patiently wait for the thistle to put forth its bloom, so that they can enjoy that rare morsel. Buckbrush, which is destroying so many of our fine pastures, is their delight; in fact, goats are ideal brush exterminators, they do it at a cash profit instead of a costly outlay. One writer speaks of them as 'picking gold off the bushes'.

"They are always sure of a good living, for no matter how dry or wet a season may be it always produces weeds. They will condescend to eat grass when there are no weeds or brush in sight. After the frost has killed the weeds and leaves, they feed during the winter, as long as it is not covered with snow, on the blue-grass, which grew undisturbed under their feet during the summer. Horses, cattle and sheep will feed after goats in the same pasture, while goats will feed on that which other animals will not touch. One need not sell any of the stock already owned to make room for the Angora goat; the farm is able to take care of that much more stock, and render that much more income. They are a vegetable scavenger, hence their value is farm economy, in converting into money the weeds and brush which the farmer every year spends time, labor and money to get rid of, at the season of the year when time is most valuable. This makes the cost of raising the Angora almost nothing.

"They make the richest fertilizer from the foliage and deposit it on the highest and poorest spots of the farm, while horses and cattle fertilize the richest part, where the grass grows."

"Thus, we find the Angora goat reclaiming thousands of acres of waste land in every State in the union and converting them into tillable fields or productive pastures, at the same time making millions of pounds of wholesome meat to feed and millions of pounds of fine mohair to clothe the people. Being a very hardy, self-reliant animal and a browser, one will soon find his filly and tough districts, which are to-day of no value whatever to any other industry, filled with this useful animal. They are comparatively free from diseases. A sheep fence will hold them.

"They are born in the spring, at the same time and in the same manner as sheep, but be careful to keep them out of the cold rain for a week or two after shearing. The fleece of mohair weighs from two and one-half to four pounds on average good goats, while extra-fine, pure bred goats will often shear eight or ten pounds, worth from thirty to forty-five cents a pound on the market, according to the grade and care in handling. The skin of a high grade Angora has double the value of a sheep's pelt, because of the furs, rugs and saddle leather robes manufactured from them, while the skins of the lower grades sell at about the same price as pelts.

"The Angora does are not as good milkers as the Maltese and Swiss goats, but they give plenty for rearing their young. They are kind and watchful mothers, and will fight for their kids. These goats are profitable animals in the feed lot; give them like conditions and the same grain, and they will take on flesh very rapidly, and fatten in one-third less time than sheep. They respond very quickly to good care. At the final test of all domestic animals, the butcher's block, the Angora is not found wanting. Their flesh in summer,

Berkshires & Yorkshires



Of the best Breeding known to the breeds. All stock from prize winners. Our prices, daily, complete. Send for 1901 Catalogue.

N.S. BURRIER, NEW MIDWAY MD.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE



BOARS READY FOR USE. Spring pigs in pairs not akin at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write.

J. B. HEIM & SON, NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Gilt Edge Herd of Berkshires



(LARGE ENGLISH) I have some fine growthy spring boars and sows, sows either open or bred. Fall pigs, eight weeks old, also one yearling sow. These are all from prize winning stock of the strain and will be sold very reasonable. THOMAS E. EBERSOLE, Carrollton, Ohio.

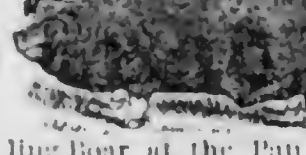
P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES



Five large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week pigs. Bred Sows, Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

P. F. HAMILTON, COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

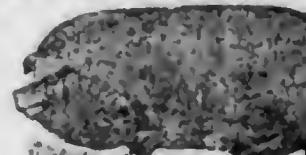
POLAND CHINAS



We have a nice bunch of April and September pigs bred by Chief of All 47225, the First Prize Yearling Boar at the Pan American Show. Boars ready for use. Write.

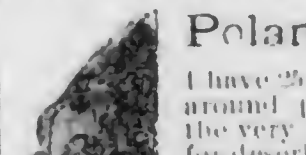
JOHN EICK & SON, HIBBETTS, O.

Sinnissippi Herd of Poland-Chinas



We are now looking for spring pigs of either sex at \$15.00 each to be shipped when 3 mos. old. First class in breeding and individual merit. Everything guaranteed as represented. Address: CHAS. A. LARSON, Moline, Ills.

ALPHA HERD...



Poland-China Swine I have 25 head fine, top quality, good, all around pigs for sale. Bred from the very best of stock. Write me for description of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM. T. WEBB, SERGEANT, KY.

A BARGAIN



One fine Poland China Gilt, February Farrow, and one May Show Boar. A bargain if taken this month. F. E. MONINGER, Defiance, Ohio.

when browsing, has a very delightful flavor, between venison and mutton, which gives the name 'venison' to their meat. In winter, when fattened on grain, it loses the flavor, but acquires a mutton flavor. It has none of that 'wooly' taste of mutton which is so objectionable to many people. Thousands of them are killed in our packing-houses and sold as 'well-dressed mutton.' Only an expert can tell the difference, as their carcasses appear the same when hanging in the market. They will dress out a larger per cent of meat than sheep; hence are much more valuable, and their meat is more juicy than mutton and has a finer flavor."

DO YOU HAVE CHICKENS?

If you have, perhaps most of them have stopped laying since the cold weather. If this is the case send for our receipt to make them lay the year around. This receipt has been tried, used and is highly recommended by hundreds of poultry raisers. It is not expensive and will put dollars in your pocket. It should be owned by every poultry raiser in United States. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS FOR 10 CENTS. If you have chickens don't fail to send for this receipt. Address:

OXFORD SUPPLY CO., OXFORD, PENNA.

Greenwood Centre Herd of

THOROUGH BRED

Poland China and Chester White Swine

For Sale—Pigs from 8 to 12 weeks old. Boars from 6 to 9 months old from prize-winning stock—large, prolific kind. Likewise Bull and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Stock guaranteed as represented. Farm and residence, Greenwood, Pa., having rural free mail delivery. R. H. DILLINE, (R. F. D.) Millville, Pa.

IMP. CHESTER WHITES

The Best I Ever Had. A nice lot of pigs for sale at prices within reach of any one. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me once.

G. R. HOWE, Sherman, N. Y.

Oak Grove Herd of Durocs

We have a fine lot of pigs, now ready to ship—either sex. If you want a first-class pig write us for we have the farmers' friend. All stock guaranteed as represented. Give us a trial and get the best.

LEFEVER BROS., Oblong, Illinois

Locust Grove Stock Farm,

Breeder of DUDOC HOGS

Highest Strains. National headquarters for Tunis Sheep. The only breed to produce Hot house Lamb. I guarantee as represented. Write your wants. All stock sold on guarantee as represented.

CHAS. ROUNTREE, Crawfordsville, Ind

Imported Large Yorkshires.

A grand lot of SPRING PIGS for sale. Pigs for show ring a specialty. Write me for particulars. A. YROOMAN, Carthage, N. Y.

All stock eligible to registry. Write me for particulars. A. YROOMAN, Carthage, N. Y.

Weed Out the Dead Beat Borders.

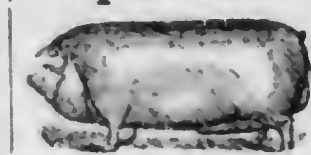
All kinds of feed for dairy cows is high in price this year. Over the most of our territory concentrates will cost from one to one and three-quarters cents per pound, and roughness from three-eighths to a half cent a pound and over. It will require high priced butter to pay for this high priced feed. This is therefore an most excellent time to weed out the dead beat boarders at the stable, the farmer's boarding house. What do we mean by dead beat boarders? Simply cows that do not pay for their board or feed. We imagine some farmers says, "Who you think I am fool enough to keep a lot of dead beat cow boarders around? Will I pay out good feed to get nothing in return? Don't I know enough to tell whether a cow is paying me or not?" Probably one dairyman in ten does. We hope the rest will not be offended if we tell them that they don't know enough; that for the greater part of their lives they have been supporting a lot of dead beat boarders, or, to change the figure, have been keeping a lot of unprofitable factories instead of butter factories.

Nor is this any reflection on their general intelligence. The fact is that until the discovery of the Babcock test it was impossible for any man to know to a certainty which of his cows were paying and which not. He could easily tell whether the whole herd was paying him or not, but which of the herd paid more than their board and which paid less was something that no man could accurately tell. He could easily tell which cow gave the most milk. He could tell which cow took the most feed to keep her in condition; but until the way was discovered for measuring the butter value of milk he could not ascertain which cows paid. Some of the oldest and most experienced dairymen have been surprised beyond measure to discover that they did not know anything about cows so far as their butter value was concerned until they actually weighed the milk and tested it not once but several times and at different periods of lactation. They have expressed to us their astonishment that cows which they supposed were "A No. 1" were down below the middle of the list, and that cows which they supposed were only fair had a right to go to the head of the class.

It is important at all times that the farmer should keep weeding out the dead beats; but it is doubly important just now when the dairymen in order to make money must get value in feed or butter, or both, for every pound of roughness or grain he feeds. How are we to weed them out? It is a simple matter. First get a pair of scales and hang them up in the stable. Get a board or a shingle, place it down, paste a piece of white paper on it and either number or name your cows. Weigh the milk night and morning and find out how many pounds they give and enter it opposite the name or number on the sheet of paper. Then either get a Babcock tester for yourself, or take the milk to the creamery and have the creamery test it for you and find out the percentage and the number of ounces of butter fat you get every day from each cow. For every eighty-five pounds of butter fat, credit the cow with one hundred pounds of butter. Take the amount of feed you give your cows and then you know whether they are paying you or not. There is no other way ever dis-

covered by man to find this out. This will take some time, some trouble and some expenditure of the gray matter of the brain; but you had better take the time and trouble and make that expenditure than have a hole in your pocket. That is the way to find out where the holes are. You can sew up the hole by feeding your unprofitable cow until she is fit for the butcher and then send her to the shambles. Don't impose her on her neighbors. You owe something to the good of dairy interests. If your cows were paying boarders, dairymen would be one of the most profitable kinds of business on the farm. —Wallace's Farmer.

Impr'd Chester Whites



Protection blood, 16 to 1 and Happy Medium families, are on top. Spring Pigs of the above and other fancy strains. They are prolific and have quality too. Send in your order to

D. W. SHELLABARGER, ENON, OHIO.

OAK MOUND HERD of

O. I. C. and Chester

White Swine

Two full Boars and a choice lot of Spring Pigs. On top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and my prices. Mention blooded stock. F. E. RUTER, Ferryville, Wis.

O! SAY NEIGHBOR

If you want a nice and immune CHESTER WHITE PIG go to J. E. MUSSELMAN, R. No. 1, Plainfield, Ill. He treats all his hogs by Ridway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also Registered Sheep and B. P. Rock Poultry.

FOR SALE !!!

PEDIGREED IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sizes and dams of quality and prolific. Tracing to blood to the most noted stock in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these. ROBERT A. LAMBERT DEER CITY, MISS.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

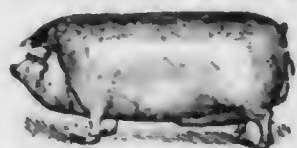
Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$11; Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over a matter of correspondence, I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address:

HERMANVILLE FARM, J. A. MacDonald, Prop. HERMANVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Hogs in Kansas.

Editor Blooded Stock:

Please stop my ad. for a time as I am about sold out of spring pigs. I have sold more pigs through Blooded Stock than any other stock paper I ever tried. My O. I. C. hogs are doing fine; Kansas Champion was 16 months old the 15th of September and measures 6 feet 11 inches from tip to tip, 38 inches high, 5 1/2 feet around his ribs back of his shoulders, 9 inches around his legs below the knees; so I think I will have the largest O. I. C. hog to the world. I have no trouble to sell the pigs sired by him. F. T. Hadachek.



Reg. O. I. C. Swine,

Choice young and breeders. Choice chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea fowls and goats. Have a choice litter will be ready to ship in from 3 to 4 weeks. Also one open or bred sow. Registered, 13 mos. old, \$15.00.

ENOCH BAILEY, ELLERY ILLINOIS.

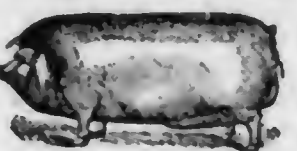
KELTON HERD OF High-class Registered Chester White Swine



Some tops of Spring litters for sale. Orders booked for Fall Pigs. Quality guaranteed as represented. Prices just right for extra stock. Two extra Male Pigs from Rose M. for sale. If you want something choice don't fail to secure one at once.

C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.

Imp. Chester Whites



200 hounds now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios no akin. Express paid on pairs and trios ordered at once. Write or come and see.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.

ROSS HERD OF

Imp. Chester Whites



Choice Pigs of March, April and May farrow, sired by 5 different boars. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Haney & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd



Chester White Swine

Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. An 1 also

Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

J. A. DOERR, SPRINGVILLE, WIS.

IMPROVED



CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood and other leading strains. Choice Service Boars. Choice gilts bred for fall farrow. Spring and summer pigs, either sex, broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Fine show stock, stock recorded. If you want to start a new herd or want new blood, or improve what you have, send here for what you want.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

LIVE STOCK MEETING.

There was a large and influential delegation of live stock breeders in session at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, October 10, 1901, to consider and plan for the Live Stock Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. The gentlemen in attendance represented the seventy-six National Live Stock Breeders' Associations of the United States.

In the absence of the chairman, Ex-Gov. Norman J. Colman, the chair was filled by Hon. Charles E. Leonard, the President of the American Short Horn Breeders' Association. Col. Charles F. Mills, for years Secretary of the American Live Stock Association, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Leonard, on assuming the chair, called attention to the magnitude of the live stock industry of the country, and the deep interest taken in the World's Fair at St. Louis by the breeders of improved stock.

The proceedings of the meeting of the delegates of the various Live Stock Breeders' Associations of America held in St. Louis, August 30, 1901, was referred to by Mr. Leonard, who stated that this meeting of duly appointed representatives had been called for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the stock breeders of the country, and completing arrangements for a large and comprehensive exhibit at the World's Fair of all the improved breeds of domestic animals.

Hon. N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, President of the National Live Stock Association, was made permanent president of the organization, and Col. Charles P. Mills, secretary. Hon. A. P. Grant, the President of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, was made treasurer. The following members of the committee and the associations or breeds they represent were in attendance personally or by proxy, in addition to the above: Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio, President American Hereford Breeders' Association, represented in proxy by Charles R. Thomas, Kansas City, Secretary of said association; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., Secretary of the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association; Geo. E. Weshon, Belmore, N. C., of the American Jersey Cattle Club; R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., Vice-President of the American Clydesdale Association; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, President of the American Berkshire Association; W. L. Addy, Parnell City, Mo., National Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis., American Cotswold Sheep Breeders' Association; J. G. Massey, Fort Logan, Colo., President of the Hampshiredown Sheep Breeders' Association; Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Minn., D. an Iowa Agricultu-

ral College; Col. W. M. Leggett, St. Anthony Park, Minn., President of the Minnesota Agricultural Society, and W. E. Skinner, Chicago, General Manager International Live Stock Show.

Mr. Robert A. Smith, Secretary of the Committee of Agriculture, St. Louis World's Fair, was invited to address the meeting. He responded as follows: "With reference to the unavoidable absence from the city of both President Francis and Mr. Paul Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, it becomes my pleasant duty to welcome your body to the city, which I do most heartily. In contemplation of the Live Stock Exhibit, which has been determined upon for the World's Fair of 1903, one gathers confidence and strength in looking upon the characteristic and distinguished Association which is to co-operate with us. We are united in a common mission—that of producing the most magnificent Live Stock Exhibit ever known. In this undertaking no sectional lines must be drawn. It is not alone of this city, or this State, or of the Louisiana Purchase States, or even of America, but it is to be an exhibition of a distinctly international character, in which the world will be invited to compete. The Committee on Agriculture will give careful consideration to such recommendations you may choose to make."

The meeting then proceeded to the election of an Executive Committee to represent the several breeds and interests concerned as follows: Beef cattle, Charles E. Leonard; dairy cattle, Geo. F. Weston; draft horses, R. B. Ogilvie; light horses, N. J. Colman; jack mules, J. L. Jones; swine, N. H. Gentry; sheep, Frank Harding; poultry, J. A. Leland; agricultural colleges, W. M. Leggett; at large, W. E. Skinner.

The President Secretary and Treasurer were made part of the Executive Committee. Addresses were then made on the scope and character of the Live Stock Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair by W. E. Skinner, Geo. F. Weston, C. F. Curtis, W. M. Leggett, N. H. Gentry, A. P. Grant, C. E. Leonard and others.

A motion was adopted requesting the President and Secretary to prepare and distribute a circular setting forth the importance of making the Live Stock Exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair the largest and best ever held.

A motion was adopted asking the managers of the World's Fair to provide a fund for cash prizes for the live stock exhibit of not less than \$700,000. The Executive Committee was instructed to take steps to secure an additional \$500,000 for the live stock exhibit. The President was authorized to appoint a man of influence and ability to attend the annual meetings of all the National Live Stock Breeders' Associations of America and to secure liberal appropriations for cash prizes for the various breeds represented by the respective organizations.

Hon. John Springer, of Denver, the President of the National Live Stock Breeders' Association, and J. G. Massey, of Fort Logan, Colo., were appointed a committee to interest the live stock men of the country other than the breeders of recorded stock in the live stock exhibit of the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mr. Leonard, the President of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, E. G. Rust, Manager Kansas City Stock Yards, and C. S. Jones, Manager of th

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O. I. C. SWINE - PURE

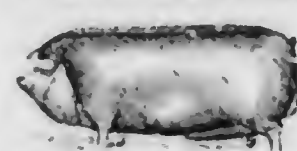


I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not akin. They are sired by the best known boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale.

B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

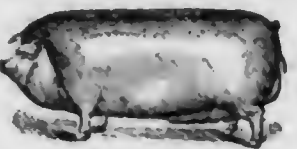
Improved Chester White Swine



Breeds Prize Winners. Large litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now. Good ones, pairs not related and trios, prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

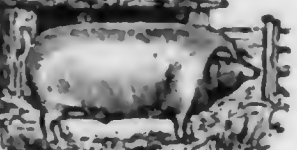


IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE...

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be sired by 8 as fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder sold the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at Bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

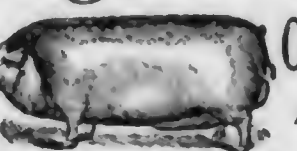
CHESTER WHITE.... SWINE & ANGORA GOATS



For sale. I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6385, and he by Model 5683, and out of such sows as Queen 10118, she by S. H. Todd 5223 and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA. (Butler Co.)

Edgewood Farm.



Chester Whites Perfection Medium No. 8617

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6019. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few gilts large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL JENNERSVILLE, PA.

Registered Chester Whites.

All ages. Pairs not akin. Choice, large strains. Two of the best headed hogs in Penna. heads the herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEWIS, BAKER, Octoraro, Pa.



STERN OLD MOTHER EXPERIENCE

has published after 15 years to make perfect The Reliable Incubators and Brooders. You ought to have our 20th Century Poultry Book in the house. It will cost you but 10 cents and will make you a master in the poultry business. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 8-14, Quincy, Ills.

Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., were appointed a committee to interest the stock yard officials of the country in providing funds for an exhibit of meat stock on foot at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A committee, consisting of N. P. Clarke, A. P. Grant, Charles E. Leonard and Charles F. Mills, was appointed to confer with the other members of the committee and prepare a preliminary classification of prizes for consideration of a meeting to be held December 2, 1901. Mr. Geo. F. Weston, the superintendent of the live stock and dairy department of the Charleston Exposition, was invited to address the meeting. He responded briefly, devoting his remarks largely to the Charleston Exposition.

The meeting was in every sense a big success and all present predicted that live stock breeders throughout the world would take a great interest in the St. Louis World's Fair.

The Old and New Way.

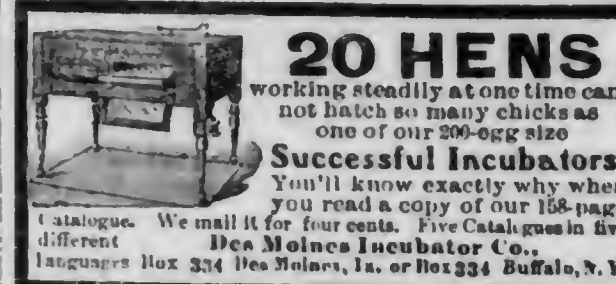
We had heard so much of the Beethoven Piano which Mrs. Johnson sent for, that while down her way one day last week we stopped in and looked at it. We were paid for our trouble. It is certainly one of the most magnificent pianos we have ever seen.

The case is made of that beautiful wood French Bird Walnut, a marvel of carved and polished work. The interior construction is perfection itself and the tone! Well, it is just about as sweet as anything we ever heard. Asked to guess the price, we said \$300.00 or \$700.00 and were very much surprised when Mrs. Johnson informed us that it was considerably under \$300.00. When requested for information as to how she ever obtained such a high grade piano at such a figure Mrs. Johnson replied that she saw the advertisement of the Beethoven Piano Company, Box No. 1362, Washington, N. J., in Blooded Stock and sent for their catalogue, which is free. It was promptly sent and although she had no immediate intention of purchasing, yet the company made her a special offer which was so good that she placed her order within a day or two.

Mrs. Johnson informs us that she never dealt with more polite and honest people than the above mentioned company. The Beethoven Piano Co. are the pioneers in a new industry, that of manufacturing and selling pianos direct from the factory to the home at a small profit over the cost of manufacture, thus saving their customers all outside profits. We advise all our readers to send and get a Beethoven catalogue whether they intend to purchase now or later on.

Photographs.

We desire a number of photographs, good, clear, distinct pictures from which we can make engravings for Blooded Stock. We want them of hogs and hog pens, or anything that would be interesting to the swine grower. We will pay \$12. for the best one sent us before December 10th, we trust to hear from a number of our readers.



20 HENS

working steadily at one time cannot hatch so many chicks as one of our 20-hen size. Successful Incubators. You'll know exactly why when you read a copy of our 168-page catalogue. We mail it for four cents. Five Catalogues in five different languages. Box 324 Des Moines, Ia. or Box 334 Buffalo, N. Y.

Allentown College for Women

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Located in the beautiful Lehigh Valley. Unsurpassed for health and comfort. Regular and special courses of study. Efficient faculty. Instruction thorough. Gymnasium. New furniture. Home-like. No requisite lacking. Specialties, Music, Art and Elocution. Best references furnished. For illustrated catalogue address:

J. W. KNAPPENBERGER, A. D., President

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE—As good as the best Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks. Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

ESSEX SWINE-PURE

AND REGISTERED.

Hardy and Profitable. Pleasant to Handle. Easy to Raise. A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.

R. H. WOOD, - Montrose, Mich.

Large English Berkshires, and U. S. Yorkshires

The Champion Herd of the East, won more prizes at eight of the leading fairs of the east this fall than all competitors combined. 100 pigs for sale and Berkshire Sows bred to imported Boars bred by Fricke and Hudson, England.

N. S. BURRIER NEW MIDWAY MD.

Berkshires & Essex

Most all of the leading breeders of the U. S. are now using or have used hogs bred by me. My herd won \$640 at World's Fair of my own breeding. Write your wants. I will please you.

D. E. Woodling - Beach City, Ohio

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

We are prepared to furnish choice Spring Pigs of either sex not akin. Also fall pigs of up-to-date breeding. We offer only the best. Stock guaranteed as represented.

G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.

Beverly Berkshires

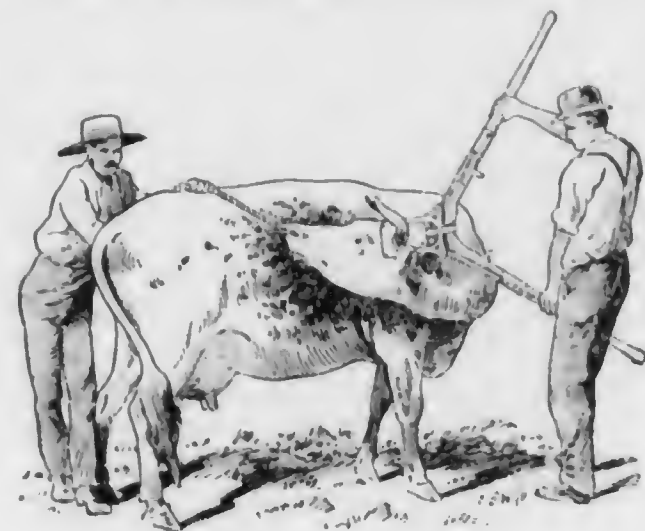
Gentry Bred.

The large, mellow kind that are money makers wherever they go. All stock immunized against cholera by the serum treatment. Pigs of all ages for sale at very reasonable prices.

W. B. ROBINSON, LOCUST GROVE FARM MC. CREDIE, MO.

Not Inhumane.

During recent years the pros and cons of dehorning have been very generally discussed editorially. On the outset there was considerable objection to the practice on the part of those who thought it cruel and inhumane. As is often the case, however, first judgments are not correct, and on investigation, it has been found that dehorning when properly done, is both humane and profitable. We say when properly done, advisedly, for it is of course necessary that the horns should be removed quickly and with proper appliances. One of the finest instruments for this purpose is illustrated in this article.



is the Keystone Dehorner, invented and made for a number of years by the late A. C. Brosius, and since his death, by M. T. Phillips, the present manufacturer, who is located at Pomeroy, Pa. The Keystone Knife was publicly exhibited for the first time at the World's Fair, Chicago, where it not only won first honors, but attracted universal attention from those who would naturally be interested in it. From a scientific and mercantile standpoint, the Keystone is one of the most perfect dehorning knives on the market. The above illustration shows one of the methods of using it most commonly employed. Possibly many have an idea that in order to do dehorning properly, an elaborate and expensive apparatus was necessary, but the above will show how little is required in addition to the knife itself.

Mr. Phillips, who has been a regular advertiser with us for a number of years, has interesting circulars and booklets together with many testimonials from well known users of his goods, all of

which he will very gladly send to any reader of this paper who is interested in the subject.

We advise dehorning because we believe it has a quieting effect upon the animal itself, making it gentler, easier to handle, and consequently, more profitable. The profitable season for doing this work is at hand, and those who are thinking of buying would do well to write at once further particulars. Address M. T. Phillips, sole manufacturer, Pomeroy, Pa.

The "Successful" Branching Out.

Perhaps one of the strongest arguments in favor of the use of the incubator, is the immense success and growth of some of the more successful firms. People would not buy incubators as they have been buying them by the thousand, if they were not as near perfect as it is possible to make them. One of the firms who are evidently getting a large slice of this success is the Des Moines Incubator with their famous "Successful" Incubator and Brooders.

This business is growing so rapidly that they have found it necessary to open a branch office at 101 and 105 Erie St., Buffalo, N. Y., to enable them to take care of the large eastern business that is coming to them. Buffalo is chosen because of its central location, facilities for shipping and low freight rates, all of which will materially benefit purchasers of successful machines.

This office is in charge of Mr. William C. Denny, who needs very little introduction to most of our readers. A master

mechanic in the hatching and raising of poultry, as well as Secretary and Treasurer and pioneer organizer of the Buffalo Rock Club. He is at the same time a broad "fourteen carat" business man. You eastern fellows will be taken care of in a way that will warm the cockles of your hearts when you visit the Successful plant at Buffalo, and you are invited to make this your headquarters when in Buffalo. If you are not planning to be in Buffalo in the near future, write Mr. Denny a letter. He will gladly supply any information you may want on the artificial hatching and raising of poultry.

Finally let us say that the Successful machines for 1901-1902, are up to the high standards always set by this house, and are backed up by an unqualified and unequivocal guarantee. Write and let them tell you their story.

Have you noticed our envelope offer.

SAVE MONEY!

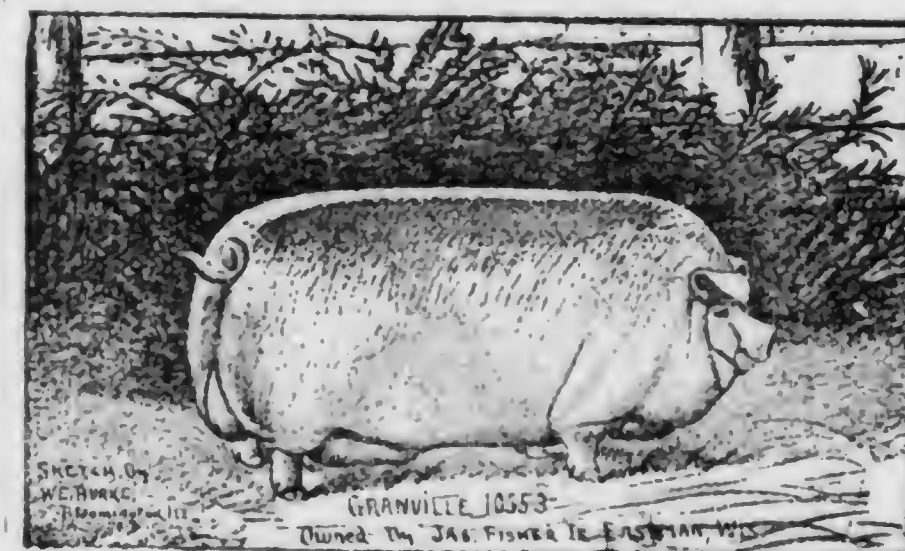
FEED STRAW INSTEAD OF HAY—Oats or wheat straw made equal to hay. Stock will eat it up as clean and keep as fat, and cows will milk better on it, quantity for quantity, than they will on hay; very little trouble and costing but a few cents per ton.

PROOF OIL—Keeps the hoof in a healthy condition and is a positive cure for quarter crack and all diseases of the hoof. Far superior to any on the market.

FOUNDER—Sure cure guaranteed in twenty-four hours. Never fails.

The above tested and reliable receipts we guarantee to do just as we state. Single receipts, 50c; or the three to any address with full directions, \$1.00. Address the

RELIABLE REMEDY CO., OXFORD, PA.



J. FISHER

EASTMAN, WIS
BREEDER AND SHIPPER
Chester White Pigs

Choose March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them or write for prices and catalogues.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING, IOWA

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Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

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BLOODED STOCK AND 200 ENVELOPES \$1.00

Every person should have their name and address printed upon the envelopes they use in writing letters. We will advance your subscription one year and print you 200 envelopes with your name, business and post-office on them all for \$1.00. You should not delay having the envelopes. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE

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Guenon and others. Illustrated with engravings and diagrams, etc. Bound in full cloth. Size, 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches. Price \$1.00; or given free for a club of three subscribers to Blooded Stock for 5 years at \$1 each.

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Why not order your other newspapers through us? We can save you money and guarantee prompt and courteous treatment.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Blooded Stock, at reduced prices for the combination. These prices are net and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Blooded Stock, but where more than one of the papers named in the list is wanted a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Blooded Stock.

Regular price for the year	Name of Paper and Place of Publication.	Our price for both
\$1.50	American Agriculturist, New York	\$1.25
1.00	American Poultry Journal, Chicago	.80
.75	Am. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse	.60
1.50	American Sheep Breeder, Chicago	1.15
1.00	American Swineherd, Chicago	.80
2.50	Breeder's Gazette, Chicago	2.00
2.50	Country Gentleman, Albany	2.00
1.50	Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson	1.25
1.50	Iowa Homestead, Des Moines	1.25
1.00	Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill.	.75
1.50	Practical Farmer, Philadelphia	1.15
1.50	National Stockman, Pittsburg	1.15
1.00	Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio	.80
1.00	Farm Journal, Philadelphia	.80
1.50	Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas	1.25
1.50	Farm and Fireside, Chicago	1.10
1.00	Farm and Fireside, Springfield, O.	.80
1.50	Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis	1.15
1.50	Walrus Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa	1.15
1.00	Farmers' Review, Chicago	.80
1.00	Farmers' Call, Quincy, Ill.	.80
1.50	Farmers' Advocate, Topeka, Kan.	1.15
1.50	Rural New Yorker, New York	1.15
1.00	American Swineherd, Chicago	.80
1.00	Western Swineherd, Genese, O.	.80
1.00	Western Swine Breeder, Lincoln, Neb.	.80

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Farmer's Advocate	one year,	\$1.00
Breeder's Gazette	" "	2.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.50		Total, \$3.50
Michigan Farmer	one year,	.60
Hoard's Dairyman	" "	1.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$1.75		Total, \$2.10
Texas Farm & Ranch	one year,	\$1.00
Breeder's Gazette	" "	2.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.75		Total, \$3.50
Practical Farmer	one year,	\$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman	" "	1.00
Breeder's Gazette	" "	2.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$3.50		Total, \$4.50
National Stockman	one year,	\$1.00
Farm Journal	" "	.50
Breeder's Gazette	" "	2.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.75		Total, \$4.00
Indiana Farmer	one year,	\$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman	" "	1.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.00		Total, \$2.50
Hoard's Dairyman	one year,	\$1.00
National Stockman	" "	1.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.00		Total, \$2.50
Wallace Farmer	one year,	\$1.00
Breeder's Gazette	" "	2.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.50		Total, \$3.50
Ohio Farmer	one year,	\$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman	" "	1.00
Breeder's Gazette	" "	2.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$3.00		Total, \$4.00
Country Gentleman	one year,	\$2.00
Hoard's Dairyman	" "	1.00
Ohio Farmer	" "	.50
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.00		Total, \$2.50
American Swineherd	one year,	\$1.50
Western Swineherd	" "	.50
Swine Breeder	" "	.50
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$1.20		Total, \$2.00
Rural New Yorker	one year,	\$1.00
Farm Journal	" "	.50
Hoard's Dairyman	" "	1.00
Blooded Stock	" "	.50
ALL FOR \$2.25		Total, \$3.00

Virginia Homes

You learn all about Virginia lands, soil, water, climate, resources, products, fruits, berries, mode of cultivation, etc., by reading the VIRGINIA FARMER send for three months' subscription to

FARMER CO., Emporia, Va.

BUTTERMILK FOR HOGS.

At the Wisconsin Experiment Station the writer some years ago, conducted 19 different feed trials with cornmeal and skim milk in various proportions to determine the relative feeding value of the two substances. It was found that five pounds of skim milk were worth one pound of corn meal for feeding, growing and fattening hogs. For fattening swine good wheat middlings are worth about 10 per cent more than corn. The Massachusetts Experiment Station has shown that buttermilk is worth as much as skim milk for feeding pigs. From these data it will not take our readers long to ascertain that 25 per cent is too high a price to pay for buttermilk so long as they can get good heavy middlings for \$12 per ton.

The above statement hardly covers the whole case in pig feeding matters. Often the feeder must supply variety in feeding stuffs, and the question of digestibility, furnishing bone and muscle building material, etc., is one of great importance. While five pounds of skim milk may be worth no more than a pound of corn meal for making gains with hogs, that amount of milk may be much more useful in a certain way. Pigs must have bone and muscle elements in their feeds, and corn meal does not supply this to the amount required. On the other hand, middlings are one of the best substitutes for milk, for the reason that they are rich in mineral matter as well as protein. In the absence of buttermilk one can get along very well in feeding growing pigs a mixture consisting of two-thirds middlings and one-third cornmeal for very young pigs, changing to half and half as they grow and ending with two-thirds corn meal and one-third middlings with fattening animals.—W. A. Henry.

Stock Breeders' Annual

Is a handy book of ready reference on "Feeding Stuffs" gotten out by the "old reliable" Kansas Farmer of Topeka Kan., the only weekly live stock medium for reaching the buyers of improved stock in the Kansas City territory of Kansas, Mo., and Oklahoma. Send stamp for the 10-page annual and a free copy of the Kansas Farmer.

THE FARM FIELD and FIRESIDE

OF CHICAGO, is represented at every important live stock stock sale in the west. It also has men at all the great institute meetings. It is a live, up-to-date paper conducted on modern principles for wide awake people. If you like that kind of a paper send twenty-five cents for a trial subscription.

The aim should be to produce from 150 to 200 pound pigs at six to seven months old, for the greatest profit.

FOR SALE....

A few choice Poland-China Sows

weight 125 lbs and up. Will be ready to breed this fall. Can be shipped any time. Are tops, prices reasonable.

JOHN HENSELDEEN & BRO.,
Mansfield, Ohio

POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE—Four extra fall sows large enough for service. One fall show gilt, 83 head, March and April pigs. Herd headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs bred by Major Tecumseh 13709, Edwin Booth 8740 and Slippy Perfection. Prices reasonable.

WALLACE & BRYANT - Oxford, Ohio

SANDY VALLEY HERD

.... OF THOROUGHBREDS

POLAND CHINA SWINE

A 2-year-old Boar, Model Sunshine, No. 4869. Sire Royal Sunshine No. 4285, he by Ideal Sunshine 37885. Dam of Model Sunshine, Queen 121 No. 108151. Her sire Ohio Model 41229; second dam, Beauty R. 97092; her sire, Hands Off 37791. Breeding choice.

J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

Poland Chinas

Pigs of either sex for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rock Black Minorcas and Silver Duckwing Games. Address:

Samuel Henseldeen,
Mansfield, Ohio.

Box 388

REMEDY FOR SCOURS. WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs affected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address:

Blooded Stock,
OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

How to Get a Profit.

To get profit from the dairy in competition with the product of the creamery, it is necessary that the work be done on the intensive plan, that is, a thorough knowledge of what each cow is doing, what food is given to a pound, what it is costing, what it costs to make the butter, etc. The herd should be built up by stock raised on the farm from the cows with the best record, using a thoroughbred sire. Do not breed indiscriminately from the cows in the herd and add the progeny to the dairy herd.

Profit in the dairy can only be made when butter is at the highest price, and to obtain butter at the minimum of cost, the cows must be handled so that their surroundings and feed (as nearly as possible) are as they would be in June. The use of ensilage will do much in this direction, providing the green, succulent food containing the quantity of water needed. The dairy cow should have grain every day in the year, varying the amount according to season and the stage of lactation. Even in the summer with an abundant pasture, grain should be fed, although if the pasture is short, the supplementary food, besides grain, should be largely of sound crops. In feeding corn stalks the ration should be balanced by also feeding oats, peas, barn and cottonseed meal. On this plan or any similar one, a dairy herd may be built up that will pay a profit even in the face of the really excellent product of the creamery at a low price.—Ohio Farmer.

Breeders often complain about the people who take up a lot of their time answering letters and yet do not buy, but it should be remembered that when they do buy it repays one for all the time spent. Breeders of experience treat each customer on inquiry just as courteously as possible, and find that it pays. There are many foolish people in the world who ask many foolish questions, but to them the questions do not seem so, and are hurt when answered shortly and curtly. People in business learn to treat all men with the greatest courtesy.

Under date of Sept. 17, J. E. Musselman, of Plainfield, Ill., writes: "I have been spending the past two weeks at the fairs at Yorkshire, Kendall county. I captured five firsts and three seconds on nine head, and took sweepstakes on sow over two years old, over all breeds. At Joliet, Ill., I took six firsts and one second. I have very good sales this season. Farmers wanting immune sows are sending in orders for them." Write Mr. Musselman your wants and he will treat you right.

One frequent cause of the sows eating their pigs at farrowing is constipation. The sow that is fed on bulky or laxative food will not eat her pigs at farrowing or during the two or three weeks following. With proper food and opportunity to exercise so as to keep the bowels open there is little risk of a sow destroying her pigs.

A good sow and her litter of pigs should find a place in the economical management of every farm. They will turn to a good account many things that would otherwise be lost either on a grain or a grazing farm.

For Sale—Tecumseh Lad, No. 49289



Farrowed August 28th, 1899; sire High Chief Tecumseh 49289 and out of Pearl No. 108152. A grand breeder, cannot use him longer. Price—\$30 if taken at once. Also a few July and August sow pigs at \$8 and \$10, good ones.

F. E. MORINGER, Defiance, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED

We want boys and girls in every neighborhood to act as agents for us. You can sell on commission or for premiums. We want you to sell our Japanese Starch Enamel. IT IS THE BEST STARCH ENAMEL ON THE MARKET, agents are making from \$3 to \$5 a day selling this article. Write at once for particulars.

OXFORD SUPPLY CO., Oxford, Pa.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Damon, Brazoria Co., Tex., June 6, 1900
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs:—Seeing your adv. in "Farm and Ranch" of June 2nd, and having been a consumer of your valuable liniment for some ten years past, must say that it is good for both man and beast for many ailments.

John W. Kilsby.

Old Town, Fla., Feb. 1, 1900.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Gentlemen:—We enclose stamp, for which please send us by return mail your book, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," as described on your Spavin Cure label. We handle your cure in stock and use it on our horses with great success. Your prompt attention will be appreciated.

R. C. Bang & Co.

Blooded Stock Did It.

Oblong, Ill., Oct. 28, 1901.

Dear Sirs:

You may stop our advertisement for a short time to stop inquiries, we are getting inquiries daily for spring pigs and are sold out. Please stop it at once and we will be with you in the future.

Very truly yours,

Lefever Bros.

It is an important part of successful dairying to select for raising heifer calves with vigorous physical characteristics as well as with a reputable pedigree. Any cow in order to be a prolific yielder of milk must be a hearty eater, with good digestive powers.

We have often been asked if we thought it possible for a breeder of thoroughbred live stock to succeed without exhibiting at the fairs and such other shows as may be provided. In a general way we are decidedly of the opinion that it would not be possible, although there have been a few rare instances in past years where breeders have built up a large trade without ever going to a show of any kind. These men were breeders who by neighborhood acquaintance got in touch with the best breeders and exhibitors and who were fortunate in both being able to produce what was wanted, and by being liberal advertisers, could sell their surplus stock.



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You can get any high-grade BEETHOVEN PIANO or ORGAN FREE

of any charge set up in your own home, no matter where you live. Write us to-day for full particulars and we will surprise you with the bargains we have to offer you.

WE DON'T WANT ANY MONEY

in advance. Our new catalogue will show you how to get a high-grade Piano or Organ at the right price and on the right terms.

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We ask no advance payment and sell on terms to suit any purchaser. **NO AGENTS. NO STORES. NO MIDDLEMEN.** Only one way from our big factory right into your own home at lower than WHOLESALE PRICES. Send today for our new and magnificent up-to-date SPECIAL BARGAIN CATALOGUE just out, of Pianos and Organs (mention which) ABSOLUTELY FREE.

BEETHOVEN PIANO and ORGAN CO.,
BOX WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

No. After sending for Catalogue cut this advertisement out and keep this number where you can get at it. It may pay you handsomely.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS

We make the following subscription offers to the readers of Blooded Stock and trust that they will find something in the list that will suit every reader:

No. 1.—Subscriptions taken at 25 cents a year, or 5 yrs. for \$1.

No. 2.—Any person sending us four new subscription for 1 year at 25 cents each we will give them four years' subscription to Blooded Stock free.

No. 3.—We can furnish one Chester White, Poland-China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old, for a club amounting to \$15. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine this winter when he is not busy. To get up a Club go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for Blooded Stock. That our regular price is 50 cents a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 5 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for five years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and Blooded Stock for four years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestion as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

No. 4.—For \$1 we will give you one year's subscription to Blooded Stock and print your name and business on 200 envelopes and mail them to you.

No. 5.—If you want to get up subscriptions and take cash for your pay we quote you the following rates:

Single Subscriptions—25 cents a year	
In Clubs of five	15 " "
" " ten	10 " "

Send us the names and \$1.00, keeping \$1.50 for your commission.

No. 6.—To any one sending us eight new subscriptions at 25 cents each we will advance their subscription four years and also send them our receipt for "Scours in Little Pigs."

Send all subscriptions to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

The Southern Farmer

ATHENS, GA.

The leading publication of its class. Thrifty people read it.

\$1 a year

Sample copies free

Advertising rates reasonable

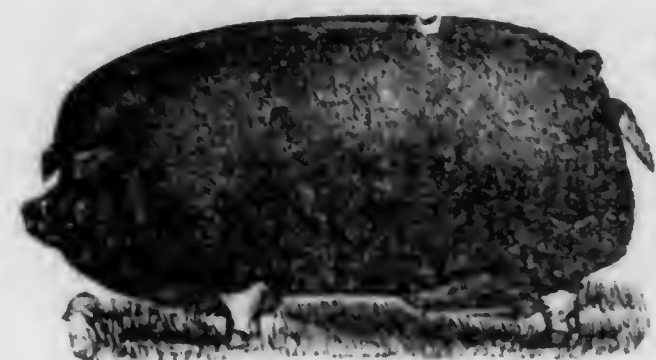
Receiving Answers.

The Oxford Supply Company informs us that they are receiving on an average of twenty letters a day from their advertisement in Blooded Stock alone. They are now wanting agents in every neighborhood to act as agents for their Japanese Starch Enamel. They will give you a commission, or if you wish you can get up a club for one of their premiums, which consists of sewing machines, gold and silver watches, bicycles, Morris chairs, rings of all kinds, writing desks, silverware of all kinds, and hundreds of other useful articles. Write to this company for list of premiums and particulars. You will find this company reliable and they will do just what they say. Agents will have no trouble selling this article as it is the best on the market, and guarantee it to save half the time in ironing, give a better gloss to clothes, and remain clean much longer. Anyone wishing to give this starch a trial can secure a sample by sending 15 cents to The Oxford Supply Co., Oxford, Pa., and you will receive it by return mail.

PIGS AT YOUR PRICE!

— One Pig for Each State

Send in Your Bid



Some One Will
Get Cheap Pigs

Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester
White, Duroc-Jersey Boar or Sow
2 MONTHS OLD.

We will sell one Pig
to go to each State in
the United States to
the Highest Bidder
from that State. The
bidder has his choice
of Breed and Sex.



HOW TO BID

Set your price on the pig and
enclose \$1.00 with bid and the win-
ner in each State will be notified,
and then he is to forward the bal-
ance of his bid. We desire each bid-
der to say in his letter, if in case he
is not the winner, whether we return
his dollar or credit him with 5 years
subscription to Blooded Stock. Mark
on corner of envelope "Bid for Pig."
All bids are to reach us not later than
NOV. 31st.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee these pigs to be first-
class and will be shipped from the herds
of the best breeders in America. We
will have them shipped from herds as
near to the purchaser as possible so as
to save express charges. Don't delay.
Send in bid at once. Some one will
get pigs low. There is only one limit
and that is, we will not accept and ship
pig where there is only one bid from
the State and that bid is less than \$8.
We guarantee to live strictly up to this
offer. Attend to this at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

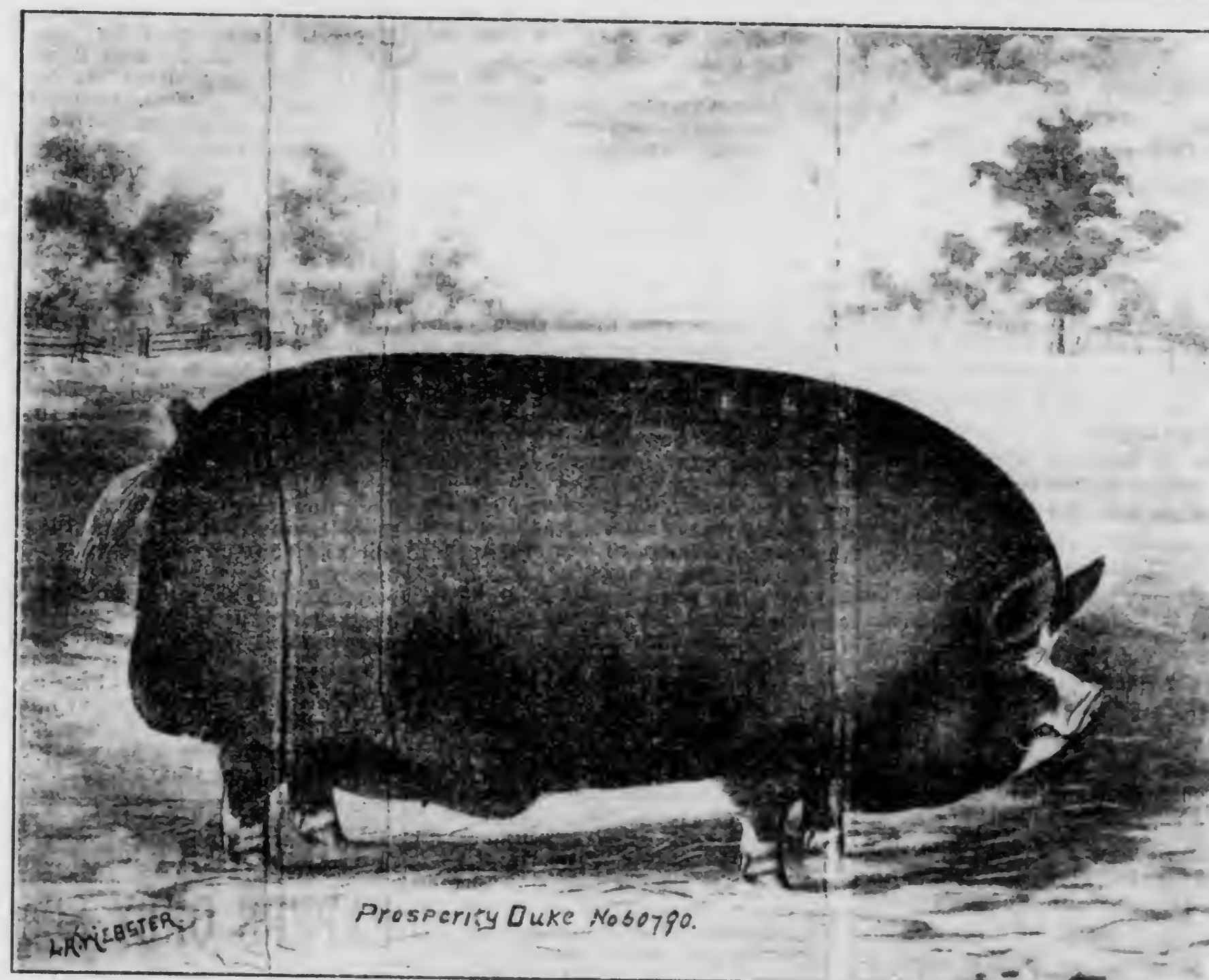
..Blooded Stock..

— On The Farm —

VOL VI.

OXFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1901.

No. II



First Prize and Chapion Yearling at Syracuse, N. Y. State Fair. First Prize at Meadville
and Burgettstown, Pa. First Prize Yearling at Chicago Live Stock Show, 1900.

Bred and Owned by HOMER BROS., Greenville, Pa.

P. F. Hamilton, Cochranville, Pa., is
out offering a large variety of stock.
Mr. Hamilton called at B. S. office a few
days ago and states that he has some of
the finest individuals he ever owned.
He has a lot of sows ready for service
for second and third litters that he will
sell, that are good. This is a class sel-
dom offered for sale.

Look up our offer on Page 16.

H. E. Flood, Warrenton Grove, Ill., is
out this month offering a choice lot of
Chester Whites from the good hog Pro-
tection. Mr. Flood still keeps the old
Log that has made such a great reputa-
tion for him as a sire. Don't fail to get
some of this blood in your herd.

D. W. Shellabarger, Enon, Ohio, has
some fine animals advertised in this is-
sue, ready for service; also a lot of fall
pigs. Some one will want them.

C. L. Webster, Kelton, Pa., has just
sold fifty-two head of Chester Whites to
K. H. Stiles, Bordentown, N. J. Web-
ster has the stock and Blooded Stock
sells it for him.

Send 4 new names at 25c each and
get your subscription advanced 4 years
free.

Have you renewed your subscription
for 5 years.

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BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison Editor
ASSISTANT EDITORS:
T. A. Stevenson, Shannon City, Iowa
Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
J. A. MacDonald, Hermannville, P. E. I.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Scours and Thumps.

For nearly a year we have been offering a receipt for the prevention of "Thumps" and one for the cure of "Scours in little pigs." The numerous inquiries received from our readers as to these remedies causes us to explain that the editor of this paper was for fifteen years one of the persons known among breeders as a successful swine grower. He made it a special study how to make it pay. In his many experiments he found a preventative to thumps which he worked with until the receipt we now offer is a sure preventative and one that any one can use who will use ordinary common sense.

The same may be said concerning the cure for scours. The receipt has proved that hundreds of pigs lost yearly could be saved if farmers would give the pigs proper care and fattening. These receipts have been offered to our readers at a very low price of \$2 each, or both for \$3. No farmer can afford to be without them, because if he saves a single pig he has his money back, but they will save every swine grower hundreds of dollars. Don't be without these receipts a day longer, send for them at once and be prepared for trouble when it comes. We are offering our receipt for "Scours" free to every one who advances their subscription to Blooded Stock five years, send us \$1 at once and get this receipt free, or what is better, send \$2.50 and get your subscription advanced five years and both receipts. Do it at once.

Swine that were fed on hotel swill and kitchen slops often become victims of a sickness showing much the same symptoms as those of hog cholera. The animals suffer from diarrhoea and partial paralysis, and nearly all of those attacked die. The trouble is caused by the presence of a milk-line soap in such food, which poisons the swine. It is never safe to feed hotel swill, and it is safe to feed kitchen slops only when we know that no quantity of soap has become mixed with it.

Pigs for Pork and Breeding Purposes.

As regards care and feed for brood sows as well as for shoats, I let the sows and shoats that are over four months old run where they wish. They work through the woods and the orchard more or less of the time. They will have places where they will root down to the ground and several of them will lay in these places, which will be quite low, so that the wind does not hit them. When snowstorms come they will go to these spots and all lay down. When the storm is over they will come out and the snow will be thawed out so that their nests are on the earth, says B. C. Nweld in "N. E. Homestead."

I get each sow into the barn one week before she is to farrow. Then she has a pen 8 by 12 feet, with a fender around the outside 10 inches from the floor and eight inches from the sides. This is so that when she lies down she will not pinch her pigs against the sides, they slipping under the fender out of the way. After the pigs are weaned she has a chance to go outdoors or in until she will finally leave the barn and work off with the rest.

I give them dry grain of equal parts by weight of bran, hominy meal and middlings. This is flung down in piles so they can get to it. There is spring water that they can get to any time they wish. They are fed grain twice a day. If I have roots I feed them twice a day. I give other grains once in awhile for a few feeds, as I think the pigs like a change. I also see that they have all the salt they want. My idea is that the feed on which the pigs will keep in the most healthy condition is the most economical. As I am raising my swine wholly for breeding purposes, I presume that my feed would not be the best for farmers to use when they are fattening their hogs.

I have had good results from barely and corn meal for fattening hogs. I think that when a pig is intended for fattening the most profitable pork can be made by putting him in a small pen when weaned and fed to make 150 or not over 200 pounds of pork, soon as possible. Probably the pig that will dress 150 pounds is more profitable than he would be to keep him to dress 200 pounds. This is the best way from a financial standpoint, but it is a question whether that pork is as healthful as it would be had the pig had a chance to run at pasture and get more exercise, in other words lived more to make the same amount of pork than it would to have penned up the pig, but those who ate him, I think, would not have any larger doctor bills to pay. Most people think the hog a dirty creature at best, and that he will thrive in a small, dirty pen better than in any other place, and will eat anything that is given him, no matter how unwholesome it may be. In short, I believe the people in general do not rightly understand the hog. I sell most of my pigs alive at about 10 weeks old. All good, straight, thrifty pigs go for breeding purposes, the rest are fattened.

If people would take more pains in fattening their pork, not feed unwholesome food, but give them good, palatable food and plenty of fresh water, of which hogs will drink a lot if given a chance, and plenty of exercise, good roomy pastures to run in and take pains to raise good, healthy pork, they could soon make a market, where they could get a much higher price for their

pork than others get. I believe there is nothing more profitable to the farmer than raising pork at the prices they have been getting for the past few years. I also believe that every farmer should keep at least one brood sow and raise his own pigs, and as many more sows as he can.

In selecting breeding stock get nothing but the best. Many believe if they can get something that is a thoroughbred animal that is all there is to it. Do not be so simple. While I am a strong believer in good pedigrees, I want the individual to go with it. With all the pains one can take in breeding stock he will get occasionally a runt animal, and if he only understood it he never would sell such an animal, no matter how much or how little he could get for it. Such a sale is sure to hurt him sooner or later. The party that will buy such an animal, just because he can get it cheap, and then go to raising stock for the same and telling everybody that it is from Mr. A's noted herd, one of his best, as such people are most always sure to do, will derive no benefit from so doing. Insist on getting the best, regardless of the cost, and never sell a poor animal for a good one.

I bred the large English Berkshire hogs for several seasons. I believe they are the most profitable pork producers. They can be fattened at any age or if kept for any length of time they can be made to weigh from 500 to 1000 pounds. Their pigs are strong and vigorous at birth and are less liable to mishaps than other breeds. Their flesh is of the highest quality, containing more lean meat than other breeds. They are very strong and active, being less liable to disease than other breeds. They run more uniform in markings and build than others. While I breed the Berkshires I believe anyone going into swine breeding will do better and have the best success if he will select the breed he likes best, as he is more apt to take more interest in his work, and be better satisfied than he would if he took a breed that someone else had made a success with, but which he did not like. So select the breed you like, make a study of it and raise it as near to the laws of nature as you can.

TWO GREAT PAPERS ONLY 80c

Blooded Stock AND The Ohio Farmer

The Ohio Farmer is the biggest, best, cheapest and in every way the most desirable weekly farm and home paper of the country. It is clearly the LEADER of the Agricultural Press of America.

A 20 page, 80 column weekly, with the best staff of editors and correspondents; a strong, fearless defender of the farmers' interests, and clean in both reading and advertising columns. It helps make the farm pay and always stops at expiration of time ordered.

Blooded Stock 50c

Send to Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O., for free sample copy and premium list but send all subscription orders to Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Our Special Offer.

In our last issue we offered to every person sending us \$1 before December 1, that we would advance their subscription five years and send them our receipt for "Scours or Thumps," a large number have availed themselves of this offer. In order that others may be afforded an opportunity to accept this offer we extend the date to December 10. None of our readers should be without this remedy. It will save you many dollars. Attend to this matter at once and renew your subscription.

At What Weight To Market

At what weight shall we market our hogs? is still an undecided question with many farmers.

A great many experiments bearing on this subject have been tried, with a view of determining, if possible, the weight at which feeding a fat hog ceases to be profitable. We have read the reports of a great many of these, and, so far as we can collect, the tenor of all has been that a pig or small shote will make a much larger gain than an older hog, except in the case of a thin brood sow, when the difference will not be so great.

Using corn as a basis to figure quantity of feed from, some of these feeding trials have shown a gain in forty or fifty pound pigs of as high as twelve to fourteen pounds to the bushel of corn or its equivalent in other feeds. Using the same animals, and weighing pigs and feed at frequent intervals, it has been found that as the animals increase in weight and gain in pounds for each bushel of gain consumed becomes less, until at the weight of say 200 to 240 pounds the gain would be about ten pounds per bushel of corn fed; at 240 to 275 pounds, live weight, the gain would be about nine pounds, or less, per bushel; at 275 to 300 pounds in weight, the gain per bushel of grain would be something less than eight pounds, and after a weight of 300 pounds had been attained there was usually no profit in feeding longer, unless in case of very high prices for hogs and low prices for feed.

The writer has in mind a neighbor who always fed a large number of hogs, and fed them for very heavy weights, often making an average of 400 pounds, or better, on a car load, but he never seemed to make any money on his hogs, and has finally given up the business of feeding to any great extent, and is not in as good shape financially as he was years ago. This man was a good feeder, was careful and attentive to his business, but we are fully satisfied his failure was due to feeding his hogs too long; that he lost nearly all his profits in putting on the last 100 pounds, and we believe that had he aimed to sell his hogs at 300 pounds or less, instead of 400 pounds, it would have meant just the difference between success and failure with him.

Mr. D. K. Rankin, well known as a careful and successful feeder, told us that after a number of trials, weighing feed and hogs before and after being fattened, he had decided that as a rule the best weight at which to sell was from 225 to 275 or a little less, and while he always has lots of corn on hand, he does not attempt to feed for heavier weights than the above. He mentions one trial some two or three years ago, where he put up a bunch of shotes weighing about 140 pounds each; fed them until

they weighed 225 pounds; sold them at \$2.65 per 100, and even at this low price they made him 28 cents per bushel for the corn consumed. He also believes in growing as much frame as possible on pasture, and thus have hogs in the best condition for laying on flesh rapidly and economically.

Of course circumstances will often modify the above rule; as for example, if hogs are selling at five cents per pound and corn is worth twenty five cents per bushel, one would feel inclined to lengthen the time of feeding to the limit of 275 to 300 pounds, provided he was reasonably sure the market price of hogs would be sustained. Others who have timber pasture, or a plentiful supply of artificial pasture, might profitably extend the time of feeding by using only a moderate ration of grain in connection with the pasture and shut them up on corn only for a few weeks to finish them off, after putting them on full feed gradually. By full feed we mean just what they will clean up with apparent relish three times per day.

Again, the type of your hogs will cut some figure in solving this problem correctly. If they are small boned, short, inclined towards the chuffy type, they will be ready for market early; whereas those with heavy bone and large frame may be profitably fed a month or two longer, or until they reach about 300 pounds in weight. Another advantage of marketing reasonably early is, that you have the use of your money sooner and also the room in your feed lot for another bunch of feeders, which will often be found convenient if you are raising two litters per year.

In feeding hogs, we often find it quick returns and large profits or slow returns and small profits.

Canadian's Advice About Hogs.

Hear all that may be said about growing hogs, and then do the things which judgment and experience sanctions, is the best of advice. Here is what a Canadian, who is a great bacon hog man has to say:

"Hogs should be kept scrupulously clean and dry, and have plenty of exercise. They should be fed regularly, and not given too much at a time. Farmers should give their hogs a variety of foods, and should give them milk at least once every day. Shorts, peas, oats and barley are the best foods for finishing hogs on. A little corn mixed with the other grains will not hurt, but hogs must not be fed corn exclusively. Clover in summer and a few roots in winter are good to keep the hogs healthy. It is also a good plan to throw a fresh sod into a pen of say half a dozen hogs, once or twice a week in winter, while many successful hog raisers feed sulphur and charcoal occasionally all the year round.

Hogs should be marketed when they weigh from 160 to 200 pounds, and should not be fat. They should reach this weight when they are from 6 to 7 months old. No matter what the price is, farmers should sell their hogs when they are ripe, and should endeavor to market a batch of pigs every month in the year. By so doing, farmers will get the high price as well as the low price, and will have a good average price for the year.

Blooded Stock at 25 cents a year or five years for \$1.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Greatest Step Ever Made in Advanced Cream Separator Construction.

Most more are worth double, for they produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully 6 per cent interest on them, together with free Catalog No. 104. We Absolutely Warrant It and Give Free Trial to Prove It. Also very light running, a 600 lb. machine turning easier than other 300 lb. machines. No disks to bother with and get out of order. No complications. If you want to know about all different separators, send us for a copy of "The Separator," containing an expert opinion on them, together with free Catalog No. 104. Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

Two Horses Develop Four

horse power, when used in a two horse OTIS DUPLEX GEARED TREAD POWER. Remember they say no. Runs Feed Cutters, Grinders and all kinds of farm machinery. It is heavy, strong and substantial, mortised and bolted together, well painted; every SHAFTE, wheel and lag GUARANTEED to run true. Weights 1500 lbs. Our price for power complete with speed regulator, governor, hand wheel, independent brake wheel, extra pulley and mounting board, \$83.00. WE GUARANTEE the Otis Tread Power to be made of the very best of material, and to be the strongest, most substantial, smoothest and easiest running power ever turned out at any price. Also to be rigid and large enough for the heaviest horses without sagging, bending or overstraining any parts to develop more power than the lighter power. It is low because we manufacture large quantities and sell DIRECT TO YOU. Send for free catalogue price on one and three horse powers and trucks, all kinds of sweep powers, engines, and 15,000 other articles. Marvin Smith Co., 55-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1901 Bicycle. BEST MAKES 1901 Models, \$10 to \$18. '99 & '00 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$12. 500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, \$6 to \$8. Great Factory Clearance Sale at half factory cost. We ship anywhere on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance. EARN A BICYCLE distributing Catalogues for us. We have a wonderful proposition to Agents for 1901. Write at once for our Bargain List and Special Offer. Address Dept. 126K MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago

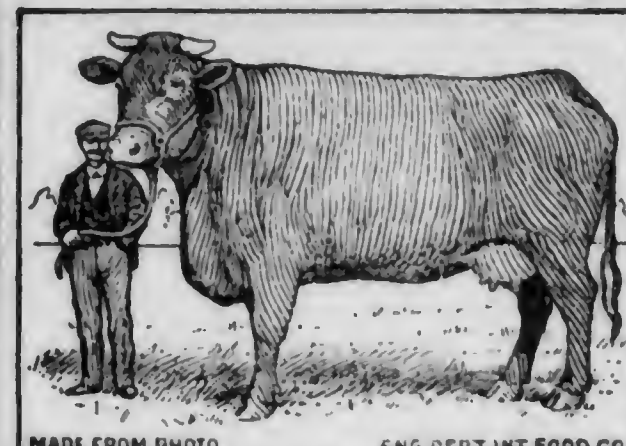
Hand Power Cream.....SEPARATORS

Get "THE OXFORD." It excels all others for simplicity, durability, easy running and close skimming. Capacity 400 pounds per hour. Price—\$75.

Manufactured by the
OXFORD MFG. CO., - Oxford, Pa.



LARGEST COW IN THE WORLD



MADE FROM PHOTO ENG. DEPT. INT. FOOD CO.

We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for answering the 3 Questions and writing us at once for book.

WEIGHT 4970 LBS., AGE 8 YEARS, SHORTHORN. She eats "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day and is owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. It is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Cow. It costs us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid. If You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions: 1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated book for reference. The information is practical and the book is absolutely free. If Book is not exactly as represented. 32 We Won the Highest Medal at Paris in 1900.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Getting a Start in the Hog Business

In an address before the Kansas City State Board of Agriculture Mr. John Cornie, the well known hog raiser, told the story of the Hog from birth to sale. He prefaced his story with the following account of his experiment in getting a start in the hog business:

It is now over forty years since I embarked in the swine business. I was a young man then; had settled with my parents in Iowa, and by helping my neighbors on their farm was able to save the magnificent sum of \$2.50.

That, forty years ago, was a large sum. We didn't have any national banks then or I might have been tempted to start a national bank, with myself as president; but instead of that I invested in swine, and from that day to this I have never been without hogs. Hogs were scarce in Iowa forty years ago.

Where we had settled I know of only one man who owned a hog.

He had brought an old sow with him from Indiana, turned her out in the woods, and I walked five miles to where he lived in a log cabin, and stated that I wanted to invest \$2.50 in hogs.

He knew me; four or five miles was nothing.

I knew people thirty and forty miles away.

Now we don't speak to our neighbors next door.

"Well," he says, "Jonnie, I will let you have a pair for \$1.25 apiece." That was the size of my pile. "But you will have to catch them yourself."

I caught two.

I had about as hard a job as ever I had to earn that \$2.50.

I carried them home on my back in a sack, five miles, and started in the hog industry.

Do you remember those days when we used to butcher?

All the neighbors for fifteen miles around would come and help.

We didn't sell the hogs alive then. We butchered them.

My stock was butchered and I took them to market.

The price then wasn't very high, not as high as it is now.

I have heard a great many people complain of the price of hogs within the last forty years, and I have never known

them to be as low as they were at that time; \$2 per hundred if they dressed over 200 pounds; \$1.75 if below that.

Mine were the \$1.75 kind.

The merchant to whom I sold them, when I brought them into town, took one of them up, twisted the tail around his finger, held it up and says: "Johnnie what do you call that anyway?"

I says: "It is a hog."

He says: "It took it for a coyote."

Those were English bacon hogs.

But I got away from that style of hog. We had the Poland-China, the Berkshire and several other breeds.

I started with Poland-Chinas, and I remember, years after the first experience, that I stood in the Chicago market and had a proud satisfaction of selling four carloads of hogs of my own raising, every one of them, and received for them \$5,375.

I had the proud satisfaction of reading in the Chicago papers that several of the commission men who saw those hogs pronounced them the finest lot that ever crossed the scales in the Union Stock yards at Chicago.

I don't say this is the spirit of egotism, but I have prefaced my remarks in regard to the hog with this statement, in order that you may know that what I say in regard to this animal is not theoretical but in personal experience, at a close range; sometimes a little too close to be comfortable.

I remember that, after I received that check, I had intended as my want, to stay over night at Chicago.

Prices had advanced; there was a boom in the market, and I had received far more than I had expected when I left home.

But I took the first train for home.

I had left a partner out on the farm who had helped me all through those years, and I had no peace of mind until I could get home and show her that check for that \$5,375.

It was a big pile for me to make at that time, and when that check was cashed there was not a mortgage left on the home, and there has not been one on it since.

So you see I owe to the hog the greater part of my worldly possessions.

That wasn't the only time I made good sales of hogs.

For twenty years my annual sales averaged over \$3,000.

When the children grew up and had to be sent away to school, and when the wheat crop failed, as it does sometimes



SCOTT'S PERFECT SWING-CLOSING COW STANCHIONS

Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular.

B. C. SCOTT
200 Beach Street,
Bridgeport, Conn.

with us in Iowa, my main reliance to foot the bills was the hog, and he never yet failed me.

When the oldest boy graduated and had to be started in business, the hog was the one that I depended upon to furnish the means to start them, and give them what I didn't get in starting in business.

You will then excuse me if I do say that I think a good deal of the hog.

The hog and I are personal friends. We like each other.

For that reason I wish to speak to you plainly in regard to breeding and feeding hogs in the manner that has been most profitable to me.

I am frank to confess to you, men of Kansas, that I have been engaged in the hog industry for the average human life time, and that I have been in the hog industry for one object and one aim, and that was to make money.

There was no sentiment in it at all. I went into the business to make money, and I have made it and out of the hog.

I am not ashamed to say it. I have stayed in the hog business because there was money in it.

The tenth annual meeting of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock a. m. The year has been a most prosperous one for the association, and there is much inquiry for stock and a great amount of recording being done. The meeting will be an important one, as there are several questions to come up that are of vital interest to the members of the association, and it is desired that there will be a full attendance. One of the matters to come up is the increase of the capital stock. The coming report of the secretary and treasurer will be the most promising ever submitted.

ROBT. J. EVANS, Secretary,
El Paso, Ill.

Successful Live Stock Raising.

The raising of live stock is generally regarded as one of the most successful branches of agriculture. It may be said that there is and always has been an open field in this industry for the ambitious, energetic, painstaking young man, who will devote his time and best efforts in building up a herd or flock.

The raising of live stock has been a success, measurably, under any and all circumstances, when the live stock industry of the whole country is taken into account. It has been the general prosperity of the work that has popularized it before the eyes of the general public. This assertion, however, does not argue or mean that all persons who have engaged in live stock raising succeeded, or were able to make a financial success of their venture.

Successful live stock raising means much in these days of strong competition of breeds and skilled breeders, of combination of feeds and improved appliances for feeding, of centralized markets and their widespread influence in purchase and sale. The raising of live stock is becoming more and more a business of system and methods. The haphazard, hit-or-miss plan of management in live stock raising has a short existence now in this country. The time has been when capital and ignorance made a reasonably successful combination to embark in the raising of live stock in the west. Failures are increasing, the business is demanding more knowledge and closer attention. Education in the details of managements, skill in the principles of breeding and judgment in the matter of purchase and sale are essentials that will mark the successful live stock raiser of the future.

One of the most potent causes of failure in achieving a high degree of success in the raising of live stock is lack of care. Successful stock raising is accompanied with care and attention of the animals. This is the essential principle and must be in the foundation—it must be the cornerstone of the business. Care—constant care and attention to the little details of the herd management—must be drilled into the mind of everyone who is entrusted in any relation with the stock.

Improved breeds and pedigreed animals of high individual merit have been made so, largely, by care, attention and feed. Careful selection of breeding stock is an important factor in all live stock raising enterprises, but this alone will fail if the animals receive no attention in feed and care. As success follows the breeders of improved stock with his care, feed, attention to breeding, etc., so will success follow like efforts bestowed upon the common stock of the farm or ranch.

This is the reason of the year for all live stock raisers to commence with improved systems and methods of care in the handling of the stock. It will pay to give up the old careless ways and adopt newer and better ones. Increase the live stock values on the farm and ranch by giving the animals better care. There are degrees in successful live stock raising, commencing with a very low per cent. of profit and on an ascending scale they develop into whatever the effort of the supervisor directs in his ability to manage.—Nebraska Farmer.

BLOODED STOCK

Culling Out.

I believe this is one of the times that it will pay breeders and farmers to cull very close and put in the feed lots everything not up to where it should be, as the scarcity of corn, with its high price, also the high price of mill products, make it unprofitable to keep anything but the best. It is a good time for the farmer who has been raising scrubs to put them off and buy a start of pure bred hogs, of any breed he may fancy; he can do so now at a very reasonable price, as breeders are (as a rule) overstocked for their feed, and will sell at let-live-prices. I know the knife has been used freely this fall and what sows are bred for sale will be of better quality than usual. I know I have culled closer this fall than formerly, because I do not wish to carry over winter only those which are in demand and of too high quality to go to the block, they ought to do somebody good for a year or more before they go the way of the fat hog. I know that the feeders will say, that there is no money now in feeding hogs, there is not today, but there was only a few months ago, and may be a few months ahead if there is no money now for the feeders there can be but little for the breeders, as he must look to the feeder largely for his sales. But I have noticed that the way to make money in hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, or any stock is to breed and feed right along year after year, for if you go out of business when it hardly pays expenses, you are not in when it pays a good profit, for this reason. I think now is a good time to sell all the culls and buy a start of good breeding animals, feed a few well, and the profit on a few well bred, well fed, will be much greater than to try to feed a lot of poor stock that rarely pay for their feed at any time, much less now when feed is scarce and high.

A word about buying good breeding stock—don't be so foolish as to look at lbs.; altogether, but buy and pay for quality. I know a party who refused to pay \$18 for a 140 lbs. recorded male pig, saying he was not going to pay two prices, as he would only bring about \$9 on the market. Another paid \$30 for a 100 lb. pig and was pleased with his bargain. One looked at lbs., the other

WOODWARD'S WATERING BASIN
A STABLE NECESSITY. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.
Circulars Free. J. S. WOODWARD & SON, LOCKPORT, N.Y.

at quality. A pig at \$1 per lb. may be cheaper than another one at 5 cents per lb. it all depends on the quality and use of the pig and owner the right kind of a man. I often think there is about as much in the well bred man as the stock. As a scrub man would soon make scrub stock of the best we have in the land. He must be a thinker, a breeder, a feeder to make a success of stock raising. N. P. Kershner, Breeder of Chesters, Ausonia, Ohio.

The exports from the United States during the fiscal year ending with this month will reach in value, it is estimated, \$1,500,000,000, the highest mark ever recorded for a single year in the history of the country's commerce, and a considerable increase over the previous years' exports.

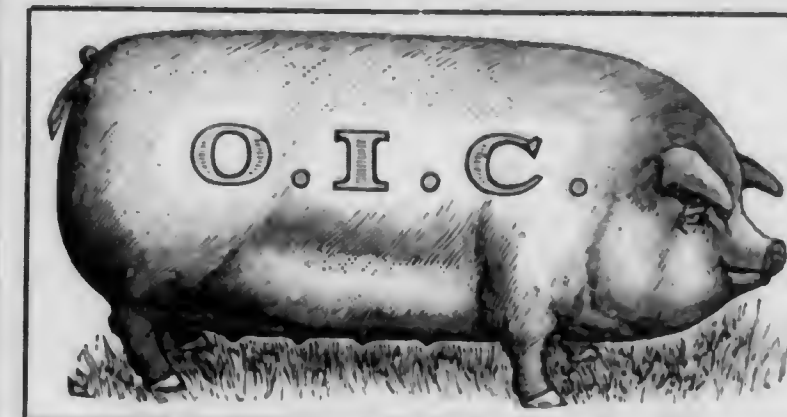
Do not let weeds go to seed on the manure pile or along the fences and suggest to your neighbor that he do likewise. For the land's sake keep down the weeds.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Price. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 90 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT does more work than a blunt, crush or tear. Done with the **DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE**. Circulars free. M. T. PHILLIPS, Pomeroy, Pa., (Successor to A. C. BROSIUS)

You Need Something to insure you against loss from Spavin, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. This old, reliable, time-tested remedy will do it. Has a million endorsements. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. Has no equal for family use. Look "A Treatise on the Horse" mailed free upon request. Address **DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY** Enosburg Falls, Vt.

1863 The Most Profitable Hog 1901



Note: Because of our right selection of breeding stock, and because we allow wide range on our breeding farms, all our O. I. C. hogs have unusually strong constitutions. They are therefore much less liable to swine diseases of every kind than other hogs.

for every section of the country and under all conditions is the O. I. C. hog. We have bred them with scrupulous care and absolute purity for thirty-eight years. They are better to-day than ever before. The accumulated result of deep study and long experience. We send a sample pair of our

Famous O. I. C. HOGS

on time and allow you agency for your community better take the matter up at once. Act promptly. Two of these hogs weighed 2,500 lbs.

L. B. SILVER CO.,
337 Grand Arcade,
Cleveland, - - Ohio.

SWINE NOTES.

Hog raisers who were not scared out of the business by the high price of corn are getting eight cents and over for fat hogs.

Many farmers are getting rid of their brood sows. This means a shortage of pigs next spring and it is believed that hogs will then reach the \$9.00 mark.

Attempts are being made to develop the Arkansas "razor back" into a bacon hog by feeding cow peas and other nitrogenous foods. Experiments have not yet been carried far enough to determine whether or not it will be a success.

Pigs, when they are old enough, should be turned loose into a field of alfalfa. This in addition to a diet of bran mixed with milk chops is sufficient until they are two months old or over. After that age they can be fed a little corn in addition, about one ear a day. After four months this should be substituted by a good, stiff batter of bran and corn meal mixed with water. They should again be given the run of the alfalfa field and anything else they will eat. At the age of six months they should be ready for market at the weight of 200 pounds and sell at a fancy price. Pigs at this age are sold at a much better profit than those that are held longer.

Methods of Dairy Feeding.

By Harry Hayward of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

On many dairy farms the labor question has become a problem so serious as to materially interfere with this particularly remunerative branch of agriculture; even causing many to go out of the business.

It some trials in feeding beef cattle at this station, it was found that a great deal of labor could be saved and as good, if not better, gains be made if the cattle were fed loose in large pens with a constant supply of water. The pen needed to be cleaned but once in a month or six weeks, and the cattle themselves not at all; thus the labor was reduced to feeding and bedding, and, in a barn conveniently arranged, one man could care for a large number of animals at a minimum cost.

At the suggestion of the Hon. John Hamilton, Secretary of Agriculture, the

following experiment was conducted during the winter of 1900-1901 with the view of determining whether or not this method of feeding could be applied to dairy cattle, and also, to determine the effect of having water constantly before milking cows which were tied in stalls.

SUMMARY.

1. The result of this experiment failed to show any advantage in having water constantly before the cows in the stable. The cows that were turned into the yard for water once a day made as good returns as those having constant access to water in the stable.

2. Much more bedding was required to keep the cows clean and comfortable in the pen than in the stalls. Apparently it would not be economical to keep milch cows loose in pens on farms where the supply of bedding is limited.

3. Considerably less labor was required to care for the cows in the pen than for those in the stalls. The increase in the amount of bedding would also result in the production of a greater bulk of manure.

4. The fewest bacteria were found in the milk of those cows which stood in the stalls constantly, and which were consequently the cleanest.

Received His Pig.

Brd-in-Hand, Pa.

Mr. Samuel T. Webb
Dear Sir:—Will let you know that the pigs arrived all right on Friday last week we are well pleased with them, as soon as Sanford Landis seen them he said they are all right and I will take anyone but I keep the one with the white face. Sanford bought a Poland China Boar but he won't come up to your stock; he wants to sell him if his is big enough to serve the sows that he got from you. The expenses were \$1.20 the pigs were heavier than the sow that you sent me, I wish you could see her now, how she has grown. If the trip was not so far I would like to see your stock.

Yours truly,
John B. Landis.

Marvin Smith Co.

The old world is growing smaller every day. With free mail delivery, we can order anything we want from the larger cities, and thus get the benefit of a large stock to select from. Such old reliable firms as Marvin Smith Co., of Chicago, are doing a great deal in bringing this about.

SANDY VALLEY HERD
.....OF THOROUGHbred.....
POLAND CHINA SWINE

A choice lot of young Boars ready for service of extra good breeding. I will also sell Buck-eye Model, No. 45003 an extra good, large hog, and sire of him any longer in herd.

J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio



County Line Herd of Poland Chinas and Thoroughbred Poultry. Large heavy boned Gilts bred for spring farrow. Also have a fine bunch of fall pigs for sale, Teumseh and Longfellow strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich

KANSAS P. CHINAS
AT THE FRONT

These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs till three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fairboars, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and well Fall pigs at from \$11 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.

W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas



FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilts bred to Show Boars. Growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

Out in Kansas.

Editor Blooded Stock

Dear Sir:—Your notice of expiration of ad received. Had it not been for the drought it would have paid. Brought much correspondence. Now few wish to buy, with a future crop hundreds will want to buy as Kansas has sold out over half of her hogs and they are still going to market. I have felt like sitting down and abide my time and wait future high prices as I know that now is the time to invest in pure breeds. I have over one hundred on hand, can get plenty of wheat at 67 cents, corn is 60 cents for 70, shorts \$1.00 per cwt, and hogs are far better off as breeders than when fed so much corn; still on grass pasture, cattle are doing better than in the summer. My sales are into Washington, Texas, Illinois and California, and require my patent feeder and waterer on crates and made so as to weigh only 25 lbs. to save expense of buyer.

My "Perfect We Know" being half "Correction" (Winnis \$2500 hog) and half "Perfect I Know" (Winnis \$2000 hog) they claim 200 sows the largest herd in America, you see I am in the swim on blood and I have two dozen of his pigs trotting around here that ought to head same famous herds. I still have 6, 225 pound latest style "Happy Union" boars that ought to be in great demand but a farmer never buys till he has just got to have it and that means December sales for boars, February and March for bred sows. I felt like skinning some of those western Kansas correspondents who wrote as blue as they felt. Here all are full of good cheer, everybody busy and satisfied. Kansas is not selling much wheat. She is feeding it and I am highly pleased with my first years' trial in feeding hundreds of bushels. I feed flour, shorts, tons of sorghum, kafir corn, and stock is in fine fix, weather unequalled.

Yours truly,
W. S. Hanna.

Pigs and Cows.

The dairyman of to-day is of necessity a breeder of swine. The two go together so thoroughly that it would be a waste of good material and opportunity to neglect either. There can be no doubt that nature intended that the pigs should be the companion of cows in the clover fields. But more than that the swine should be fed on the skim milk that comes from the dairy. Pigs and shoats will thrive on this skim milk as on nothing else. The milk fed in this way will yield a larger profit than if sold in the ordinary market, where only a few cents a quart can be obtained, and often not that. The waste of time and material in trying to find a good market for skim milk is the most discouraging feature of the dairy business. Many a man has been induced to leave the business entirely on account of this. After settling up his accounts for the year he has found that he was actually no gainer for the year's work.

The only actual sure way of making money is to have a well organized dairy and pig farm. Enough of the latter should be kept at all times to consume the skim milk. By rapid growing and selling, turning the money over quickly, a good profit can be made from every quart of skim milk fed. Some keep their pigs too long. It is better to sell them as young pigs than to wait until they are so fat that few want

them. A good healthy pig, with plenty of lean and fat on his sides, will usually sell better than the excessive fat hog. The clover and grass will always help to make the pigs grow, and on a diet of good clover and plenty of skim milk there is no danger of hog cholera or other swine diseases in the hottest of weather. Corn and dry grain are the breeders of disease in hogs during the summer, and it is a mistake to attempt it. The hog cholera is undoubtedly the product of over-heated blood, superinduced by heavy corn and grain feeding. We cannot stamp the disease until we change the diet. Let that be skim milk and green clover and grass from the first of June until the end of September, and any man can raise as fine a flock of clean healthy swine as any marketman could ask for. And the market for such animals is always ready with prices far more constant than for most farm products.—A. B. Barrett, in Indiana Farmer.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES
Regular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

Shropshire Sheep..
Durham Cattle
P. R. Chickens

I have now on hand 4 registered Durham bulls, ranging from 3 months to 1 yr. old from \$50 to \$100 each. 22 Registered Shropshire Rams—1 three years old at \$15, 8 yearlings at \$12 and \$15 each. 18 Ram Lambs at \$10 and \$12 each, also a few ewes; 4 yearling ewes at \$12 each, ewe lambs at \$10 all registered and bred from good imported and home-bred ewes, and sired by one of G. Howard Davison's rams that cost me laid down on my farm \$100 and one that is hard to beat. Please order soon as my number on hand will not last long, as I have not so many as other seasons to start with.

E. D. STOTELMYER
BEAVER CREEK, MO

...Clover Lawn Poland-Chinas....

A fine lot of early spring pigs of either sex sired by the Champion Hog at St. Louis Fair. Also a nice lot of Aberdeen-Angus Bulls old enough for service, the best the breed affords. Priced worth the money. Come quick or write.

W. B. SEELEY, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

YOUR MONEY BACK

If everything is not as represented in my Poland-Chinas. Or Expenses Paid in visiting my herd if you don't find sale stuff right among the tops.

A grand lot of March Boars and Sows, best I ever raised, sired by Nixon's Sunshine, 43976, best son of Ideal Sunshine, 37885, and by Ideal Perfection, 50177, grandson of Chief Perfection 2d 45395.

They are smooth and growthy, combined with heavy bone, fine quality and finish, with several fancy show pigs among them. Prices reasonable. Come and see them, telephone or write. Farm at Fort Ancient, O. Long Distance (Bell) Telephone.

L. C. NIXON,

Route 1.

Lebanon, Oio

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive.

Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera (are That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address:

The Dr. J.H. Snoddy Remedy Co.,

ALTON, ILLS.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia

The Hog Cholera Season
IS NEAR AT HAND.

How to successfully treat this dread disease is a subject of all absorbing interest to the American farmer.

ZENOLEUM will cure Hog Cholera and Swine Plague in their early stages and will absolutely prevent their spreading.

ZENOLEUM is no longer an experiment. It has stood the most rigid tests that science and skill could subject it to. It is in use at the present time at all the leading Experimental Stations in this country and is used and endorsed by America's leading live stock men.

ZENOLEUM has been selected by the management of the International Live Stock Exposition for disinfecting their buildings during the big show next December, in order that they may insure absolute immunity from disease to all stock on exhibition. 1 gallon makes 100 gallons of medicine. Sample gallon \$1.50, express prepaid. For quantities at reduced prices. Send for copy of our free booklet, "Piggie's Troubles."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 49 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., for Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Breeding and Sale of Pure-Bred Swine.

R. D. Burnham, Champaign, Ill., before the Illinois Stock Breeders' meeting at Champaign.

In the breeding of pure-bred swine we must begin, not with the individual we contemplate using as our foundation, but must make a study of our foundation, but must make a study of the family the individual represents. I care not how perfect the individual may be, unless it comes from a family prepotent enough to establish the points we wish to produce, failure instead of success will likely attend our efforts. We should have a well-established ideal in our minds, and when we can produce individuals true to our ideal, then we can say we are successful breeders. Generally speaking, it makes no difference whether our ideal is right or not, when we reach the point where a majority of the produce are true to our ideal, then and not till then are we successful. If we are thoughtful men and breeders, we will change our ideal as time passes, aiming to keep a little ahead of the demand and produce superior individuals. If you will pardon me, I will cite in this connection one of the first matings I made, before I studied family traits. I had what I considered a nearly perfect pair, and mated them, expecting to produce very superior individuals. When the produce arrived I was disappointed, but said they will improve as they grow; instead of improving, they got worse, grew leggy, flat-sided, long noses, and bad head and ears—in fact, I never saw a poorer litter from blooded parents. Upon looking into the families represented, I found that while I had mated almost perfect individuals, yet they both came from families noted for these undesirable traits; consequently, I got all these traits intensified in the produce. Again, the strain has a great deal to do with success; there are families and families, some desirable, others not. It is a noteworthy fact that two individuals equal in every way, one of a prominent and desirable strain, the other of a less noted family, that the first will clearly outsell the latter; consequently the breeder must keep informed of the demand and try to breed for it. I have attended sale after sale, one successful, the other a failure, simply because of the strains represented, and the character of the breeders. The purchaser must know that the breeders has the right strains and the individual and is thoroughly honest, then success will attend the seller.

In our breeding we aim to select the females from tried and prominent families, and choice in individuality as it is possible to get, but not too fine; then we try to mate her with a male equally prominent in breeding, but as near perfect as we can get him. In other words, we aim to mate a male compactly built and extra fine in head, ears, body, etc., with a female perhaps a trifle too long and coarse and weak where he is strong, expecting him to correct her bad points. Generally speaking, I would not advocate mating show-yard winners, as their produce would probably be too fine I mean by this, neat in every way, but lacking in size, substance, constitution, etc.; and although they would probably be very pretty to look at, yet if they lack in size, substance, constitution, etc., are failures. Again, a great many of the most successful

sires are not show animals. Personally, I would prefer to mate with a litter brother, if a good individual, as I believe he would be a more successful sire, since he has never overfed or pampered. In this, however, I find I am not wholly in accord with prevailing sentiments. Again, I would prefer to get the dam of a show animal and mate her with the male that had produced the show animal, then I could safely count on the produce being good. If I could not get the dam, I would try to get a full sister, and mate at before. Again, certain families mix well with others, so it is well to study the breeding of winners, and see what families are represented, what crosses occur, etc., but if we follow this too closely we find we are not breeders in the true sense, but are simply following some one else's ideas. We should be progressive and study out our own workings.

Feeding and care, of course, have a great deal to do with the success or failure of the breeding business. We aim to have our males in good breeding order, not too fat, but in such condition that two to four weeks' crowding will put them in show shape. Our females a trifle thin at coupling period, from then to farrowing time we want them to show a material increase in weight, laying by a store for the suckling period. We want them in good condition at farrowing time, all their organs doing what is required of them; then we have no fear of the outcome. We always aim to have an attendant with our females at farrowing time, even if it is in the middle of the night and zero weather. The first few hours mean everything with a young pig. It may take weeks to overcome a bad start. We endeavor to feed so as to compel the sow to do her best toward raising the litter, and as soon as the little ones will eat they are fed and kept growing. A backset in a pig is hard to remedy, and I doubt whether it is possible to make a really good pig out of a stunted one.

In 1898 our average litter was 6.13, in 1899, 7.5-12; in 1900, 7.8-19; and this year 7.1-8. While we did not make quite the average this year that we did in 1899 and 1900, yet the quality of the pigs was a decided improvement, and we had to contend with a change of locality just about farrowing time and later with disease; consequently we could hardly expect our breeders to do their best. For 1902 we are breeding about twenty-five females, and can look forward to a successful year.

Now, as to the best age to mate, we have found that it does not pay to breed our females too young. If we do, the individual will not do justice to herself or her offspring. We aim to breed to farrow about the time they reach an age of twelve or fourteen months. This governed largely on the individual, however. If the female is growing leggy, we mate earlier to check this fault. If undersized, we mate later, unless we have a case where we think mating will aid development.

When we have raised all we intend to, we reach the sale period. So far we have been able to sell almost all our surplus at home, but we have tried both private and public sales, and are undecided as to which is best. If we have a limited number, private treaty is undoubtedly the thing. If we have a large number, say fifty or more, public sales will prove satisfactory, as it gives us a

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

BOARS READY FOR USE. Spring pigs in pairs not able to live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON,
NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Gilt Edge Herd of Berkshires

(LARGE ENGLISH)

I have some fine growthy spring Boars and Sows. Sows either open or bred. Fall pigs, eight weeks old, also one yearling sow. These are all from prize winning stock of the strain and will be sold very reasonable. THOMAS E. EBERSOLE, Carrollton Ohio.

ALPHA HERD...

Poland-China Swine
I have 25 head fine, topky, good, all around pigs for sale. Bred from the very best of stock. Write me for description of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM. T. WEBB,
SERGEANT, KY.

POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice bunch of April and September pigs bred by Chief of All 4625, the First Prize Yearling Boar at the Pan American Show. Boars ready for use. Write.

JOHN EICK & SON, HIBBETTS, O.

EAST KY. HERD of

POLAND-CHINAS

I have some Sept. Pigs, large, growthy and finely marked and of the best blood, for sale. Write for prices and description.

JAMES J. WEBB,
Bilvia, Letcher Co., Ky.

SANDY VALLEY HERD

... OF THOROUGHBREDS ...

POLAND CHINA SWINE

Has for sale choice young Boars ready for service, Spring gilts and yearling sows bred for March litters. Will sell a few tested sows which are first-class breeders, also a fine lot of fall pigs. Will price the above stock for quick sales.

J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

VICTOR CHIEF, 47071,

O. P. C. R.

Owned by G. S. Hall, Dilworth, O., is one of the best (if not the best) Poland-China Boars in Ohio to-day. I say this after having lately returned from a trip over Southern Ohio. I saw 15 of the best herds in Ohio and all the noted boars and Victor Chief is the equal of any. My blood sows are perfect I know—Chief Perfection, Black O. S. and Tecumseh Blood. My herd won at the best fairs this fall. Young pigs, young boars and a few sows bred for sale. Buy your Poland-Chinas of G. S. HALL, DILWORTH, OHIO, and get the best blooded at reasonable prices. Special low prices on young pigs during Dec. and Jan. Write for prices and say what you want. Please say you saw this ad in Blooded Stock.

Ohio. I saw 15 of the best herds in Ohio and all the noted boars and Victor Chief is the equal of any. My blood sows are perfect I know—Chief Perfection, Black O. S. and Tecumseh Blood. My herd won at the best fairs this fall. Young pigs, young boars and a few sows bred for sale. Buy your Poland-Chinas of G. S. HALL, DILWORTH, OHIO, and get the best blooded at reasonable prices. Special low prices on young pigs during Dec. and Jan. Write for prices and say what you want. Please say you saw this ad in Blooded Stock.

chance to dispose of all of our surplus at one time. Now, as to prices. It follows that private sales are cheaper than public. Under the most favorable circumstances it will cost from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a head to sell privately, since a breeder of fancy stock must advertise continuously. Public sales will cost from \$8.00 to \$10.00 a head. The numerous Cois and your many friends representing the rural press must get a chance at you. Catalogs cost money; your customers' hotel bills add material, but among breeders there is no item paid as freely, since the larger the crowd from out of town, the better the sale. Price at a public sale will average better than at private, since it is easier to sell an animal when two or more want it. In any sale, however, the guaranty must be about the same. Parties buying pure-bred stock buy it for a purpose, namely, to improve or maintain the quality of their stock; consequently the first guaranty must be that the animal is a breeder. Again, the animal must be in good health, free from any constitutional weakness, etc. By buying from responsible breeders these points will correct themselves. A breeder that intends to remain in the business must endeavor to satisfy his customers, since one dissatisfied customer will do more harm than years of careful work can overcome. The breeder is really at the mercy of the buyer consequently the breeder is imposed on frequently.

Now, as to the general farmer breeding fancy stock. There is always room for good men and good herds. The farmers must consider the ground carefully. It costs quite a sum to get a good foundation, the feed and care are large items, bad years cut into the business, losses are heavy, but if a man desires to go into the business there is ample room for him, and if his herds are properly managed, success will attend his efforts.

See the great offer on page 2.

IMP. CHESTER WHITES

The Best I Ever Had
A nice lot of pigs for sale at prices within reach of any one. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me at once.

G. R. HOWE, Sheehan, N. Y.

Greenwood Centre Herd of THOROUGHBREDS

Poland China and Chester White Swine

For sale Pigs from 8 to 12 weeks old. Boars from 6 to 9 months old from prize winning stock—large, profitable kind. Likewise Bull and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Stock guaranteed as represented. Farm and residence Greenwood, Pa., having rapid free mail delivery.

R. H. DILDINE, R. F. D. 1, Millville, Pa.

FOR SALE !!!

PEDIGREED IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolificness. Tracing in blood to the most noted stock producers and State Fair Winners in America. No chills, swine plague nor hog lice in these. ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

Swine in Winter.

Swine can be kept growing in the cold months. Some simple rules must be observed in order to do this, and these rules are generally ignored where growers fail to secure good growth in their swine in winter. Here are some of the rules:

First, the hogs must be kept in cleanliness. So long as they are forced to wallow in their own filth in the severe cold weather, it is against all the laws of life and common sense that they should be healthy. If they are not healthy, they can not thrive. Clean quarters must be secured, writes John J. Heller in the "N. Y. Farmer."

Second, the quarters of swine should be warm. Cold, wet, drafty sties will waste all the food you can pour into your pigs. The swine is a fat maker, but he can make fat only when he receives a little more food than is necessary to keep up his weight. Much of the carbonaceous elements of the food must go to keep him warm. The colder the weather and the more drafty his house, the greater will be the consumption of food to keep him warm. Thus the food, that should be laid upon his frame in fat and muscle, goes out through the cracks in his pen, and he runs thin and shivery.

Third, the hog should have a dry, warm, clean bed. Straw and dried leaves in liberal supply should be furnished. The bedding should be changed often enough to prevent the smell of the droppings to become offensive. Particularly should it not be left in the sties until the pungent odor of escaping ammonia is noticeable. That gas is irritating to the eyes and throat of the hog, and long breathing of it will infallibly put the swine out of condition.

Fourth, in order to keep up winter growth, these essentials, clean quarters, warm quarters, and abundant dry bedding, must be supplemented by the greatest of all essentials, a full supply of proper food, given regularly, and so handled that it can not be wasted or mused during the eating. Hogs are hearty feeders. They respond quickly to diet, thriving steadily if it be correct, and going off steadily in connection if it be incorrect. The swine thrives only when he is contented. Plenty of food will keep him contented.

With these essentials observed, there is no reason why swine should not grow throughout the winter. Unless these essentials are observed, all the feed on earth can not keep a hog growing in the cold months. Rapid growth is profitable growth. Steady growth, too, is profitable. Working under the simple rules quoted the winter growth may be made both rapid and steady. Get out work on these lines from now on, and insure good sized hogs to market next April and May, when pork will bring good prices.

F. E. Rutter, Ferryville, Wis., is now ready to get in some good orders, which can be filled with the best. Rutter has one of the finest herds in the west and he is not sparing any time, money or trouble to keep his herd at the head.

R. H. Dildine, Millville, Pa., has a lot of stock that is a credit to him. We have a photo showing his herd and the form is above the average. Taking them as a lot they show good all-around form. Write him for prices. See adv.

James J. Webb, Bilvia, Ky., down in the blue grass country, is out this month offering P. Chinas. If they are as fine as the horses raised down there, breeders better speak quick.

OAK MOUND HERD of

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine

Two Fall Boars and a choice lot of Spring Pigs. On top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and get my prices. Mention Blooded Stock.

F. E. RUTTER, Ferryville, Wis.

O! SAY NEIGHBOR

If you want a nice and in immune CHESTER WHITE PIG go to

J. E. MUSSELMAN, R. R. No 1, Plainfield, Ill. He treats all his hogs by Ridgway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also Reg. Shropshire Sheep and B. P. Rock Poultry.

ENON SIDE HERD Impr'd Chester Whites

Three March and April Boars ready for service, nice mellow, growthy fellows, and May farrow, both sexes. Pigs farrowed by Ridgway's process and guaranteed them cholera proof. He has also Reg. Cockerels.

D. W. SHELLABARGER, ENON, OHIO.

PROTECTION BLOOD

FROM THE OLD HOG HIMSELF
Few choice young Boars bred by this grand old hog for sale. Also breeding a fine lot of sows and gilts for sale. Will be bred to farrow from December till spring. Write your wants.

H. E. FLOOD, Warrenton Grove, Lake Co., Illinois

BARGAINS IN Poland-Chinas, Berkshires ...and... Chester Whites

I now have a large stock probably the best I ever owned. Cannot tell you all here but I have Boars and sows, all breeds, 2 to 4 months old. Have sows ready to breed for first and second litters that I will sell if you want them. Boars of all three breeds, 6 to 9 months old, ready for service.

Guernsey Calves for sale.

One Guernsey Bull, 8 months old. Write, stating what you want and allow me to quote prices I must get rid of some of it soon.

P. F. HAMILTON, COCHRANVILLE, PA.

ESSEX SWINE - PURE

AND REGISTERED.

Hardy and Prolific. Pleasant to Handle. Easy to Raise.

A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.

R. H. WOOD, - Montrose, Mich.**DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

FOR SALE—As good as the best

Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks. Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.**IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES**

PROTECTION blood and other leading strains. Choice Service Boars. Choice Gilts, sows bred for spring farrow. Fall pigs, either sex, in pairs or trios, broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Large litters, fine show stock. Stock recorded. Fancy S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels and hens for sale. Prices reasonable.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.**Reg. O. I. C. Swine,**

Choice, young and breeders. Choice Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, Guinea Fowls and Gents. Have a choice litter will be ready to ship in from 3 to 4 weeks. Also one open or bred sow. Registered, 13 mos. old, \$35.00.

ENOCH BAILEY, ELLERY ILLINOIS.**KELTON HERD OF**

High-class Registered

Chester White Swine

Some tops of Spring litters for sale. Orders booked for Fall Pigs. Quality guaranteed as represented. Prices just right for extra stock. Two extra Mule Pigs from Rose M. for sale. If you want something choice don't fail to secure one at once.

C. L. WEBSTER, - KELTON, PA.**Imp. Chester Whites**

200 immunes now on hand with more to follow of the best breeding and individual quality from mature stock. Orders booked for single pigs, pairs and trios no akin. Express paid on pairs and trios ordered at once. Write or come and see.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.**BOSS HERD OF****Imp. Chester Whites**

Choice Pigs of March, April and May farrow, bred by a different boar. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Haney & Son, Lone Rock, Wis.**Vernon County Herd of Impr'd**

Chester White Swine

Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the county. An 1 also Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

Write for catalogue. **J. A. DOERR, SPRINGVILLE, WIS.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Orillia, Virginia.

Editor Blooded Stock:

Dear Sir:—Can you tell me what caused six or eight of my spring pigs out of about seventy head to get the scours and die? They were in a good clover pasture, were fed corn twice a day and sloped three times per day with middlings and water, occasionally a little skimmed milk and were not yet weaned. 2. Some of my pigs have lumps on hind legs, causing them to be lame and sit on their haunches. Can you tell me what it is and the cause? 3. What is cause of lumps on body of fat hogs? 4. What are symptoms of rheumatism? 5. Would you advise feeding hogs sand? B. W. Garrett.

Ans. 1. Judge was from rich or over supply of milk, would not have feed so strong, or may have been caused by wet bed. 2. If natural bone large joints would indicate in breeding or poor and weak constitution. If this was so then it partly is the cause of the first trouble. 3. Cannot say. 4. Stiffness. It would be well for you to write Dr. Snoddy on this matter, who will aid you very much. Try some stock food to cleanse the blood of your herd. 5. No. Don't see the point.

How a Big Breeder Feeds.

I feed my hogs on what I can raise on my farm, taking to produce all the variety possible. Corn, if rightly fed and supplemented with other grains not of a fattening nature, is one of the best feeds I know of. I like good wheat shorts for feeding with corn when not too costly. I have fed a great deal of this. For the last two years shorts have been very high and hard to get, so I have been feeding whole oats. I like oats nearly as well as shorts and they are much easier fed. I used to raise a large number of pumpkins, but of late years have been unable to do this on account of the bugs, which destroyed the vines. I keep my hogs on pasture as much as possible, and have never been able to make pigs do their best without clover. I supply plenty of pure well water, salt the hogs regularly, giving all the ashes I have, and in addition burn and char the cobs that accumulate from feeding corn. This cob charcoal is readily eaten and is a great help in keeping the animal in good condition.

I keep my hogs scattered as much as I can and try to have only a few sleep together. I also see that their beds are dry and clean. I quarantine every hog I buy and try to keep men who gather up dead hogs off my place.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Taylorsville, Ill., Jan. 21, 1900.

Dr. J. B. Kendall Co.,

Dear Sirs:—I have used one bottle of your medicine and find it all you represent it to be, having cured a curb on a valuable colt. Yours truly, Dermot P. Keogh.

**O. I. C. SWINE - PURE**

I have choice O. I. C. Pigs for sale. Can furnish in pairs and trios not akin. They are bred by the best known Boars. Any one wishing something first-class I have it at reasonable prices. Also 3 Fall Boars for sale.

B. J. Hargan, Anita, Cass Co., Ia.**DARKE COUNTY HERD**

Improved Chester White Swine

Breeds Prize Winners. Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now. Good ones, pairs not related and trios, prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.**MAPLE GROVE HERD**

IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE

This Herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1901 will be bred by 8 as fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at Bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.**CHESTER WHITE....**

SWINE & ANGORA GOATS

For sale. I have 50 choice pigs now for sale. Sired by King 6385, and he by Model 5685, and out of such sows as Queen 10148, she by S. H. Todd 5223 and others as good I have also a few choice Angora Goats. All breeding stock recorded.

W. A. HITES, KESLEY, IA.

(Butler Co.)

Edgewood Farm.

Chester Whites Perfection Medium No. 8617

The best breeding son of Happy Medium, 6019. Heads the herd. A lot of choice pigs March and April farrow for sale. 2 extra Fancy Boars fit for service. A few Gilts large enough to breed. Right pigs at right prices.

J. H. YARNALL**JENNERSVILLE, PA.****Registered Chester Whites.**

All ages. Pairs not akin. Choice large strains. Two of the best headed hogs in Penna. heads the herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEWIS BAKER, Octoraro, Pa.

Fattening Hogs.

Mr. John Cornie, the celebrated hog raiser of Iowa, recently read a paper before the Kansas State Board of Agriculture which was unusually practical, as the following extracts will show:

My methods of fattening old hogs is simply this: My hoghouse is kept clean and well bedded.

I have a feeding floor on the east of the hog house 16 feet wide.

Every morning I go in and call the hogs to get up.

They come right out into the yard, where they are watered.

Get them out at the same hour every morning.

In the winter they do not like to get up as early as in the summer.

Like the hired hands in that respect, about sunrise suits them.

Water them out in the yard.

If you do this every particle of droppings will be left in the yard.

While they are out here you have a clean floor for them to feed on; crib close by.

The floor should be as clean as this floor is here.

Then open the gate; tell them breakfast is ready.

They will come right in.

In about an hour they will clean it up.

If they leave any, give them a little less.

If they need more, give them a little more.

You can soon determine just what they will clean up, but do not give them any more.

As soon as they get through, open the door into the hog house.

They will walk in, go right into their pens, clean, well fed.

They will lie down and it will only be a few minutes until you will hear:

"Augh! a-u-g-h!"

They are putting on fat then.

Open the door; see that the windows are open; let them have good ventilation.

All w them to remain there until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Then put them out again; water them; let them on your feeding floor again, and about 4 or 4:30 open the door and let them back into the hog house.

They will go in and lie there until the next morning.

Then they are putting on fat.

I have fed 300 or 400 hogs that way, and I have never had that hog house out that I could lie down in this suit—just got this suit to come down here in—I could lie down in that hog house and not soil my clothes, and the man who does not keep his hogs in that condition ought to quit the business.

They will set one corner off into a kind of cover, and they will go back and forward to that.

It is an advantage to have your hog house divided off into pens.

If you haven't enough hogs to fill up your hog house, shut off part of the space; give them just room enough to occupy, and no more.

You should keep your hog house just as clean as this room.

After you have fed them clean the feeding floor.

What would you think of your wife if she let dishes sit on the table from one morning to another?

Suppose the supper was served on the same dishes.

**THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR**

IS THE STANDARD HATCHER OF THE WORLD.

Used with uniform success on twenty-six government Experiment Stations in the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and many thousands of persons in every walk of life, guaranteed to give satisfaction or price refunded. The original and only genuine non moisture incubator, fully covered by patent.

GOLD MEDAL AND HIGHEST AWARD AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Oct., 1901. Illustrat. A. des. expose. St. Louis, 1904. P. R. E. F. Co. Chicago, Ill. and Buffalo, N. Y. Ask for Book No. 36, a full address our nearest office.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.

You would say to yourself that you wished you had not married that woman. I would no more thing of feeding my hogs on a feeding floor that had not been cleaned immediately after the last meal than I would of eating my dinner off the breakfast dishes without washing. I have not done it for thirty years.

Prices of Hogs in the Past 24 Years.

The average prices of hogs about this date in the past 24 years was at follows:

1878	\$2.75
1879	2.80
1880	4.20
1881	5.30
1882	6.40
1883	4.80
1884	4.30
1885	3.70
1886	4.80
1887	4.65
1888	5.20
1889	3.50
1890	3.55
1891	3.50
1892	4.00
1893	5.10
1894	4.40
1895	3.48
1896	2.90
1897	3.50
1898	3.40
1899	3.80
1900	4.50
1901	6.50

The last figures are given as the average during the past two months. The prices are above \$7 this year, but the rush of unfinished hogs to market lowered prices, which seem likely to stay above \$6 for the season.

Others Don't Find it So.

As a rule, breeders do not find it best to go to cross breeding. Here is an Iowa swine grower who takes a different view.

He writes:

"In regard to cross breeding to improve the size of the hog, many breeders of pure breeds differ with me when I make the assertion that many are finding that a pure bred Chester White boar crossed with a Poland China or some other good breed of sow makes larger hogs than when bred to one of his own breed, that such is the case. Last January I turned a pure bred Chester White Boar in with three Duroc Jerseys, three grade Polands and one Black Essex. They were all about alike in size and bone. The Essex showed the best pigs from the start up to the present time. The next best was those of the Poland."

He concludes by saying that he does not urge this plan upon others, but simply gives it in his own experience. Breeders have found it rather hazardous to undertake cross breeding in swine, as with cattle, etc. They have found line breeding more satisfactory—with all kinds of live stock.

A Combination of brains, experience and high grade material has made the **RELIABLE Incubator** known throughout the civilized world. If you are after results represented in dollars and cents, you want one of our popular 24th Century Poultry Books. Bright, instructive and worth ten times the price asked. Sent for 10c. As full of meat as an egg. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box B-14 Quincy, Ills.

Successful Incubator (The Egg) They take care of them. Mails loaded with words of praise from chicken people. Our great catalogue turns the time light on the poultry business. Five different editions, five languages. English edition 4 cents, others free. **THE SURE HATCH CO.,** Box 334 Des Moines, Iowa, or Box 334 W-22th, N. Y. Address nearest office.

The Sure Hatch Is the incubator for the poultry raiser, whether farmer or fancier. Anyone can run them, because they run themselves. Anyone can own them, because the price is right. Machine and results guaranteed; you take no risk. Our Common Sense Brooder is the best at any price, and we sell it very low. Handsome catalogue containing hundreds of views and full of honest poultry information, mailed free. When writing address nearest office. **Sure Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, Neb. or Columbus, O.**

Wanted A number of pure bred sows, from 2 mos. to 1 year old. Poland-China, Berkshire or Chester White. Write me, giving particulars and price. **K. H. Stiles, Bordentown, N. J.**

Large English Berkshires, and U. S. Yorkshires

The Champion Herd of the East, won more prizes at eight of the leading fairs of the east this fall than all competitors combined. 100 pigs for sale and Berkshire Sows bred by Fricke and Hudson, England. **N. S. BURRIER NEW MIDWAY MD.**

Berkshires & Essex

Most all of the leading breeders of the U. S. are now using or have used hogs bred by me. My herd won \$640 at World's Fair of my own breeding. Write your wants. **D. E. Woodling - Beach City, Ohio**

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

We are prepared to furnish choice Spring Pigs of either sex not akin. Also fall pigs of up-to-date breeding. We offer only the best. Stock guaranteed as represented. **G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.**

Beverly Berkshires

Gentry Bred.

The large, mellow kind that are money makers wherever they go. All stock immunized against cholera by the serum treatment. Pigs of all ages for sale at very reasonable prices.

W. B. ROBINSON, LOCUST GROVE FARM MC. CREDIE, MO.

Premium on Wheat-Fed Hogs.

The short corn crop in Kansas has put swine growers to testing wheat for fattening hogs. Here is the result of one of these tests which we take from the columns of the Drovers' Telegram. It says:

"Alex Mustard, of Manchester, Dickinson county, Kas., is the first man to formulate anything like a comprehensive report of his experience in feeding wheat to hogs. Mr. Mustard's test, which came to a conclusion with his marketing today of 74 head, that eclipsed anything else on the market by 10c per cwt, demonstrates that almost regardless of price wheat is a more profitable feed for swine when used in connection with alfalfa than is corn.

This load of hogs was put on a diet of wheat and alfalfa on August 14. The 74 head at the time they were first put on the scales weighed 10,273 pounds. At the conclusion of the experiment the total weight at home yesterday was 22,480 pounds, showing a gain of 12,207 pounds, an average daily gain of a fraction less than 2 pounds per head. At the price at which the swine sold today, this would be an average of 12 cents per day.

At no time during this experiment did the swine receive as much as they would eat. During portions of the test, Mr. Mustard estimates that he gained as high as 17 pounds to the bushel, figuring that one pound of wheat cost 1c. The animals were weighed for the time on August 22, after having been in feed since the 14th. On seven subsequent dates they were again weighed. The average weight on various dates of weighing, the average gain during the period and the average number of pounds of wheat fed per day per head was as follows:

Weighted.	Av. Weight	Wheat fed	Av. gain.
August 22	139	4 1/2	14
August 31	155	5 1/2	14
September 10	169	7	16
September 19	187	8	18
October 3	222 1/2	9	35 1/2
October 19	267	10	42 1/2
November 9	293 1/2	11	27 1/2
November 15	303 1/2	11	30 1/2

Mr. Mustard says the financial gain in this experiment was greater than he ever realized when he used corn. The excellence of the meat produced by the use of wheat is illustrated in the fact

that his hogs brought a premium of 10c over anything else on the market. Mr. Mustard has been a resident of Kansas for 26 years and during 23 years of that period has resided on the farm in Dickinson county where in this test was made. He patronized the Kansas City market for 15 years and is a heavy producer of Shorthorn and high grade cattle.

J. R. Haines, Minerva, Ohio, writes that the young Boars he is offering are choice ones. They are sired by Foster's T. C. U. S. 48024 and out of dams by the great show boar, Protection 33117; the Gilt is sired by Foster's T. C. U. S. 48025; Model Sunshine 48089 and Yeke Trade 44083; out of dams by Protection 33117; Minow Sanders 122008, she by J. H. Sanders' best 51073. These Gilt are nice ones, and are the making of good brood sows and are being bred to extra good boars. I also have some yearling sows, sired by Great Chief Tecumseh 48849, out of Protection dams and some sired by T. C. U. S. Chief 49241, dams by J. H. Sanders' best 51073, and Great Chief Tecumseh 48849, this is breeding which is all up-to-date. He can please every reasonable buyer, and at such prices as will be bargains to those that buy them. Yours respectfully, J. R. Haines

G. S. Hall, Dilworth, Ohio, is offering some high class Poland Chinas in this issue. He claims to have one of the greatest Boar in Ohio, and the best breeding to back up, his assertion. See adv.



J. FISHER

EASTMAN, WIS.
BREEDER AND SHIPPER

Chester White Pigs

75 Choice March Pigs now on hand. If you are in need of something strictly choice I have it for sale and it will be priced for what it is worth. This entire lot is for sale without reserve. Come and see them, or write for prices and catalogue.

Stock Breeders' Annual

Is a handy book of ready reference on "Feeding Stuffs" gotten out by the "old reliable" Kansas Farmer, of Topeka, Kan., the only weekly live stock medium for reaching the buyers of improved stock in the Kansas City territory of Kansas, Mo., and Oklahoma. Send stamp for the 40-page annual and a late copy of the Kansas Farmer.

Oak Grove Herd of Durocs

We have a fine lot of pigs now ready to ship—either sex. If you want a first-class pig write us for we have the farmers' friend. All stock guaranteed as represented. Give us a trial and get the best.

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Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges.

Present Prices—Pigs, 8 weeks old, recorded and transferred, single pig, \$7 to \$8. Pair mated for breeding, \$14; Trio, mated for breeding, \$20. Over 3 a matter of correspondence.

I have prepared an estimate of express charges to one or more chief trade centres in almost every State and Province, which gives the purchaser a fair idea of what express charges he should have to pay on pigs purchased of me. Send for this circular, which also tells a lot about my manner of doing business and also of the splendid qualities of the Hermanville Tamworths. Address

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J. A. MacDonald, Prop.
HERMANVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

BLOODED STOCK

Another Minneapolis Success.

Everybody is interested in success. The majority of people are striving for success, and a small minority achieve success, but nevertheless success, successful people, and successful propositions are intensely fascinating to the great majority of human beings.

One of the great successes that we have in mind at the present time is that of the enterprising, publishing young man, M. W. Savage, who founded and is proprietor of the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. He can be numbered with the successful business men of the country, beginning twelve years ago without capital, but with keen insight into affairs and close observation and great perceptiveness and his marked ability for organization, he has built up by industry and untiring energy the largest Stock Food business in the world, and it is at the present time growing faster than ever before. He perceived that here was a field to be occupied by such a preparation as "International Stock Food" and having an article of merit, by his forcible, expansive and persistent efforts has widened out until it covers the country, and increases each successive month the business of the previous ones. The office force has been increased to 74 persons.

If the goods that he manufactures did not have merit, it would have been impossible to have built so magnificent and wonderful a business as he has, but he built upon a solid foundation, and is now reaping his reward. Mr. Savage has one of the finest stock farms in the west and has just bought Directum 2,054, to be premium stallion on the farm.

Rye for Hogs.

Rye is a profitable crop for the farmer to grow for hog feed, not only as a pasture but for grain. We have had careful feeders who have estimated that their rye pastures were as valuable to them for pig feed as it would have been if planted to corn. Rye will furnish a pasture later in the season than any grass and earlier in the spring time. It is a cheap tonic, a valuable feed, and the grain when ground makes an excellent feed, at least as a portion of the ration. Every farmer can well afford to give space for a rye lot.

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OF CHICAGO, is represented at every important live stock stock sale in the west. It also has men at all the great institute meetings. It is a live, up-to-date paper conducted on modern principles for wide awake people. If you like that kind of a paper send twenty-five cents for a trial subscription.

Agents wanted in every locality, good terms, posters, samples and blanks furnished.

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Regular price for the year	Name of Paper and Place of Publication.	Our price for both
\$1.50	American Agriculturist, Chicago, Ill.	\$1.25
1.00	American Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.	.80
.75	Am Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N.Y.	.60
1.00	American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, Ill.	.15
1.00	American Swineherd, Chicago, Ill.	.60
2.50	Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
2.00	Country Gentleman, Albany, N.Y.	1.50
1.50	Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	1.15
1.50	Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa	1.25
1.00	Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ill.	.75
1.50	Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.15
1.50	National Stockman, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.15
1.10	Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio	.80
1.00	Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.	.60
1.10	Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.	.80
1.25	Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas	.25
1.50	Farm Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.	1.10
1.00	Farm and Fireside, Springfield, O.	.60
1.50	Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.15
1.50	Wallace Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa	1.15
1.50	Farmers' Review, Chicago, Ill.	1.15
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Our No. 13 WOLVERINE Feed and Ensilage Cutter complete WITH FOUR 12 IN. KNIVES, made of very best tool steel. Our FOUR EDGE CUTTING BAR is made of tool steel and gives to cutting edges without grinding, this is a great improvement over the single edge bar. THE KNIFE HEAD is a double action, the whole head is adjustable as well as each knife individually, always giving a good clean cut. This is not found on other cutters.

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With our expansion gears for driving feed in the length of cut is varied without changing any gears from 1/2, 3/4, or 1 1/2 in.

CAPACITY With 2 1/2 h.p. 1 1/2 tons per hr. With 3 h.p. 2 tons per hr. With 4 h.p. 2 1/2 tons per hr. With 5 h.p. 3 tons per hr. With 6 h.p. 3 1/2 tons per hr. With 8 h.p. 4 tons per hr. With 10 h.p. 4 1/2 tons per hr. With 12 h.p. 5 tons per hr. With 15 h.p. 5 1/2 tons per hr. With 20 h.p. 6 tons per hr. With 25 h.p. 6 1/2 tons per hr. With 30 h.p. 7 tons per hr. With 40 h.p. 8 tons per hr. With 50 h.p. 9 tons per hr. With 60 h.p. 10 tons per hr. With 75 h.p. 11 tons per hr. With 100 h.p. 12 tons per hr. With 125 h.p. 13 tons per hr. With 150 h.p. 14 tons per hr. With 200 h.p. 16 tons per hr. With 250 h.p. 18 tons per hr. With 300 h.p. 20 tons per hr. With 400 h.p. 22 tons per hr. With 500 h.p. 24 tons per hr. With 600 h.p. 26 tons per hr. With 750 h.p. 28 tons per hr. With 1000 h.p. 30 tons per hr.

GUARANTEED to be absolutely perfect; to cut as much or more per hr. as any machine of same size. If not found as well as represented in every way and equal to our retail at 1/2 the price, return at our expense. WE HAVE NO AGENTS, thus we are able to sell direct to you at WHOLESALE PRICES. We have 47 sizes and combinations of cutters and shredders. Price \$1.75 to \$110.00, largest cut 2 1/2 tons an hr. Shredders any length. WRITE FOR LARGE FREE CATALOGUE.

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Hoard's Dairyman	" "	1.00
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Improved Chester White Swine
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Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

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The aim should be to produce from 150 to 200 pound pigs at six to seven months old, for the greatest profit.

FOR SALE....

A few choice Poland-China Sows weight 125 lbs and up. Will be ready to breed this fall. Can be shipped any time. Are tops. prices reasonable.

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Mansfield, Ohio

POLAND CHINAS

FOR SALE—Four extra fall nudes large enough for service. One fall show gilt, 80 head March and April pigs. Herd headed by Sunshine Chief, Ohio State Fair Winner. We also have pigs sired by Major Tecumseh 13709, Edwin Booth 87301 and Simply Perfection. Prices reasonable.

WALLACE & BRYANT - Oxford, Ohio

POLAND CHINAS...

I have 6 Boars, Mar- and Apr. farrow left that should go into breeders' herds, are fancy, stylish and splendidly bred. I also have some extra good fall pigs for sale and after December 16th, I will sell Bradford Chief 51683. He was farrowed April, 1901 he is sound, sure and a grand breeder. He has the best head, ears and hams of any boar I ever owned, he will do somebody lots of good.

B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa.
(Bradford Co.)

Poland Chinas

Pigs of either sex for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rock Black Minorcas and Silver Duckwing Games. Address

Samuel Hesselnden,
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Box 388

REMEDY FOR SCOURS. WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,
OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

What To Feed.

We have observed in articles from good, practical and successful breeders, in which they have given the advice to feed only what you could produce. This has been echoed by a number of younger breeders, believing the experience of their elders who were accounted successful business men, was good enough for them. The smartest breeders and feeders will admit that they have made mistakes, and that their plans and methods have not all been perfect. In other words, that they are learning from their observation and experience all the time. While I admit that it is good policy to feed such stuff as can be grown upon the farm and fed profitably; that it is wise to turn all of the grass and succulent food possible into pork, it is profitable in the conversion in two things. It enables you to sell the grass without injury to the farm, and it benefits the health of the animals.

No one of the successful breeders will deny that sweet milk is a most excellent pig feed, but in feeding for pork it cannot be considered a profitable one, since the amount of milk that will make one pound of pork will make one pound of butter—one selling for 7c. and the other for 30c. It is conclusive evidence that the transaction would be unprofitable and the motto not a good one in other cases. You had better sell the butter and buy shorts or some other feed that could be profitable used, and each one will have to be considered separately and apart, taking its cost and the results, and figuring on the profit from them. Farmers are giving more thought and consideration to their business than heretofore, and it is resulting in profits to them that they had at one time failed to secure.—J. L. Jones, in The Swineherd.

Give Your Hogs Good Shelter.

We are here again to remark that good shelter saves lots of feed. And this is the season to which the remark applies forcibly. Your hogs must have a shelter to protect them or you must furnish feed as fuel to keep up steam. says the "Western Swineherd." The shelter is the cheapest. It costs less than to feed. We don't expect anybody to dispute this brief bit of reasoning, but we do expect about half the hog raisers of the country to fail to profit by it. Why? Oh, because it is easier to let things go. About an even half of us were born in the world with Spanish constitutions. The Spaniard is born fired and the first precept he is taught is, "Never do to day what you can put off till to-morrow." To day the hogs don't need a shelter, and to-morrow the loose planks about the place will be froze in the mud under a foot of snow, and the straw stack will be wet and frozen beyond penetration. Then you can't fix the shelter, don't you see? You know, we know, everybody knows, that to attain success in life one should take advantage of all the opportunities in reach. You raise hogs for profit. Then why not squeeze out of the business all the profit there is in it? Simply and solely because it is so easy to take a rest between times and allow the illusion of hope to suggest that there will be another chance for you. If what is herein said should result in one or more hogs securing shelter where they otherwise would have not, our labor has not been in vain.

For Sale—Tecumseh Lad, No. 49289



Farrowed August 28th, 1899; sire High Chief Tecumseh 49286 and out of Pearl No. 108152. A grand breeder, cannot use him longer. Price—\$30 if taken at once. Also a few July and August sow pigs at \$8 and \$10, good ones.

F. E. MONINGER, Defiance, Ohio.

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AGENTS IN EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD to act as agents for us. Good selling articles. Agents are making from \$3 TO \$5 A DAY working for us. Write at once for particulars and outfit.

OXFORD SUPPLY CO., Oxford, Pa.

Hog Cholera Cured.

Dr. J. H. Snoddy, of Alton, Ill., who was called here to treat Mr. M. E. Overstreet's hogs, has finished his work and gone to St. Louis, Ill., to treat some 14 hogs that have the cholera.

Dr. Snoddy made a great success in curing Mr. Overstreet's hogs. The herd was in bad condition. There were about 75 hogs yet living when the doctor came; some 11 or 12 of these were very sick, and all the herd more or less sick. Twelve hogs had died out of the herd before Dr. Snoddy got there. He put the entire herd under treatment and cured all but five of the worst ones.

This shows conclusively that hog cholera can be cured when you get at it with the right remedy.

This Snoddy Remedy has been used in this county before with good success. Mr. Frank Stickney cured his hogs with this same remedy two years ago. He has kept a supply of it on hand ever since. This is a severe test on the remedy, as the hogs were dying rapidly when the doctor got there.

Our farmers should take courage from this and get posted on how to use the remedy either to cure or prevent the disease.

Hogs are the most profitable stock the farmer can raise, and now that it is shown that they can protect them against cholera it should encourage them to raise more hogs than they have been.

Dr. Snoddy has published a book which fully explains how to prevent hog cholera and to cure it and shows the result of several tests that the remedy has stood, which will be given to any one who will send their name to him at Alton, Ill. The book is free, and every farmer should have it. It contains much useful information about the care of hogs in addition to the directions for curing hog cholera.

Don't Waste Corn.

This is one of the years when economy in feeding corn should be closely observed. It is right to do so at all times, but more valuable to do so when the price of corn is high.

Don't waste corn by throwing it into the mud or in the dust. If you haven't a good feeding floor, feed them on good stiff sod, but it is better to have a feeding floor.



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We make the following subscription offers to the readers of Blooded Stock and trust that they will find something in the list that will suit every reader:

No. 1.—Subscriptions taken at 25 cents a year, or 5 yrs. for \$1.

No. 2.—Any person sending us four new subscription for 1 year at 25 cents each we will give them four years' subscription to Blooded Stock free.

No. 3.—We can furnish one Chester White, Poland-China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old, for a club amounting to \$15. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine this winter when he is not busy. To get up a Club go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for Blooded Stock. That our regular price is 50 cents a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 5 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for five years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and Blooded Stock for four years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestion as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

No. 4.—For \$1 we will give you one year's subscription to Blooded Stock and print your name and business on 200 envelopes and mail them to you.

No. 5.—If you want to get up subscriptions and take cash for your pay we quote you the following rates:

Single Subscriptions—	25 cents a year
In Clubs of five	15 " "
" " ten	10 " "

Send us the names and \$1.00, keeping \$1.50 for your commission.

No. 6.—To any one sending us eight new subscriptions at 25 cents each we will advance their subscription four years and also send them our receipt for "Scours in Little Pigs."

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The Southern Farmer

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The leading publication of its class. Thrifty people read it.

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Of Value to Horsemen.

Do you ever turn your horses out for the winter? If so we want to call your attention to very a important matter. Horses which have been used steadily in work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombank's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

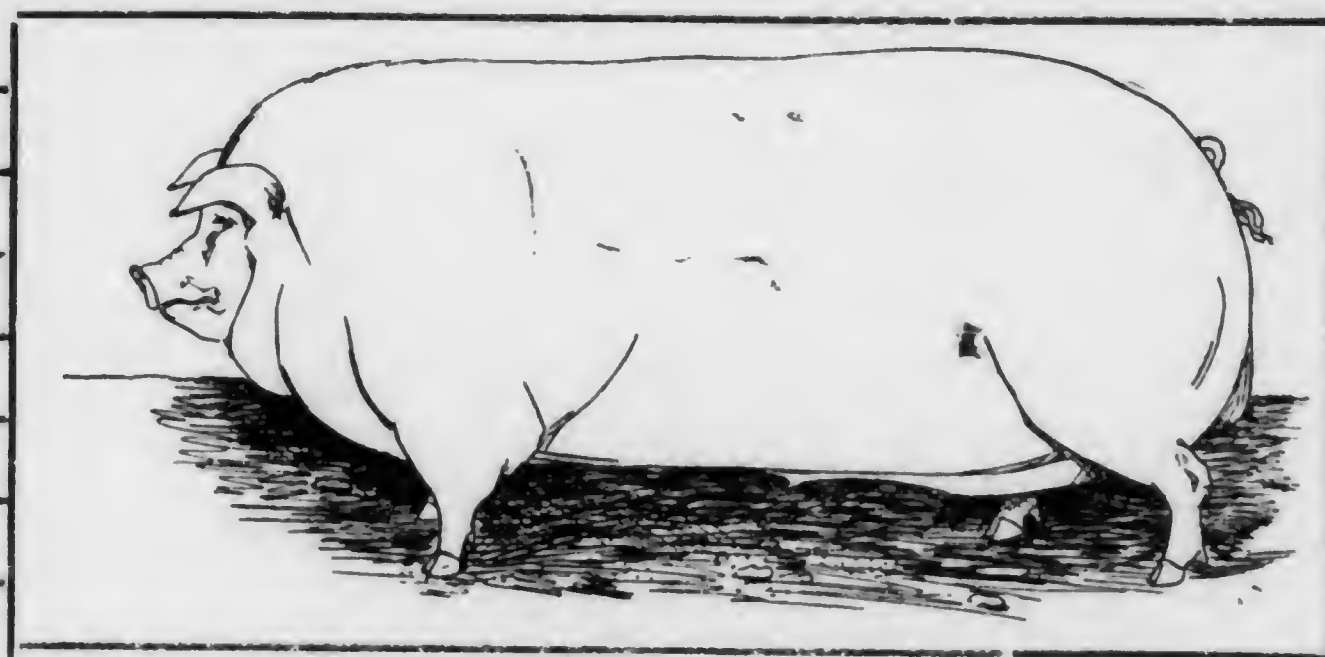
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Save Your Pigs

Nearly one-half of the Spring Pigs die from SCOURS and THUMPS

Blooded Stock Remedies Save Them

Our remedies have been thoroughly tested and any careful feeder need not lose his young pigs from these diseases if he will use our simple directions. These remedies have been used by hundreds of successful swine growers.



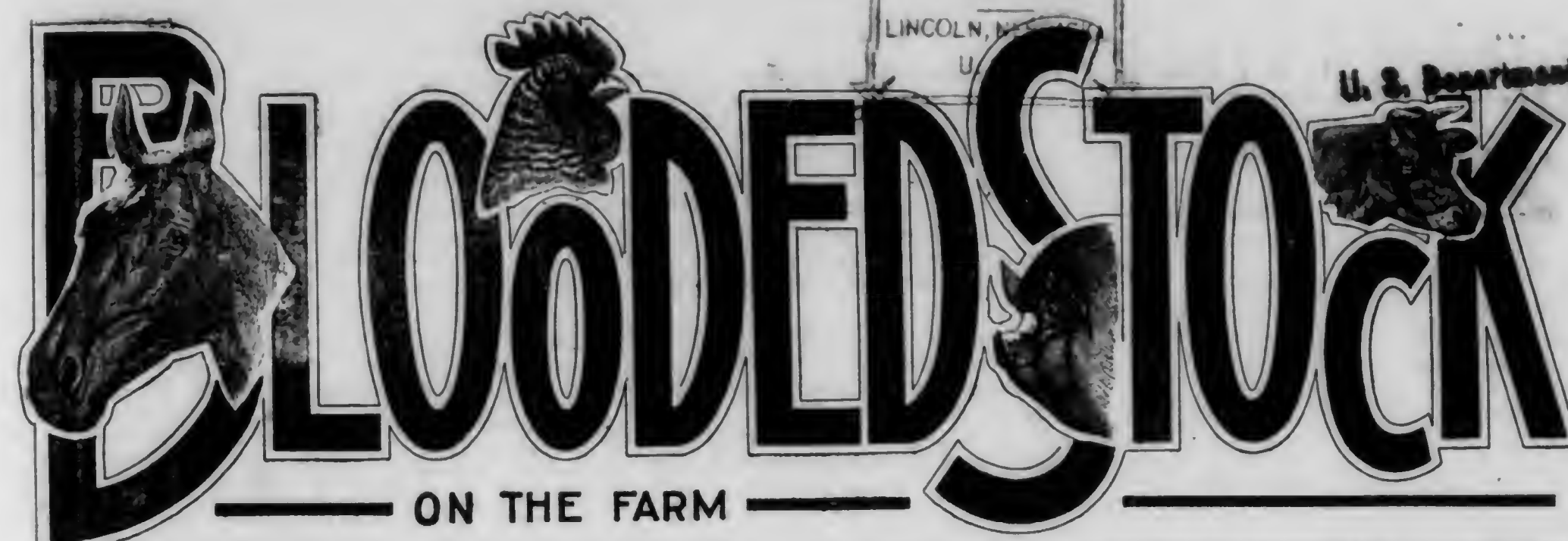
They Cost Less Than the Value of One Pig.

These remedies are the result of a practical swine breeder's experiments, covering a period of fifteen years. In the last five years he never lost a single pig from either of these diseases. He has sold these receipts to many breeders, who have used them successfully. Thumps cannot be cured but can be prevented. Scours can be cured. These remedies will do this. Every man breeding pigs should have these receipts in his house ready when trouble occurs. You cannot afford to be without them as the saving of a single pig more than pays the cost. Price \$2.00

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We have decided to give these receipts free to every one who will send us \$1.00 for five years' subscription to Blooded Stock. Now is the time. Don't delay. Renew at once and have these remedies on hand. Do it today.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.



VOL VI.

OXFORD, PA., JANUARY, 1902

No. 12 //

How to Have Good Pigs.

Thorough care and kind treatment are the requisites to observe if one wishes to become a successful hog raiser, and in order to keep these in mind without fail he must have a liking for the business. Neither will it do in starting out to think that any kind of sow is good enough to begin with. What the farmer wants to-day is not the razorback or backwoods hog, but an animal that will produce the greatest number of pounds of the best pork at the least cost a pound. He should therefore select his sows with care, and choose only such as are best suited to his wants. He should certainly see that they are in good, strong, healthy condition at breeding time—not too fat, but, on the other hand, not too thin in flesh, since to starve brood sows means, positively, starvation to one's pocketbook.

The male, of course, should be pure bred, and it is better to have the sows bred so as to farrow in March and April for spring litters, and in September and October for fall litters. March litters, I think, are preferable for the spring ones, but in order to have them a success the farrowing pens must be good and warm. With early spring litters one can grow and sell his pigs before the poultry market has full sway, and it also enables him to have his sows farrow earlier in the fall, which, in turn, gives the pigs a chance to get a good start before winter sets in.

During the period of gestation with sows they should be fed, not corn exclusively, but some bone and muscle-forming food. They should have plenty of range, too, that they may take a proper amount of exercise. Potatoes, boiled and mashed, mixed with ground oats and corn, and a small portion of bran added, make a good feed for brood sows during this period. As potatoes are much too high priced to be fed very much to hogs this winter, however, one may substitute, if he has them, clover heads that have been rubbed off in the feeding of the barn stock. They should be gathered up, and, having been boiled with oats, a small portion of bran added to them. If a little whole corn is fed, this constitutes a good ration, indeed.

It is desirable to have the sows at

farrowing time not helplessly porky fat, but broad, strong, active and muscular. About a week before the little ones are to appear place the sow that is to farrow by herself, and provide everything for her comfort, and the welfare of her expected offspring.

After farrowing feed the sow lightly at first with a slop of dishwater and a handful or two of bran added, warming it if the weather is cold. Increase and enrich the feed gradually, and when the little porkers are seven or eight days old add some bran shorts and middlings; sweet milk, if it is obtainable, should also be fed, and with it, sparingly, some oats and corn.

When the pigs are two weeks old the sow may be put on full feed, provided the former are watched carefully to see that they take sufficient exercise. At about three weeks old they will begin to eat, and should the sow knock them out of the trough, as she may, the only way to do is to place a trough for them where they will be out of her reach. Sweet milk should be given them, if possible, while, after a while, brown shorts, ground oats and corn may be mixed in.

After they are about five weeks old nearly all danger in this line will be passed, and better feeding can then take place. When they are from seven to eight weeks old they should be weaned by taking the sow away; they will not fret much at this age, and by careful feeding one can soon have them again growing nicely.—Frederick O. Sibley, Milford, N. Y.

The Pig on the Small Farm.

Since the advent of hog cholera it is really astonishing to find the great number of farmers that do not keep a single hog upon their farms, and at the same time they are throwing away enough milk and refuse from the table to keep a good sow or two, and, besides raising their own meat, have a nice little bunch to sell each year. The idea seems to prevail among a great many that unless you own or are operating a large farm, there is no place for the hog. This is a very mistaken idea. There can be just as much made in proportion with hogs upon a small farm as on a large one.

Few are the farms (it matters not the size) that will not support a brood sow

or two and do it well, with scarcely any other feed than the milk, parings and refuse from the table and a liberal supply of grass. Sows kept in this manner will, as a rule, have more pigs, and they will also be healthier and stronger. After the sows have their pigs, push them along and do not let them become stunted, because a pig stunted when it is little will never make the hog it would have made had it been kept continually growing. After the pigs will weigh from 60 to 100 pounds, if they are nice, growthy, attractive fellows, there is always a market for them. There is scarcely a neighborhood where you will not find men that are always on the lookout for shoats of this kind, to follow cattle or feed out, and this is the small farmer's opportunity to dispose of them at a good profit, too.—Ohio Farmer.

Rye in the Hog Lot.

From a two-acre hog lot sown to rye last fall and pastured through the winter and early spring, I threshed forty-six bushels of rye. To get a full yield from a rye pasture it should not be grazed on very long in the spring or when it is ready to shoot upward. A grain crop that can be pastured six months in the year and almost a full crop of grain harvested therefrom "to boot" is certainly a valuable one for the stock and grain farmer to take hold of. While the price of rye is not generally as great as wheat, the yield is greater, and will probably balance evenly with wheat in profits through a series of years.—J. E. Haynes, in Swine Journal.

The parcel post is coming in good time. Then look out for the catalogue houses. They can sell goods cheaper than anyone else on earth, because they buy in such immense quantities. Some of them, notably Marvin Smith Co., of Chicago, are as reliable as the Bank of England.

You are all aware that the catalogue houses are here to stay, and why not? You can take the catalogue of a firm, say like Marvin Smith Co., of Chicago, and in a few days after ordering, have the goods at your door, and you will find that you have not only saved money, but have gotten just what you ordered.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison - Editor
ASSISTANT EDITORS:
T. A. Stevenson, - Shannon City, Iowa
Jas. Fisher, Jr., - Eastman, Wis.
J. A. MacDonald, - Hermanville, P. E. I.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

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The Postoffice Department has issued orders that will ruin a large number of papers by charging them nearly ten times as much postage for mailing papers to subscribers who are not paid in advance. In other words it almost prohibits publishers from giving their patrons credit, because he is unable to pay the excessive postage. Now, letters from us during December, and who have not replied to send in their subscription at once. We want you to stand by us, help us out by accepting our 5 year offer. We have had nearly 1000 go on our five year list. It is the cheapest and saves you renewing every year. Attend to this matter at once. Let us hear from you anyway before the next issue. Your prompt reply will be greatly appreciated at this time.

Come, all hands, don't delay, send in your subscriptions at once for one or five years. Send in your neighbor's along. Write us what you think of the Postoffice Department saying whether we can trust our friends or not. It is a plan to help a few rich papers and choke off the smaller ones, but we are here to stay. Will you help us now?

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We print them in all styles, can give fine work and a nice job. Our prices are reasonable for the class of work. Send us your catalogues, circulars, letter heads and envelopes to print. We have the machinery and a full line of live stock cuts.

Meetings.

The Swine Breeders' Institute will be held at the Grand Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, January 14, 1902. Annual meeting of the Record Association will be held at same place, January 15, 1902. Swine Breeders' Institute will be held at the Philips House, Dayton, Ohio, January 21, 1902, and the annual meeting of the Ohio Poland China Record Co., same place, January 22, 1902.

The National Chester White Association held an adjourned meeting in West Chester, Pa., on January 4, 1902.

Raise hogs for the money they will bring, not merely keep them to drink your swill and eat refuse.

Sensible Hints.

Eastman, Wis., October 15, 1901.

I am in receipt of a letter from a blooded stock reader saying: "Last year I bought of you five sows and a male, and now I have on hand a fine lot of boars. Don't like to sell them for pork. Have sold several in my neighborhood, but don't think I can sell them all. How do you manage to sell so many?"

As I get several of such letters every fall, I will answer through these columns how to sell your breeding stock of any kind.

First, how did this man in Iowa know that a man in Wisconsin had pigs for sale? Why, he advertised, didn't he? This is the secret, and we shouldn't call it so, but so many seem to think that it is a secret to sell full blooded stock.

First, advertise in your home county paper and then advertise in some live stock farm paper like "Blooded Stock," that farmers take and read. Some say advertise in a swine paper, but I say no, especially for a beginner. Swine papers are more for those who have attained success, but a good, live farm paper will sell all the pigs one will raise from five sows and more, if run during the year. Some say you must use a large space. It is all owing to what you have for sale. If you are in it with a good lot of pigs for sale, why go in accordingly. Cut your coat according to the cloth you have.

Now, I don't want to be understood by readers of "Blooded Stock" that this paper will sell your stock, but I do wish to be understood by its readers that it will bring you plenty of buyers, so that you can sell it to some of them. A few dollars invested in an advertisement will bring you larger returns for your money than you ever got for the like before.

Just now in any State in the country thousands of farmers are talking and wondering where they can get a boar pig. They don't know who has them for sale. If they did, they would buy at a good price at once, yet on the other hand, thousands of boars are for sale by breeders and they are complaining that they can't sell. Many of these will be later on castrated and go to market for the want of a buyer.

Just last week I visited a breeder and he had a fine bunch of male pigs and was complaining that he couldn't sell. I had, in his own county, sold several. Why? Because he kept it a secret and didn't let the farmers know he had such for sale. Again, I often hear men saying that they can't afford to advertise. Why, bless you, you can't afford not to, unless you are so rich you don't care if you do lose money.

Again, you often hear and see in some of our papers advice not to advertise in a paper that sends out sample copies and counts them as subscribers, or are rated as such in their circulation claims. Now, experience in years gone by doesn't prove this correct to me. A sample copy sent out by a good clean paper is all right. When a farmer gets one he sits down and carefully reads it. It is new and the advertisements are new. He always wants something better, and if this sample copy is better and makes a good impression upon him, he will answer the advertisements

sooner than he will in a paper that he has taken for years. Thus you have nothing to lose and lots to gain by sample copies.

We noticed this fall several articles in some papers that come to our office about farmers being swindled and not getting stock as represented. The writer has bought more or less stock every year for a long time and he confesses that he has never been swindled yet. There are times when some may, but most breeders have good stock who go to the expense of advertising it.

Again, I am often asked as to advertising the year round. To this, I would answer, yes, especially on live stock. I have often run advertisements in papers for three or four months, with nothing to sell, but mind you, all this time I was getting ready something to sell to please my customers.

But some one says that farmers buy at certain times in the year. This is not always the case. We have sales the year around, because we let people know that we have the stock for sale.

J. FISHER,
Breeder of Chester White Swine,
Eastman, Wis.

We make a note of the sales at the Chicago fat stock of breeding stock, to wit:

High prices prevailed at the sales of pure-bred stock held in connection with the Chicago fat stock show. The Hereford sale, on the first day, brought out an average of about \$300 for 45 head. The highest price was \$1,350, paid by Guggell & Simpson, Independence, for the bull Mark Hanna, entered by C. W. Smith. C. B. Wade, of Pendleton, Ore., paid \$800 for Honora 3d, the highest-priced female.

In the Angus sale 96 head went under the hammer with an average of \$344. Top was \$1,350, paid by Arnold Brothers, of West Virginia, for Heatherbloom, consigned by M. A. Judy. The highest-priced bull was Axtell of Estill, for which A. E. Cromwell paid \$1,000.

The Shorthorn sale made some high records, the first 22 animals bringing \$18,805, or an average of \$857. The first cow offered, Missie One Hundred and Fifty-third, bred, imported and owned by W. S. Marr, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was sold to W. C. Edwards, Rockland, Ont., for \$6,000. The highest-priced bull was Golf Man, bred and owned by Mitchell & Sons, Danvers, Ill., bought by A. L. Stutzman, New Sharon, Ia., for \$1,200.

The prize-winning fat steer, owned by G. P. Henry, of Goodenow, Ill., sold for 50 cents a pound. This was a disappointment to the Hereford men, as they hoped to at least equal the record made by the Angus people last year, when the champion steer sold for \$1.50 per pound.

The 17-months-old Poland-China boar, which won first prize in its class, is the property of John W. Funk. He weighs 600 pounds and was sold soon after the prize was awarded to E. H. Ware for \$2,500.

Warm quarters must be provided for pigs in winter, or there is a waste of food to keep up the warmth, and growth is checked.

Breeding Notes, Clippings, Etc.

By T. A. Stevenson, Shannon City, Ia.
(Rural Route No. 2.)

In order to succeed in swine breeding, that is, to get to the top, I believe breeders should become specialists. The day has passed for breeders of swine to take up and breed three or four breeds of swine. It should be one of the "things of the past." It certainly redounds to the credit of the swine breeders when they adopt the practice of specializing. We have no quarrel to make with breeders of four or five different breeds of swine, yet we think the man that can handle so many breeds successfully must be a man of extraordinary brain and executive ability if he keeps up his herds to a high standard of excellence. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred he fails to even bring his animals up to an average standard of excellence. The day is past when all pure-bred swine can be sold for breeding purposes. In our best herds there are a great many inferior animals that should go to the pork-barrel. Quality with quantity and not quality more than quantity should be the object of every live, up-to-date breeder of pedigreed swine, and not only swine, but of horses, cattle and all breeds of pedigreed live stock.

Individual merit, backed up with a gilt-edge pedigree, and not pedigree backed up with an animal of very inferior qualities, is what everyone who claims to be an up-to-date breeder of fine stock should be seeking after. I may be stepping on some good brother's toes, but I venture the assertion that with Poland China breeders no one thing has injured the breed or most families of the breed as has been done by a large per cent. of Poland China breeders in selecting animals for breeding purposes with a view to quality, not taking into consideration quantity. Quality without quantity is a poor thing to fill up the "pork barrel." We should aim at a happy medium and not run to either extreme. My idea is that there is nothing so intricate about the breeding and rearing of swine that one breeder or one person knows but what another may know if he will study the subject carefully. The breeder who can produce first-class pigs of any of the leading breeds of swine will find customers at paying prices. The breeder who is capable of producing the largest per cent. of high-scoring individuals in his herd is the man who is going to reap the richest reward for his skill and labor.

"The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one,
May hope to achieve it before life is done;
But he who seeks all things where'er he goes,
Only reaps from the hopes which
A harvest of barren regrets."

Some men take to breeding fine stock as a duck takes to water; others don't seem to have any natural fitness for the place. The man who fits the place is the man who will make a success of the fine stock business.

Facts and not fakes are what breeders and farmers want in this day and generation. Fakes are entirely too common.

I am inclined to think that the high price of feed may be the means of cutting down the number of brood sows below that which should be for the spring and summer of 1902.

Present indications look like there would be a scarcity of porkers next spring and summer, and that not only pork but beef prices will soar away skyward. We predict that meats will sell higher in the year 1902 than they have since the Civil War.

The breeding and rearing of fine stock is a business requiring a high degree of skill and accurate knowledge of the fundamental principles of reproduction and a good fund of business sense.

Do not fail to read, write and subscribe for "Blooded Stock." If you have anything to sell, try an advertisement in its columns. It will pay you every time.

That Swine Pasture.

A reader of "Blooded Stock" from Trumbsburg, N. Y., writes: "I noticed your plan of hog pasture in 'Blooded Stock' last August, but I could not get to it last fall, so I wish to do it next spring. About how much pasture would I have to put in for three or four sows and their litters? How shall I commence this spring?"

You can just as well begin to lay down your hog pasture next spring. About three acres will be required for this number of stock. Divide a three-acre pasture field into three equal parts. Draw manure this winter on the two outside thirds, and plow these two parts early next spring. On one acre plat sow as early as may be a mixture of one-half bushel hairy vetch, one bushel oats and one-half bushel small field peas. Sow each separate broadcast before harrowing, then harrow with disc and spring-tooth, and roll down with a heavy land-roller. On the other manured plat plow moderately and harrow with spring-tooth every week till June 15, then sow on the acre plat in drills with a turnip sower, two pounds rape and one-half pound purple top mammoth turnip seed. In a few days run a Breed weeder over the ground across the rows. Repeat at intervals, and once or twice cultivate between the rows with Planet, Jr. Do not thin. On the unplowed lot there should be some pasture grow for May pasture, or until the first sowing of vetch is ready, which will be, if sown last April, about June 15. When eaten down in July, plow and sow at once to one-half bushel hairy or winter vetch and one and one-half bushels rye. This latter will make fine fall pasture and early pasture following spring. If you keep bees, better not plow in July at all, but plow another plot and allow the hairy vetch to grow up, which it will do, and bloom last of August and on until frost, furnishing the very best bee pasture for fall honey-gath-

ering possible. It is astonishing the amount of bloom obtained from hairy vetch. It is the best fall honey plant we have. With vetch pasturage your bees, as your hogs, will not suffer for want.

J. A. MACDONALD.



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Electric Steel Wheels, and save money. They fit any wagon. Made with either staggered or straight spokes. Let us tell you how to make a low down wagon with any size wheel, any width tire. Catalogue free. 10¢ free. Electric Wheel Co., Box 115, Quincy, Ill.

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WRITE TO-DAY and I will send you a package of **FREE** **THIS PAPER** **Buckbee's Gold Coin Cabbage**, the best growing variety on earth together with a copy of my Great Seed Book.
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Is produced in Illinois, yielding 100 to 150 bushels per acre. It is the best for stock and for seed. That pays.

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The oat market, producing from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Salzer's oats are warranted to produce great yields. That pays.

Three Eared Corn
20 to 25 bushels per acre. It is the best for stock and for seed. That pays.

Marvel Wheat
Yields 40 to 50 bushels per acre. We also have the celebrated **Marvelous Wheat**, which yields 50 to 60 bushels per acre. That pays.

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Greatest cereal food on earth. 40 to 50 bushels per acre. That pays.

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Makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but little. Marvelous profits, does well everywhere. That pays.

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We wish you to try our great farm seeds. Hence offer to send 10 farm seed samples containing: Thousand Headed Kale, Turnip, Rape, Alfalfa, Speltz, or Hellebore. \$10.00 gets a year's crop with our great catalog, for the postage.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. LA CROSSE WIS.

Improving Herds.

We assume that every man who is growing live stock for any purpose, whether he be breeding pure bred animals for sale as such, or whether he is growing commercial stock for the slaughter market, desires to progress. Unless he has lost ambition entirely he wants to do a little better next year than he did this. He wants to produce a little better stuff next year than this. To do this by the only way possible means the use of a really good sire whose get will habitually be a little better than the dams are. Prof. Waters, of the Missouri Agricultural College, cites a striking instance of what we have in mind in speaking of a Jersey bull that was kept for two years in the college herd of registered Jerseys. The experience with the bull was that it never produced a single calf that was better than its dam. As long as the bull remained the herd was at a standstill; no progress was made. At the end of two years another bull replaced him. He was not apparently a better individual, but he cost more money because he was a direct descendant of a family of large butter producers, was from a cow that had a large butter record, and was himself the sire of a number of tested cows. He was at the head of the college herd for three years, and during that time he did not, in a single instance, fail to produce calves that were better than their dam. During the time he was kept in service the herd made steady progress.

This instance illustrates a principle of universal application to all kinds of stock growing. It hits the range and ranchman who is content with a grade bull and even with a scrub, and who goes on year after year producing the same kind of, comparatively speaking, worthless cattle, when he might improve by the use of a good sire. It hits the farmer who is content to have his cows served by anything that will produce a calf and bring them in fresh. It affords a reason why a man who has a good herd should see that the bull at the head of it is sufficiently good to make the young stock better each year, and it illustrates the problem that every breeder of pure bred stock of high class is constantly thinking about. The idea that is on his mind all the time is, "Where can I get a bull that will make each calf better than his

mother?" We don't need to urge the idea upon the well-informed breeder who is already growing cattle of a high class. He knows the importance of it, and it is on his mind all the time; but there are a large number of other people who are growing stock who apparently do not give it a thought, and yet it applies to their case as well as to that of the owner of the most royally bred herd in the country. If one cannot feel the importance of trying to improve the stock he is handling he is in a rut that he had better get out of, or else get out of the business.—Iowa Homestead.

W. S. Hanna, of Richter, Kansas, twenty-five years a breeder, writes that he has now added two more World's Fair boars to his herd, making four crosses of World's Fair hogs. He has over fifty pigs, one-fourth of the blood of Happy Union, the \$4,000 hog; owns Perfect We Know 21459, whose sire, Perfect I Know, was sweepstakes hog at Omaha World's Fair, his dam being by the seven hundred pound \$3,600 Look Me Over 9011; has Hadley's 25909 sire, the \$750 Hadley's Jr. dam being by the \$5100 Klever's Model 1,664, making the four highest premium strains in the world, and the three highest priced strains known to the Poland China breed. To this add the strains of four sweepstakes hogs of the largest hog fair on earth, nearly sixteen hundred hogs on exhibition at the Iowa State Fair, and three sweepstakes at fat stock shows; no wonder friend Hanna has shipped hogs to twenty-two different States, three Territories and twice to Canada. Write him, enclosing stamp.—From Whinnery's Swine Journal, April, 1901.

Whenever a check in growth occurs that animal must necessarily be stunted in a degree.

The animals which are selected for breeding purposes should be fed and cared for in such a manner as to induce the most thrifty habits.

With the young pigs the amount of their rations should be determined by their condition, which should always be one of thrift.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

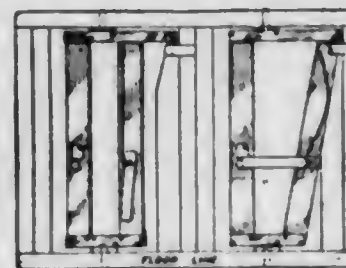
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Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



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Each cow shuts herself in place. Send for circular.

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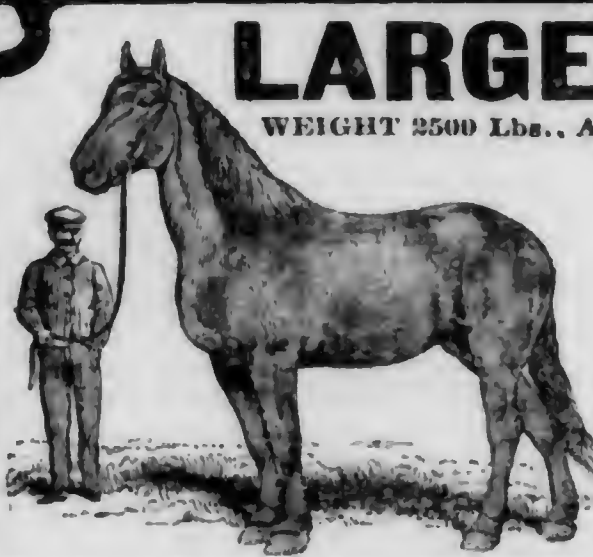


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INTERNATIONAL FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Pure Bred Swine for the Farmer.

A great many fat hogs are shipped from my railroad station. In noting the appearance of these herds, it is a constant surprise to me that the evidence of the use of pure-bred males is so seldom seen. Often a carload may be made up from two to a half dozen farms. When these are put together in the loading pens, they present a variety of form and color. The lots as they come from the farms where grown, do not show such a mixing of breeds, as a rule. Still, a variety of colors may occasionally be found on a farm. Yet it is not often that the outfit from a single farm where they number 30 to 40, shows a distinct and separate breed in their appearance, and that the farmer takes pleasure in uniformity of color. Uniformity of color does not make the hog, but where it is found there is also found much care in breeding. I have been at loss to understand why farmers do not more frequently use pure-bred animals of even form and color in their swine-growing. There is also, I think, a feeling with many that they cannot use pure-bred boars of any breed very long without getting them inbred. The posted man knows that there is nothing farther from the truth than this. The apparent success at crossing, I am led to believe, arises from the fact that when the farmer becomes possessed with the idea, and puts it into execution, he gives the immediate offspring better care and secures better results than he has been getting from his herd. Now this same extra care constantly given to a herd of pure-bred animals would give much better returns, says John M. Jamison in the "Ohio Farmer."

Another thing that militates against the use of pure-bred males is the treatment they too often receive at the hands of farmers owning them. A farmer takes a notion to improve his hogs, and purchases a boar of the breed he fancies, and too often commits one or two errors. He thinks because he is a pure-bred animal that he should live on less, and proceeds to stunt him at once; or else he is overproud of his purchase and ruins him by overfeeding. The chances are that he never learns his error, but lays the failure to the breed of hogs.

Another way, the most common of all, by which the pure-bred falls into disrepute, lies in the fact that when one is used on the farm, in-and-in breeding of his progeny is practiced till the good qualities at first obtained are entirely lost sight of; the herd is a failure on this account, and the pure-bred hogs get the blame. The farmer makes no error, but the breeder of fancy swine has foisted on to him something of no value.

If a scrub fails to produce pigs, or they are of no value, there is little said or thought about it. But let a farmer purchase a pure-bred male or sow, and one or the other fails, a good deal is said about this failure that militates against the breed, and the fault may rest entirely with the farmer, in that the animals have not been properly cared for. By buying a pair of pure-bred hogs and retaining the female offspring, the farmer can, in two or three years, have a choice herd which he can

keep up by purchasing a pure-bred male every three or four years. Animals of the highest breeding may often be purchased at a price any farmer that keeps four or more sows can afford to pay, because they have a few hairs "off" in color, a stub tail or a heavy ear—points that cut no figure in the work of the farmer in producing meat. Recently I had boars priced to me for farm use, one with a little white on one ear, another with a stub tail, another a little heavy in the head and ear. All the breeder said, would be worth more money to him than the price named except for these defects in the eyes of fancy breeders. Yet these animals will produce many pigs as fine as the ones perfect in every respect in the eyes of the breeders of fancy animals. From the choice pigs produced the farmer can soon have a strictly choice herd that will be a pleasure to own on account of their similarity in color and form, and for their excellent qualities as feeders.

I am persuaded that there would be much more pig money put into the purses of pig growers if they would allow a little expansion of the feeling of pride they may have in pig growing. Cultivate this feeling of pride to a justifiable degree by buying and breeding a better class. The scrub will not prove to be a good animal to expand the pride of the farmer, nor will he swell the purse like the better kind of fancy, purely bred pigs.

When a farmer buys a pure-bred pig

WOODWARD'S WATERING BASIN
A STABLE NECESSITY. SEE WHAT OTHERS SAY OF IT.
Circulars Free. J. B. WOODWARD & SON, LOCKPORT, N. Y.



IT PAYS TO DEHORN.

The best dehorner, the most humane and easiest to use is the **Keystone Dehorning Knife**. Cuts on four sides at once, without crushing or bruising. Highest award at world's fair. Orders with cash filled from Chicago if desired. Send for circular. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa., (Successor to A. C. Brosius)

On Millions of Farms

the leading question is the replacing of worn out implements. If it's a **Plow, Lister, Harrow, Cultivator** there is no question at all in the minds of many thousand farmers. It will be a

John Deere,

of course, just as with Mr. R. F. Stockton, of Maywood, Ills., who says,

"We used the old, reliable John Deere Plow for 25 years on the farm. It stands second to none. When I go back to farming, which I hope to do soon, the John Deere Plow will be my companion."

When you decide, why not choose the best. We make Plows of every description, for every purpose, for every section. Walking, Riding, Disk, Listing, single and in gangs, Middlebreakers, Harrows, Pulverizers, Walking and Riding Cultivators. The most extensive line in America.

The John Deere Plow Has Been the Standard of Quality for Nearly 60 Years.

If you wish to see how a plow is made in the oldest and largest steel plow factory in the world, send for handsome illustrated book, "From Forge to Farm"—free if you mention this paper.

DEERE & CO., Moline, Ills.

for use, he should rationally and sensibly consider the conditions under which the pig and his ancestors have been grown, and try to reach these conditions in his care of him and his progeny; then the results will be satisfactory. This start in better feeding and care should be continued, and not be allowed to pass as a spasmodic effort.

Is there a more profitable farm product than young pigs forced to two hundred pounds in six or seven months? This can be done, and is not too much to expect even under ordinary conditions.

There is not much profit in fattening pigs for spring porkers.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 90 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Carbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister. Price \$1, Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address **DR. H. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

Keystone Dehorning Knife

Cuts on four sides at once, without crushing or bruising. Highest award at world's fair. Orders with cash filled from Chicago if desired. Send for circular. M. T. Phillips, Pomeroy, Pa., (Successor to A. C. Brosius)

Winter Care of Pigs.

This question was discussed at a swine breeders' meeting among an interested lot of breeders.

E. E. Axline says: "Pigs in winter take a great deal of care, and one of the greatest cares, according to my judgment, is to keep them in a dry, warm place. They must be fed different feed from what they get in summer time. They do not require the same amount of feed in summer as in winter; pastures in summer furnish very much of their feed. I find it difficult to raise pigs in the winter. It is a great job and not very profitable."

N. H. Gentry: "I believe in feeding warm slops followed by corn. I do not think in very cold weather there is any danger of pigs eating too much corn. It keeps them warm better than any other kind of feed. The pigs during the winter may look discouraging, but I have always found when summer comes they grow and seem to make up for lost time. While we like spring pigs as a rule better, I don't think it is best for sows to have pigs at a year old, for this reason, I like fall pigs at fifteen months. They make good, strong, vigorous breeding sows. There is no pig that will grow as fast as fall pigs when summer comes. Some of the very best pigs I ever raised were fall pigs, and looked pretty hard during the winter, but made up for lost time when warm weather came."

S. Y. Thornton: "I raise Duroc-Jerseys, and I find I can raise and keep pigs in small bunches. I feed them very thick warm slop and do not stint them on corn. Feed slop first. I find it profitable to raise winter pigs, for it takes scarcely any corn to keep them through the summer and makes them breeders for the next year."

F. H. Schooler: "I am satisfied that fall pigs make the finest brood sows. I have not had much difficulty in raising fall pigs. My idea is to give them as little water as possible. I feed slops different from most people. I have a trough into which the pigs cannot get their feet. The hog just enters his head into the feeding department of the trough. I throw dry shipstuff or bran into his trough. I give them just such moisture as will meet their requirements. Not very much slop, just enough to furnish moisture. I give the pigs plenty of range. They do best on dry, warm feed. Allow them all the

dry corn they want and keep them warm."

J. C. Canaday: "I don't see how we can raise hogs successfully and profitably without raising more than a litter a year. If we only raise one litter a year our sows will get too fat, and in many cases they will not make good breeders. It has proved more profitable for me to raise two litters a year than one. I think fall pigs are just as profitable porkers as spring pigs, but not generally as profitable for breeders, and breeders do not generally sell as many fall pigs for breeders as spring pigs. Through the winter fall pigs look pretty hard, but when spring grass comes up they grow rapidly and are near ready for market. My plan is to have some of the sows farrow early and some of them late. I feed the sows corn and breed as early as I can. The second litter comes in August, and they get a good start by fall. I feed them artichokes when the ground is not frozen, and wheat and rye when it is covered with snow. By this time of the year they will have a good start, and if I avoid placing too many together I have good success."

I feed bran, oats and corn, ground together, making a thick slop. I always cook my feed. I think it is really the best. I prefer cooked feed for young pigs. Give them all the corn they will eat. Corn is half of the slop. I make it pretty thick."

Producing Brood Sows.

Swine breeders never can accurately test the milking capacity of their sows. Their tests can only be on the results produced on the sucking pigs. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that the quantity and quality of the sow's milk are both affected by the shelter, feed and care given the sow, not only while sucking a litter, but even while carrying the foetus and before conception. The heifer that is to excel as a milker is fed from start to finish on feeds that produce vigor and force rather than fat and heavy flesh. If fed liberally at the start of fattening the habit of readily taking on fat becomes so established that even if the heifer is of a family of noted milkers this fattening habit is found to lessen her value as a milker. It is accepted as a law of nature that an animal cannot produce great quantities of milk

and lay on flesh rapidly at the same time.

Some of the most successful swine breeders have observed the same carefulness in selecting gilts intended for breeders and have separated them from those intended for feeders and have fed the breeding stock not for fat or early maturity, but for growth and vigor of constitution. The animal that is to produce large litters of lusty, vigorous pigs must be strong, healthy and vigorous.

The tax of maternity does not end

County Line Herd of Poland Chinas
and Thoroughbred Poultry. Large heavy boned Gilts bred for spring farrow. Also have a fine bunch of fall pigs for sale, Teemseh and Longfellow strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

KANSAS P. CHINAS AT THE FRONT
These hogs were produced by crossing the highest premium blood of all the great Western State and City Fairs till three-fourths of all the ancestors of all pigs sold were premium takers, and having sold the crosses of four World's Fair boars, and one boar whose first 15 ancestors were all premium takers and sell fall pigs at from \$11 to sows bred at \$25 to \$30 each, so that farmers can afford to buy stock that by this plan must breed well.
W. S. HANNA
RICHTER, KAN.

Lake Shore Herd of P. Chinas

FOR SALE—A lot of Sows, Yearlings and Gilts bred to Show Boars. Growthy and long-bodied and fed for breeding purposes. 50 Fall Pigs. Will be closed out at a bargain to make room for Spring pigs.

A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

with the birth of the offspring. After this comes a demand for an abundance of wholesome milk. If the sow is lacking in strength and her digestion weak and appetite poor the supply of milk must be less and the quality poor.

Hence the need of care in first selecting gilts of strong constitution, and second of feeding so as to develop strength and vigor to resist disease or yielding to the heavy tax that comes at each farrowing. This means plenty of feed rich in protein rather than fat-formers. Milk, milk feed, clover, grass, vegetables, roots furnish not only the cheapest but the best feeds for the growing sow. Corn has been too prominent in the ration used for growing sows.

The animal intended for meat is to mature early and will not be called on to endure the hardships that come with bearing and rearing young. The feed and care of the pig intended for a breeder ought to be adjusted to meet the conditions of life to follow. The sow is expected to live several years and to bear a litter each year or often, which means frequent and heavy tax on her strength and vitality. The barrow, on the other hand, is to live less than a year and can be fed less protein and more fat-formers. His diet can wisely include more corn, which, with a run to grass and clover, will make rapid growth of good flesh. The sow needs less corn, with all the grass and clover in their season she will eat, along with such cheap muscle and bone formers as oats and mill feed as can be offered. The well-balanced ration for growing the lean meat so much talked of now will be very suitable for developing gilts and fitting them for service. Feed what we may, the best results can only be had when the sow has plenty of exercise. This she gets if allowed the range of grass and clover or wood lots and is not confined to pens longer than is necessary about farrowing time.

To sum it all up, the profitable sow is grown for service and not for fat or show. She must have vigor and health to grow strong, healthy pigs, and furnish a steady flow of wholesome milk. It is not in the line of economy of feed, nor of reason, to feed them fat for show or sales by the time they are six months old. Many a promising gilt has been ruined as a breeder by overfeeding for sales. In fact, the system of fitting young boars and sows for fall sales is damaging to the business of breeding, as the pigs are fed for fat rather than for vigor and strength. The disappointments that follow the purchase of overfed pigs are leading many to look for their breeding stock from herds that are handled more rationally.—Glen Noble.

Breeders Notes.

N. S. Burrier, New Midway, Md., writes us that he has a surplus of extra fine sows. He was fortunate in having nearly all sow pigs and are the finest he ever owned. Write him.

J. H. Yarnall, Jennerville, Pa., called on us a few days ago. He has a C. W. Boar away above the average that he says will be a credit to any herd. He cannot decide whether to place him at the head of his herd or let the other fellow have him.

E. W. Brown, Shelby, Neb., has 75

Sows, bred and safe in pig for spring farrow, all other had cholera, or immuned by the Ridway Process.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, Ohio, the Chester White Swine breeder, has some choice young pigs for sale. This herd is up-to-date in breeding, quality, individual merit and popular strains. Write Mr. Kershner, if you want a good Chester White.

L. F. Martin, Newtown, Ohio, is offering a choice lot of pigs from prize winning blood. He has many prize winning animals in his herd and says there is no away or drop back of the shoulders, in this lot, and prices reasonable.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, Ohio, is offering sows bred for spring farrow, also fall pigs. Look up the adv. in this issue and see what breeders are offering.

Questions and Answers.

Danville, Ill.

Dear Editor: Please tell me in Blooded Stock the cause of the piles among pigs, also what causes pigs to wheeze and cough like it had something in its throat it couldn't get up.

W. M. Marble.

Is usually caused by constipation, resulting from the use of whey without enough of meal. Is found often around creameries where pens are wet and damp.

The cough is, hard to tell, may be congestion of lungs or sore throat, either may come from cold and damp quarters, or hot and poorly ventilated quarters.

Holland, O., Dec. 20, 1901.

To Editor Blooded Stock: Can you give reason for pigs about 8 months old for being so blood thirsty. I have 15 in fattening pen. They eat every chicken they can get and have started to eat each other. Answer this paper and oblige.

J. G.

This is a bad habit as it is expensive, and is formed first by the chickens getting in the way of feeding pigs, and the hog catches one by accident and the

taste of blood form the habit. It is something that is liable to occur wherever the chickens are allowed to feed with the hogs.

The winter quarters should be so arranged as to afford plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

During the winter good bedding should be furnished as necessary in order to provide proper cleanliness.

Give the thrifty pig the extra feed that the runt would require to have, and he will make a better use of it.

The first thing to do with a pig is to make it grow, so as to secure the size and frame to place the fat on later.

An old sow that has shown herself a good mother should be preferred to a younger sow.

The practice of using young sows for breeding entirely is sure to end in a degeneracy of stock sooner or later.

ABORTION Fattling to breed and to bring cows to heat—Sure cure. Hard rubber safety milk tubes and dilating plugs to cure hard milkers, and a test history. Send for Testimonials.
DR. WM. HORNE, Janesville, Wis.

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES—The Popular English Bacon Hog. Pigs of all ages from imported stock for sale.
MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

Shropshire Sheep.. Durham Cattle P. R. Chickens

I have now on hand 4 registered Durham bulls, ranging from 3 months to 1 yr. old from \$50 to \$100 each. 22 Registered Shropshire Rams—1 three years old at \$15, 8 yearlings at \$12 and \$15 each. 13 Ram Lambs at \$10 and \$12 each, also a few ewes; 4 yearling ewes at \$12 each, ewe lambs at \$10, all registered and bred from good imported and home-bred ewes, and sired by one of G. Howard Davison's rams that cost me laid down on my farm \$100 and one that is hard to beat. Please order soon as my number on hand will not last long, as I have not so many as other seasons to start with.
E. D. STOTELMYER
BEAVER CREEK, W. D.

...Clover Lawn Poland-Chinas....

A fine lot of early spring pigs of either sex sired by the Champion Hog at St. Louis Fair. Also a nice lot of Aberdeen-Angus Bulls old enough for service, the best the breed affords. Priced worth the money. Come quick or write.

W. B. SEELEY, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

YOUR MONEY BACK

If everything is not as represented in my Poland-Chinas. Or Expenses Paid in visiting my herd if you don't find sale stuff right among the tops.

A grand lot of March Boars and Sows, best I ever raised, sired by Nixon's Sunshine, 43976, best son of Ideal Sunshine, 37885, and by Ideal Perfection, 50177, grandson of Chief Perfection 2d 45395.

They are smooth and growthy, combined with heavy bone, fine quality and finish, with several fancy show pigs among them. Prices reasonable. Come and see them, telephone or write. Farm at Fort Ancient, O. Long Distance (Bell) Telephone.

L. G. NIXON,

Route 1.

Lebanon, Ohio



The Hog Cholera Season

IS NEAR AT HAND.

How to successfully treat this dread disease is a subject of all absorbing interest to the American farmer.

ZENOLEUM will cure Hog Cholera and Swine Plague in their early stages and will absolutely prevent their spreading.

ZENOLEUM is no longer an experiment. It has stood the most rigid tests that science and skill could subject it to. It is in use at the present time at all the leading Experimental Stations in this country and is used and endorsed by America's leading live stock men.

ZENOLEUM has been selected by the management of the International Live Stock Exposition for disinfecting their buildings during the big show next December, in order that they may insure absolute immunity from disease to all stock on exhibition. 1 gallon makes 100 gallons of medicine. Sample gallon \$1.50, express prepaid. Lar or quantities at reduced prices. Send for copy of our free booklet, "Piggie's Troubles."

ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 49 Bates St., Detroit, Mich., or Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Marketing of Live Stock.

By Mr. C. A. Mallory at the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Meeting at Champaign.

To the uneducated and inexperienced mind the marketing of live stock would probably seem an easy task, and, figuring from the large amount of live stock produced and marketed in this country it would be but reasonable to expect a general and satisfactory system in vogue by this time. The establishing of so many live stock markets throughout the country, together with the increased and improved facilities afforded by the railroads, have done more to aid in distributing the live stock than anything else and the increase in the number of general packing and dressed meat companies has done much in securing a better outlet and a better distribution of the product. Notwithstanding these and other things favorable to the shipper, the business is largely handled as it has been for the past thirty years. I do not mean by this statement the physical handling of the stock, so far as properly loading and caring for it in transit is concerned, but I mean the mental work or the thought that should be given to the condition of the stock, the condition of the markets and the possibilities of the business in general.

In my judgment the people who raise and feed live stock should keep the standard of their stock as high as possible, should study the demand carefully, and by economical and proper feeding produce such stock as will command the best prices. They should market their stock when it is in proper condition and at the proper time and place. Much of this can be accomplished within the thought and ability of the feeder or shipper by keeping properly posted and studying the situation and everything connected with the business.

Feeders and shippers can be helped considerably by keeping in close touch with their commission men who are in the markets continuously, and as a general rule are well posted and will give their honest opinions regarding the markets and prospects.

I believe, however, that every man should do most of his thinking for himself and by so doing work out his own salvation. I also believe the shippers are too easily influenced by reports of advances in the market, when too many of them act at the same time, giving the buyers the advantage of excessive supplies with which to effect a decline. In my judgment there is no one thing that would help the live stock trade more than to devise some means of better equalizing the receipts in the various markets and distributing the supply more equally during the days of the week.

A combination of circumstances has brought about present conditions in this regard, but I believe it can and should be overcome. In my judgment if the feeders and shippers of live stock would think more for themselves and not be misled by solicitors, commission men or others who may operate from a selfish motive, they would ship their stock when it was ready and not before, and would realize that at least ninety per cent. of the advances that

occur in the markets are quickly followed by sharp declines. It will also be noticed that as a rule the advances come when the receipts are light and the declines take place on heavy supplies, thus working to the disadvantage of the shipper most of the time. The fact remains, however, that good stock of any kind will always command relatively good prices, for the very reason that the foregoing statement is true, and when this realization is reached by the producers and shippers of live stock, the conditions will change for the better, for they will at the same time realize the necessity for closer study of the market conditions as well as the condition of their stock.

People who know the stockmen best realize that they are broad-gauged, liberal and intelligent, as a class, and that almost the entire live stock business is conducted on honor and not by written contracts or under bonds. It is, however, to my sense, quite remarkable that with all of the education afforded by the colleges, State and county fairs, fat stock and breeding stock shows, together with an almost unlimited amount of talking and writing, so that many people are still handling the so-called "scrub stock." The enterprise of the press and the competition in all branches of the business, together with the increased mail facilities and the rapid extension of the free rural delivery will soon complete this education.

Some farmers buy stock regardless of quality or price, in order to have something to eat up their grass or other feed, which often results not only in the loss of the feed, but money besides. I fully realize the wonderful improvement that has taken place in the general live stock business of our country, and especially in our State, so far as the breeding and breeding is concerned, and I sincerely hope that we may see a decided improvement in the marketing of the stock in the near future.

The shippers of stock—I mean those who follow the buying and shipping as a business—have a much harder road to travel than most people understand or are willing to acknowledge. There seems to be a fascination about the business, I suppose similar to all speculative deals, that keeps these men in the trade, but from an experience of some twenty-five years I find that a very large percentage of this class lose money and that the average life of a live stock shipper is about seven years, the length of the time depending largely upon the amount of capital or credit he may command and the extent of his shipments. This branch of the business is hard work and but little appreciated except possibly by those who receive a fixed revenue from their efforts.

The live stock commission business, with which I am connected, while a very important branch of the live stock trade, is to my mind one of the so-called necessary evils. We do not produce or build anything tangible, but are always at our post of duty at all of the established markets from daylight until dark, for the purpose of standing between the producer or shipper and the consumer or packer and receiving our commission. For the

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

BOARS READY FOR USE. Spring pigs in pairs not akit at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON,
Box 59
NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

ALPHA HERD...

Poland-China Swine

I have 25 head fine, top, good, all around pigs for sale. Bred from the very best of stock. Write me for description of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAM. T. WEBB,
SERGENT, KY.

POLAND CHINAS

We have a nice bunch of April and September pigs bred by Chief of All 17625, the First Prize Yearling Boar at the Pan-American Show. Boars ready for use. Write.

JOHN EICK & SON, HIBBETTS, O.

Gilt Edge Herd of Berkshires

(LARGE ENGLISH)

I am prepared to furnish some growthy sows, bred to farrow in March at \$20 to \$25 each. July and September pigs, \$10 up. These are all out of here prolific sires, and dams of leading strains.

THOMAS E. EBERSOLE,
Carrollton Ohio

EAST KY. HERD of
...POLAND-CHINAS

I have some Sept. Pigs, large, growthy and finely marked and of the best blood, for sale. Write for prices and description

JAMES J. WEBB,
Bilvia Letcher Co., Ky.

SANDY VALLEY HERD

...OF THOROUGHbred...

POLAND CHINA SWINE

Has for sale choice young hogs ready for service. Spring gilts and yearling sows bred for March litters. Will sell a few tested sows which are first class breeders, also a fine lot of fall pigs. Will price the above stock for quick sales.

J. R. HAINES, Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio

VICTOR CHIEF, 47071,

O. P. C. R.

Owned by G. S. Hall, Dilworth, O., is one of the best (if not the best) Poland China Boars in Ohio today. I say this after having lately returned from a trip over Southern Ohio. I saw 15 of the best herds in Ohio and all the noted boars and Victor Chief is the equal of any. My brood sows are perfect I know—Chief Perfection, Black P., S. and Tecumseh Blood. My herd won at the best fairs this fall. Young pigs, young boars and a few sows bred for sale. Buy your Poland-Chinas of G. S. HALL, DILWORTH, OHIO, and get the best breeding at reasonable prices. Special low prices on young pigs during Dec. and Jan. Write for prices and say what you want. Please say you saw this ad in Blooded Stock.

producers and State Fair Winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these.

ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

service they perform and the expense and risk they are under, the commission men are the poorest paid and least appreciated class of men in this or any other country, and, while I am proud to be one of them, I am not blind to actual conditions.

The stockyards companies are also important factors in the marketing of live stock and are now realizing and recognizing the fact that there is competition in their line. They still have something more to learn, however, regarding the proper facilities and treatment to be accorded for the revenue they receive. I believe they are waking up to the situation and that more tangible and satisfactory improvements and service will be inaugurated for the benefit of the shippers of live stock, who are the ones that actually pay the revenue. And in this connection it may be said that they have it in their power to do much for the satisfactory marketing of live stock in the matter of facilities, service, etc.

The buyers of live stock in the various markets are equally important with any one or more elements that are included in the subject under consideration. Much has been said by the press and others about a so-called "Big Four" that was intended to be sensational and complimentary, and with no intent to defend or explain the actions of the "Big Four" I consider the advent of the dressed meat industry one of the most important features of the past and present prosperity of the live stock business. Instead of a "Big Four" in this business, we now have a "Big Eight," and so far as the producer and shipper of live stock is concerned, it would be far better to have a "Big Sixteen," or any other number, thus affording more competition and increased facilities for the handling of live stock and its products.

IMP. CHESTER WHITES

The Best I Ever Had. A nice lot of pigs for sale at prices within reach of any one. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me at once.

G. B. HOWE, Sherman, N. Y.

Greenwood Centre Herd of

THOROUGHbred

Poland China and Chester White Swine

For sale—Pigs from 8 to 12 weeks old. Boars from 6 to 10 months old from prize-winning stock—large, prolific kind. Likewise Bull and Harrowed Plymouth Rock Chickens—stock guaranteed as represented. Farm and residence, Greenwood, Pa., having rural free mail delivery.

R. H. DILLON, R. F. D. 1, Millville, Pa.

FOR SALE !!!

PEDIGREED IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SPRING PIGS. Sires and dams of quality and prolificness. Tracing in blood to the most noted stock

producers and State Fair Winners in America. No cholera, swine plague nor hog lice in these.

ROBERT A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

Corn and Cob Meal.

This is the year for farmers to grind corn and cobs for feeding purposes, says "Wallace's Farmer." Why? It has been quite clearly demonstrated at a number of the experiment stations that seventy pounds of corn and cob meal has, when fed to hogs, about the same feeding value as seventy pounds of pure cornmeal. Chemical analysis will not show them to be of equal value, but practical experience does. The reason assigned by the scientist for this apparent inconsistency is that the cob meal, finely ground, acts as a divisor, promotes a more efficient action of the gastric juice, and hence leads to a more perfect digestion of the cornmeal.

Experiments are not so conclusive when it is fed to cattle, but many practical farmers have found in the past even when corn was cheap that cattle fed on corn and cob meal with little or no other roughness, made remarkable gains.

Whether it pays to grind corn and cob meal even under this showing depends largely on the price of corn. The proportion of cob is not far from 20 per cent.; therefore, it is simply a question as to whether the cost of grinding equals 20 per cent. of corn and cob or 25 per cent. of the shelled corn. In other words, can you grind a bushel or ears of 40 cent corn for 10 cents, or if the price be 50 cents for 12½ cents? It would probably not pay to grind 20 cent corn, but certainly it will pay to grind up the cobs in 40 or 50 cent corn. However, to get the full benefit of the cob, it must be ground very fine. If not ground fine, the hogs will reject it, and if they did not the coarseness of the cob would prevent it from acting as a divisor.

We will not weary our readers by going into the details of the various experiments that have been made, especially in feeding hogs. We deem it sufficient to state the result; but remember that the cobs must be ground as fine as you can possibly grind them.

Not too much corn for young pigs, even in winter. Skim milk, oats and peas ground, middlings, barley—these are good for the growing pigs.

Pigs get weak in their hindquarters from various causes, such as overfeeding, rheumatism, worms or accident. Give such a warm, dry nest. If there is constipation, put some oilmeal in their swill or boiled flaxseed meal.

For next year's litters select sows of good milking qualities. Much depends on the mother, and an abundance of milk is what pigs require. Give the sow no feed for twenty-four hours after farrowing, but after possible trouble from garget has been avoided she should be fed liberally.

Is there an expert butcher in your neighborhood? We mean a man who makes it something of a trade to go about assisting at hog-killing events? One good man of this sort will do more work, and do it better, than two ordinary men who do the butchering in a hit or miss way.—Farmer.

A very good substitute for skim milk

for pigs in winter is fine wheat middling, with a tablespoonful of linseed meal to each quart of the porridge.

OAK MOUND HERD of

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine

Two full boars and a choice lot of 80 ring pigs. On top in quality and breeding. Prices reasonable. Write for my catalogue, giving description of breeding stock and get my prices. Mention Blooded Stock.

F. E. FULTON, Ferryville, Wis.

O! SAY NEIGHBOR

If you want a nice and an immune CHESTER WHITE PIG go to J. E. MUSSELMAN, R. R. No. 1, Plainfield, Ill. He treats all his hogs by Oldway's process and guarantees them cholera proof. He has also Reg. Shropshire Sheep and B. P. Rock Poultry.

ENON SIDE HERD

Imprv'd Chester Whites

Three March and April Boars ready for service, new, melow, growthy, flow, and May farrow, both sexes. Fancy lot September pigs sired by Favore 7311, a grand show hog. Stock of best breeding and highest merit and pedigrees. Also B. P. R. Cockerels.

D. W. SHELLABARGER,

ENON, OHIO.

PROTECTION BLOOD

FROM THE OLD HOG HIMSELF

Few choice young boars sired by this grand old hog for sale. Also breeding a fine lot of sows and gilts for sale. Will be bred to farrow from Dember till spring. Write your wants.

H. E. FLOOD

Warrenton Grove, Lake Co., Illinois

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Soaking Corn For Hogs.

The West Virginia Experiment Station has been conducting an experiment with corn meal and shelled corn soaked in water until the grains were soft, the meal being mixed with water before being fed. The hog were allowed to eat as much as they wished with the result that 385 pounds of corn after being soaked made 100 pounds of live weight gain, while it required 410 pounds of corn meal to make the same gain.

This is about what we would expect. We believe that for the hogs soaking is the cheapest and the best method of feeding corn after it has become thoroughly dry. We would not soak new corn say up till January or February; in fact, soaking corn might be limited to spring, summer and fall feeding up until the time new corn is fit to husk. It is a little singular, however, that sheep do not apparently do as well on soaked corn as on dry. Professor Henry quotes a German experiment where sheep were fed 1.4 pounds of soaked corn per day per head for ten weeks and at the end of that time the sheep, yearlings past, that had been fed the same amount of dry corn for the same period had increased in weight 6.6 pounds more per head than those receiving soaked corn, and at the end of fourteen weeks 12.1 pounds. The gentleman who conducted the experiment accounts for this on the ground that there was less saliva secreted when sheep were fed soaked corn than when dry.

There may be something in this, for hoggish as the hog is he takes more time to chew his corn than the sheep. Seven minutes is all that the sheep requires to bolt his food when on full feed, leaving no doubt that he will ruminate afterwards, while the hog seems to take delight in chewing shelled corn. As we watch the pigs eating good, sound corn from the cob, or shelled, we can almost imagine them saying "yum yum."

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved Chester White Swine

Breeds Prize Winners. Large litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now. Good ones, pairs not related and tris, prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio

ROSS HERD OF

Imp. Chester Whites

Choice Pigs of March, April and May farrow, sired by 5 different boars. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Haney & Son, One Rock, Wis.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd

Chester White Swine

Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herd in the county. Also Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

Write for catalogue. J. A. DOERR, SPRINGVILLE WIS.

The Pig On the Small Farm.

The small farmer as a rule is not looked upon as making much of a mark in furnishing the surplus that goes out to feed the world. It is the large producer that attracts attention. Yet it is an undisputed fact that hogs are not grown and fattened in as large numbers in some farming communities as formerly. This is owing to the fact that the farmers have grown afraid of the large numbers on account of the cholera. But the small farmer that is disposed to follow mixed farming sticks to the pig as one of his producers. The volume of his production is noticeable at this season of the year, when the attractive price has encouraged him to fatten them for market as quickly as possible. There are many farms where on account of the poor soil and its rough nature it would be folly for the owner to try to grow and fatten many hogs unless he expects to purchase all the grain. But few men have sufficient faith in the business and the grit to undertake hog growing in this way.

Still there is scarcely a farm where the cow has a place, but that the pig can be brought in as a source of profit. Feeders are anxious to buy stockers of these farmers that grow only a few each year, because they find them more thrifty and healthy than those grown on grain farms in large numbers. They often pay more for such per pound than fat hogs sired for. Six cents per pound sounds first rate to most small farmers that own lands adapted to grass and that have but little home grown grain. Especially is this true where the fat hog does not bring as much by 50 cents per cwt. An early spring pig grown on a wide grass range with a little skim milk and a small grain ration does not cost the grower much and when sold to the feeder at about 100 pounds at such figure is a money maker.

The pig will consume much on small farms that would otherwise be lost. There is more or less fruit grown that is not all merchantable or else is too far to market to be of value. Thus the pigs readily put into marketable shape. No other stock can be kept that will put in this shape quicker than the thrifty pigs. Recently a large part of the shipments of hogs made from section have been gathered by the shippers in small lots and many of them bought from farmers that have their land mainly in grass and several miles from shipping point. The good price added much to the income of the farmers. There is one encouragement to them to grow pigs, they are more apt with the small numbers to keep free from disease.—John M. Jamison in National Stockman

Sometimes hogs are infected with lice. If so, sponge them all over with a kerosene emulsion or kerosene in six or eight parts of water. Repeat the application in a few days; it will cure.

Some of the good points in Berkshires are early maturity, good breeders, quality of meat, good mothers, easy keepers and good sellers. But all Berkshires are not alike.

There is no economy in grinding or cooking corn for pigs, but if cull potatoes are cooked and mixed with meal or middlings you have a good ration. One cooked meal a day will help out a short corn crop very materially.

Chester White Swine--Boars

READY for SERVICE. Young stock for sale, either sex, at fair prices. Write us your wants.

E. W. Cooperrider & Son, Route No. 3, Thornville, Ohio.

Reg. O. I. C. Swine,

Choice, young and breeders. Choice Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, Guinea Fowls and Goats. Have a choice litter will be ready to ship in from 3 to 4 weeks. Also one open or bred sow. Registered, 13 mos. old, \$35.00.

ENOCH BAILEY, ELLERY ILLINOIS.

Imp. Chester Whites O I C Swine

Boars are the go now. We have a number of April pigs left. March pigs all sold. Am booking orders for old and young sows, improved and bred for April farrow also for fall pigs. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood and other leading strains. Choice Service Boars. Choice Gilts, sows bred for spring farrow. Fall pigs, either sex, in pairs or tris, broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Large litters, fine show stock. Stock recorded. Fancy S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels and hens for sale. Prices reasonable.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

EDGEWOOD FARM CHESTER WHITES

Fall Pigs, September & November farrow, extra fine can please you. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the best. It will pay you to write me before buying.

J. H. YARNALL, Jennersville, Pa.

KELTON HERD OF High-class Registered Chester White Swine

1 extra Yearling Boar 10 extra August Boars 10 choice Boars, 8 to 10 weeks old, tops of Fall litters, 10 choice Sow Pigs, 8 to 10 weeks old; 5 Sows, bred for April farrow. This stock is all from the very best strains of blood. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices right. Bronze Turkey Toms and Hens for sale.

C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.

MAPLE GROVE HERD

IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE...

Brood Sows bred for March and April farrow, both aged and gilts. Fall pigs of both sexes. This herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1902 will be sired by 8 as fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at Bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

Selecting Brood Sows.

If the gilts intended for breeders have not already been selected, this matter should be attended to at once before they have been picked over by buyers, and before they have taken on too much fat, says P. C. Homes in Vineyard. The latter reason is very important, as the gilt intended for a breeder should be fed for development of bone and muscle, rather than for plumpness and fat. She should have plenty of range with plenty of variety of feed, and not fed as those intended for sale or the butcher.

In selecting the breeder, of course we want the best from the herd, as no wise man sells his corn, and takes chances of finding some other "just as good."

After one has selected the best, and a few more than he may really need, then before breeding time let another selection be made, the best, of course. This does not mean the pretty one, but the strong, growthy, well proportioned ones.

Looking back over the herds of some of the most successful breeders of our acquaintance, we notice some of their most successful and profitable brood sows are not those of the finest finish or most fancy points, but they are marked as strong, vigorous, active and never runty or fine to feebleness in any part. The herds of sows, grown by the breeder himself, all have a marked likeness of type, and by careful comparison a good judge sees the ideal of that man in the type and form of brood sows.

The sows have uniformity that we never see in the herds of men who buy, here and there, even at fancy prices. Such men may have some sows in their collection that will score high in the show ring, but their off-spring score low in the sale or show, and good pigs are few and no two litters bear evidence of having been bred the same man.

Good breeding impresses the breeders' ideal on his animals, as sure as the artist leaves his impress on his painting.

For the improvement of a breed and for the elevation of the Standard and seeming a high and striking type of general excellence of the breed, there is special need now for every breeder to note well the weak as well as the strong points of his herd and select his sows and boars for the coming year so as to intensify the good points of the breed and eliminate the weak points by severely pruning out individuals wanting these most desirable points. Breeds have their characteristics, clear and striking, if they are worth the claim of a pure breed or fixed type, and men who are able as breeders show forth their ideal of the breed in every animal of the herd.

The amateur and the beginner will lay great stress on a fancy ear, the five white points on the hog of solid black, on the fine head or tail, and let the fancy ear cover a bad defect in the back or flank or loin. The breeder of experience and judgment, however, lays little stress on these, but have their sows showing strong backs, extra strong about heart and loin. No sows with shoulders wider than their hams, none of them cut up in flank like a greyhound or race horse, legs strong, straight and tapering well from body to toe. It is the power of breeders of swine to have no crooked feet or weak characteristics generally, if they will select closely to one well-defined type.

It is easier to make a strong back



THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR

IS THE STANDARD HATCHER OF THE WORLD.

Used with uniform success on twenty-six Government Experiment Stations in the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and many thousands of persons in every walk of life. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price refunded. The original and only genuine non-moisture incubator, fully covered by patent. GOLD MEDAL AND HIGHEST AWARD AT THE PAN-AMERICAN, Oct., 1901. Illustrated description of 25 p. sent by P. R. E. Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.

and leg common in a herd than a uniform tip of the ear. The ear is so much a point of temperament, that if we have care to see that the ear is well proportioned and well set on a head wide between the eyes and never narrow there, we may never be ashamed of that feature of our herd.

That old gag about the roomy sow and the other gag about the chunky sow, is too threadbare to give space to discuss. If the gilt has the points we have claimed most important, and is symmetrical in form, we need not fear for lack of room inside, nor fear when she is ready for the feed lot but she will show the blocky form to suit the butcher.

With a gilt well proportioned and strong made, and then fed judiciously for a breeder, with exercise plenty and food in variety, we can trust to find room for breeding and ability to fill out with feed and age.

If one will make a comparison of the feet, or limbs, or backs, or hams, or girths, or heads or necks of his animals or of those at the fairs or sales, he can learn more by comparison of their weakness and strength, their excellence or their defects, than by months of written description of the ideal animals.

That ideal once fixed becomes his standard for selecting and breeding.

Every book on the hog describes a brood sow at the author sees her. We can see better sows by studious comparison of our own and our neighbors, and rival's herd. We can go to these often to correct our judgment and fix our ideals.

I believe there is a common error in selecting sows with necks like bears. None of our standards of excellence make any discrimination and beginners are taught thereby to attach undue importance to the short full neck. In the boar it is all right. There may not be as striking a difference between the neck of the boar and that of the sow, as there is between the necks of the bull and cow, or the stallion and the mare, the buck and the ewe, but the neck of the female should be finer, lighter and longer than that of the male. It is one of the traits of sex that it is well to mark when selecting a female that is to be prolific and producer of milk in abundance for her young. A thick, short-neck female is of the beef or meat type, and not of the gentle milk-giving kind.

Just how far we should carry this analogy we can not here discuss, but we throw out the hint, that others may discuss it.

The brood sow we are selecting is a dual purpose animal. She is to be a pork maker and pig and milk producer. Her value as a brood sow depends first on her ability to produce pig and milk generously and second to endow them with feeding traits and qualities.

Try keeping an account with your hogs once, charging them with everything they eat and giving them credit with what they produce, and see whether they pay as well as or better than other live stock.

20 HENS
working steadily at one time cannot hatch so many chicks as one of our 200-egg size **Successful Incubators.** You'll know exactly why when you read a copy of our 168-page Catalogue. We mail it for four cents. Five Catalogues in five different sizes. Write for them. **See Moline Incubator Co.,** languages Box 234 Des Moines, Ia. or Box 234 Buffalo, N. Y.

IT IS A FACT

that poultry pays a larger profit for the money invested than any other business; that anybody may make a success of it without long training or previous experience; that the Reliable Incubator, and Brooder will give the best results in all cases. Our 20th Century Poultry Book tells just why, and a hundred other things you should know. We mail the book for 10 cents. Write today. We have 15 yards of thoroughbred poultry. **RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.,** Box 14 Quincy, Ill.

CALIFORNIA RED WOOD

Twelve ounce cold rolled copper tanks; hydro safety lamps; eliminators; heater corrugated water regulator; and the best system of heating and ventilation is what makes the Sure Hatch Incubators hatchers. Common sense readers take good care of their chicks. Our front door can also handle a lot of actual photographs of the sure hatchers. Let us send it to you. Write at once, addressing nearest house. **Sure Hatch Incubator Co.,** Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, O.

A few roots in winter go a long way toward keeping the pigs in health.

Berkshires & Essex

Most all of the leading breeders of the U. S. are now using or have used boars bred by me. My herd won \$600 at World's Fair of my own breeding. Write your wants. I will please you. **D. E. Woodling - Bristol City, Ohio**

Beverly Berkshires

Gentry Bred. The large, mellow kind that are money makers wherever they go. All stock immunized against cholera by the serum treatment. Pigs of all ages for sale at very reasonable prices. **W. B. ROBINSON, LOCUST GROVE FARM MC. CLEIDE, MO.**

Large English Berkshires.

I now have for sale 30 of the finest sow pigs I ever raised, 2 to 3 months old, sired by the sensational boar Stumpy Nose 46004, the Champion Boar of East and out of such sows as Sallie King 51177, Midway Girl 53722, Midway Gem 51548, and others. This cross has produced more prize winners than other breeding in the east. Will also sell a few 1-year-old Dorset Ewes, bred, and 1 one-year-old Ram. Send for Catalogue. **N. S. BURRIER NEW MIDWAY MD.**

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF

Large English Berkshires.

We have a few choice young sows bred; also a few late fall pigs for sale. These are all of choice breeding and bred from prize winning stock. This stock is guaranteed as represented. **G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.**

The Clean Hog House.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture recently had Mr. John Cowrie before it with a good, sensible, plain talk on hog feeding, as follows:

My hog house is kept clean and well bedded.

I have a feeding floor on the east of the hog house 16 feet wide.

Every morning I go in and call the hogs to get up.

They come right out into the yard, where they are watered.

Get them out at the same hour every morning.

In the winter they do not like to get up as early as in the summer.

Like the hired hands in that respect, about sunrise suits them.

Water them out in the yard.

If you do this every particle of droppings will be left in the yard.

While they are out there you have a clean floor for them to feed on; crib close by.

The floor should be as clean as this floor is here.

Then open the gate; tell them break-fast is ready.

They will come right in.

In about an hour they will clean it up.

If they leave any, give them a little less.

If they need more, give them a little more.

You can soon determine just what they will clean up, but do not give them any more.

As soon as they get through, open the door into the hoghouse.

They will walk in, go right into their pens, clean, well fed.

They will lie down, and it will only be a few minutes when you will hear:

"Augh! a-n-g-h!"

They are putting on fat then.

Open the door; see that the windows are open; let them have good ventilation.

Then put them out again; water them; let them on your feeding floor again, and about 4 or 4.30 open the door and let them back into the hoghouse.

They will go in and lie there until the next morning.

Then they are putting on fat.

I have fed 300 or 400 hogs that way and I have never had that hoghouse

but that I could lie down in this suit—just got this suit to come here in—I could lie down in that hoghouse and not soil my clothes, and the man who does not keep his hogs in that condition ought to quit the business.

They will set one corner off into a kind of closet, and they will go back and forward to that.

It is an advantage to have your hog house divided off into pens.

If you haven't enough hogs to fill up your hoghouse, shut off part of the space, give them just room enough to occupy and no more.

You should keep your hoghouse just as clean as this room.

After you have fed them clean the feeding floor.

What would you think of your wife if she let the dishes set on the table from one morning to another?

Suppose the supper was served on the same dishes.

You would say to yourself that you wished you had not married that woman.

I would no more think of feeding my hogs on a feeding floor that had not been cleaned immediately after the last meal than I would of eating my dinner off the breakfast dishes without washing. I have not done it for thirty years."

Continuous, steady growth is to be sought for in the pig intended for market.

Are cooked pumpkins good for pigs? Yes, but raw pumpkins are better. Then why take the trouble to cook them?

A good dam is a prize and should be kept for breeding purposes as long as profitable.

If you keep large hogs without gain, and keep pigs on a maintenance ration only, look out for loss in both ways.

Black teeth in pigs do not indicate disease. Just what causes them has never been satisfactorily explained.

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Sold "Out, but Still in the Business

of breeding Chester White Pigs. I have the best sows ever owned at one time on the farm, to farrow in March and April, and am booking orders for their pigs. Can furnish you sows and boars, not related. Write for 1902 catalog. Will pay expenses on all orders received before May first.

J. FISHER
EASTMAN, WIS.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Improved Chester White Swine
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All Stock recorded. Write for Prices.

T. A. STEVENSON TINGLEY RING GOLD CO., IOWA

WOOD BROS

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

Chicago

So, Omaha

Sioux City

Last Year a Hummer.

The International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., informs us that their business the past season has been a hummer, and they find it necessary to enlarge their plant by an addition to Factory No. 3, which will be completed by Feb. 1, 1902.

This is necessary to enable them to take care of the growing trade that they have built up. They point with pride to the fact that they have now been before the public for a sufficient number of years to be thoroughly tested, and if they did not have the merit they could not reasonably expect the growth that has come to them. They have introduced the goods and induced a trial, and the results are the marvelous expansion of their business caused by the large consumption of their goods after thorough testing.

They are very anxious to cultivate a friendly feeling with farmers with a desire to assist them in the health of their herds and in the profits of their business, believing that they have the key that enables farmers to secure larger gains than they otherwise would.

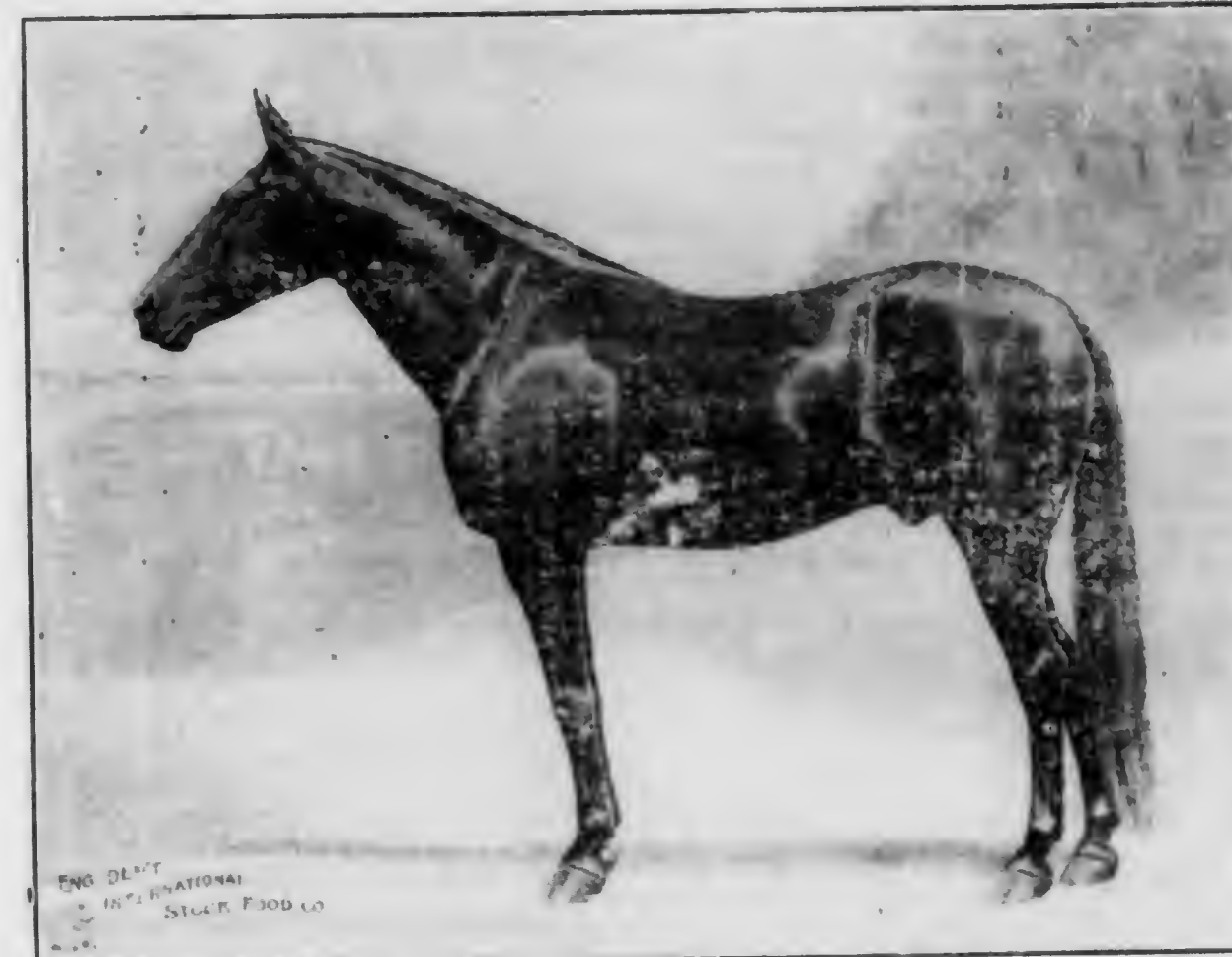
They are anxious to have those who have not received their large stock book send for it, because it contains a great

amount of valuable information, with 183 colored engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, with a description of the breeds.

This book will be mailed free upon answering three questions that are propounded on another page of this issue by the International Stock Food Co. Read same, send in answers, and get the book.

Overfeeding.

An overfed pig is apt to become paralyzed in the loins by the effects of uraemia, or absorption of urea in the blood by reason of indigestion and disturbance of the kidneys. The animal loses the use of his hind limbs and drags itself about by its forelegs. Of course this disordered blood affects the flesh and renders it undesirable for food. The disease is chiefly situated in the spinal cord or its covering membrane, which is inflamed, and so disturbs the action of the nervous system of the muscles of the loins and hind limbs. The remedy is to reduce the food, giving laxative medicines and applying counter-irritants to the loins. Turpentine rubbed on the loins is useful, and doses of one tablespoonful once a day, with twice as much linseed oil, should be given daily for a few days.



DIRECTUM, 2:05 1/4
THE CHAMPION 4-YEAR-OLD TROTTER OF THE WORLD.
ALSO CHAMPION TROTTER STALLION OF THE WORLD FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Directum, 2:05 1/4, is world-famous as a high-class "DO OR DIE" race horse, and ALSO AS A SIRE OF EXTREME SPEED. Several of his yearling colts brought over \$2,000 each at public auction. One 3-year-old mare, Roma Winters, 2:14 1/4, brought \$5,000, at public auction. Directum, 2:05 1/4, is a young horse but several of his colts have shown 2:10 trotting speed and they are all born with plenty of speed. The family of Directum, 2:05 1/4, has been furnishing world champions for over one-third of a century. Commencing with the great Dexter, 2:17 1/4, Jay Eye See, 2:10, Phyllis, 2:13 1/4, Nancy Hanks, 2:01, Direct, 2:05 1/4, etc., and then Directum, 2:05 1/4, "the Noblest Roman of them all." He held the world's stallion trotting record from 1893 to 1900 and was finally overtaken by a horse of his own blood, but who had two years more of careful training, being 6 years old, before he reached the mark set by Directum as a 4-year-old. Directum was finally overtaken as a 4-year-old, he would have been very close to the two-minute mark as a 6-year-old. Directum was raced very hard and often as a 4-year-old and won 13 world's records at that age. The sterling qualities of the true race horse which Directum, 2:05 1/4, always exhibited made him the idol of every impartial horseman, and take him all in all, his equal has never been seen. Directum, 2:05 1/4, has just been purchased by International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A., for \$12,000.00, and will head their "International Stock Food Farm." They also own the trotting Stallion International King, sired by St. Vincent 2:13 1/4, Dan by Mambrino Boy, and the trotting Stallion International Prince, sired by Island Wilkes 2:13 1/4, Dan by Florida by Hambletonian 10.

International Stock Food Co. will send every reader of this Paper \$5.00 Free, Postage Prepaid, a complete history of the life and races of the great Directum 2:05 1/4, if you will write them and state how many horses you own or handle. They will also send you Free a fine large Lithograph of Directum in six brilliant colors, size 16 by 18 inches.

The food should consist of grass, clover, potatoes and oat meal or barley meal slop given in moderation until the trouble is removed. Pigs thus diseased should not be used for breeding.

If a sow is in a good thrifty condition when she farrows it is possible to secure a strong, vigorous growth with the pigs.

A race or family of hogs kept on the same farm will improve or degenerate according to the ability or the thriftiness of the owner.

Increase the sow's rations as the size of the pigs increase, but do not feed the sour swill, as that will impair the digestive organs of the young pigs.

BLOODED STOCK AND 200 ENVELOPES \$1.00

Every person should have their name and address printed upon the envelopes they use in writing letters. We will advance your subscription one year and print you 200 envelopes with your name, business and post-office on them all for \$1.00. You should not delay having the envelopes. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE.

Virginia Homes

You learn all about Virginia lands, soil, water, climate, resources, products, fruits, berries, mode of cultivation, etc., by reading the VIRGINIA FARMER. Send 10c for three months' subscription to

FARMER CO., Emporia, Va.

Stock Breeders' Annual

Is a handy book of ready reference on "Feeding Stuffs" gotten out by the old reliable Kansas Farmer of Topeka, Kan., the only weekly live stock medium for reaching the buyers of improved stock in the Kansas City territory of Kansas, Mo., and Oklahoma. Send stamp for the 40-page annual and a late copy of the Kansas Farmer.

THE FARM FIELD and FIRESIDE

OF CHICAGO, is represented at every important live stock sale in the west. It also has men at all the great institute meetings. It is a live, up-to-date paper conducted on modern principles for wide awake people. If you like that kind of a paper send twenty-five cents for a trial subscription.

Soaking Corn For Hogs.

The West Virginia Experiment Station has been conducting an experiment with corn meal and shelled corn soaked in water until the grains were soft, the meal being mixed with water before being fed. The hog were allowed to eat as much as they wished with the result that 385 pounds of corn after being soaked made 100 pounds of live weight gain, while it required 410 pounds of corn meal to make the same gain.

This is about what we would expect. We believe that for the hogs soaking is the cheapest and the best method of feeding corn after it has become thoroughly dry. We would not soak new corn say up till January or February; in fact, soaking corn might be limited to spring, summer and fall feeding up until the time new corn is fit to husk. It is a little singular, however, that sheep do not apparently do as well on soaked corn as on dry. Professor Henry quotes a German experiment where sheep were fed 1.4 pounds of soaked corn per day per head for ten weeks and at the end of that time the sheep, yearlings past, that had been fed the same amount of dry corn for the same period had increased in weight 6.6 pounds more per head than those receiving soaked corn, and at the end of fourteen weeks 12.1 pounds. The gentleman who conducted the experiment accounts for this on the ground that there was less saliva secreted when sheep were fed soaked corn than when dry.

There may be something in this, for hoggish as the hog is he takes more time to chew his corn than the sheep. Seven minutes is all that the sheep requires to bolt his food when on full feed, figuring no doubt that he will ruminate afterwards, while the hog seems to take delight in chewing shelled corn. As we watch the pigs eating good, sound corn from the cob, or shelled, we can almost imagine them saying "yum yum."

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved
Chester
White Swine

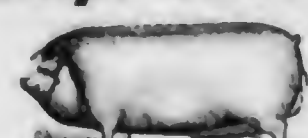


Breeds Prize Winners, Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now. Good ones, pairs not related and tris, prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio

ROSS HERD OF

Imp. Chester Whites



Choice Pigs of March, April and May farrow, sired by 5 different boars. Also 10 choice young sows bred for September farrow. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Correspondence solicited.

J. W. Haney & Son, One Rock, Wis.

Vernon County Herd of Impr'd



Chester White Swine

Oldest and most continuous prize-winning herds in the country. An 1 also

Barred and White P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes

Write for catalogue. J. A. DOERR, SPRINGVILLE WIS

The Pig On the Small Farm.

The small farmer as a rule is not looked upon as making much of a mark in furnishing the surplus that goes out to feed the world. It is the large producer that attracts attention. Yet it is an undisputed fact that hogs are not grown and fattened in as large numbers in some farming communities as formerly. This is owing to the fact that the farmers have grown afraid of the large numbers on account of the cholera. But the small farmer that is disposed to follow mixed farming sticks to the pig as one of his producers. The volume of his production is noticeable at this season of the year, when the attractive price has encouraged him to fatten them for market as quickly as possible. There are many farms where on account of the poor soil and its rough nature it would be folly for the owner to try to grow and fatten many hogs unless he expects to purchase all the grain. But few men have sufficient faith in the business and the grit to undertake hog growing in this way.

Still there is scarcely a farm where the cow has a place, but that the pig can be brought in as a source of profit. Feeders are anxious to buy stockers of these farmers that grow only a few each year, because they find them more thrifty and healthy than those grown on grain farms in large numbers. They often pay more for such per pound than fat hogs. Six cents per pound sounds first rate to most small farmers that own lands adopted to grass and that have but little home grown grain. Especially is this true where the fat hog does not bring as much by 50 cents per cwt. An early spring pig grown on a wide grass range with a little skim milk and a small grain ration does not cost the grower much and when sold to the feeder at about 100 pounds at such figure is a money maker.

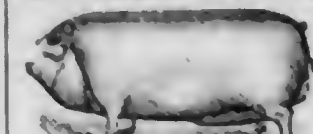
The pig will consume much on small farms that would otherwise be lost. There is more or less fruit grown that is not all merchantable or else is too far to market to be of value. Thus the pigs readily put into marketable shape. No other stock can be kept that will put in this shape quicker than the thrifty pigs. Recently a large part of the shipments of hogs made from section have been gathered by the shippers in small lots and many of them bought from farmers that have their land mainly in grass and several miles from shipping point. The good price added much to the income of the farmers. There is one encouragement to them to grow pigs, they are more apt with the small numbers to keep free from disease.—John M. Jamison in National Stockman

Sometimes hogs are infected with lice. If so, sponge them all over with a kerosene emulsion or kerosene in six or eight parts of water. Repeat the application in a few days; it will cure.

Some of the good points in Berkshires are early maturity, good breeders, quality of meat, good mothers, easy keepers and good sellers. But all Berkshires are not alike.

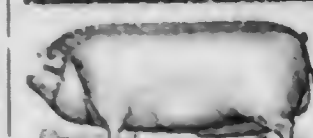
There is no economy in grinding or cooking corn for pigs, but if cull potatoes are cooked and mixed with meal or middlings you have a good ration. One cooked meal a day will help out a short corn crop very materially.

Chester White Swine--Boars



READY for SERVICE. Young stock for sale either sex, at fair prices. Write us your wants.

E. W. Cooperside & Son, Route No. 3, Thornville, Ohio.

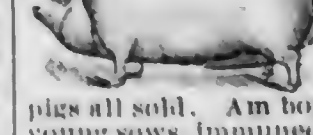


Reg. O. I. C. Swine,

Choice young and breeders. Choice Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese, Guineas, Poultry and Gulls. Have a choice litter will be ready to ship in from 3 to 4 weeks. Also one open or bred sow. Registered, 13 mos. old, \$85.00.

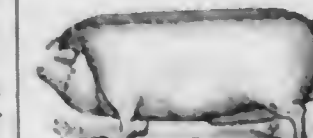
ENOCH BAILEY, ELLERY ILLINOIS.

Imp. Chester Whites O I C Swine



Boars are the go now. We have a number of April pigs left. March pigs all sold. Am booking orders for old and young sows, improved and bred for April farrow also for full pigs. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

E. W. Brown, (Box 10) Shelby, Neb.



IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood and other leading strains. Choice Service Boars. Choice Gilts, sows bred for spring farrow. Fall pigs, either sex, in pairs or tris, broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Large litters, blue show stock. Stock recorded. Fancy S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels and hens for sale. Prices reasonable.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

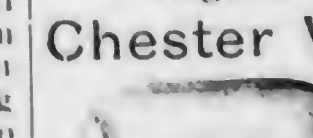
EDGEWOOD FARM CHESTER WHITES



Full Pigs, September & November farrow, extra fine can please you. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the best. It will pay you to write me before buying.

J. H. YARNALL, Jennersville, Pa.

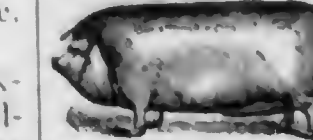
KELTON HERD OF High-class Registered Chester White Swine



1 extra Yearling Boar in extra August Boars 10 choice Boars, 8 to 10 weeks old, tops of Fall litters, 10 choice Sow Pigs, 8 to 10 weeks old; 5 Sows, bred for April farrow. This stock is all from the very best strains of blood. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices right. Bronze Turkey Toms and Hens for sale.

C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.

MAPLE GROVE HERD



IMPROV'D CHESTER WHITE SWINE...

Brood Sows bred for March and April farrow, both aged and gilts. Full pigs of both sexes. This herd is right up-to-date. Our Spring crop of Pigs of 1902 will be sired by 8 as fine Boars as is known of the breed. Three is owned in herd and 5 Top Sows were bought, bred to best Boars in herd, bought from—1 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana and 3 in Ohio. Each breeder said the one sent me was his best. Come and see or write, describing what you want. A few Fall Pigs at Bargain prices to close them out. Address at once.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

Selecting Brood Sows.

If the gilts intended for breeders have not already been selected, this matter should be attended to at once before they have been picked over by buyers, and before they have taken on too much fat, says P. C. Holmes in *Swineherd*. The latter reason is very important, as the gilt intended for a breeder should be fed for development of bone and muscle, rather than for plumpness and fat. She should have plenty of range with plenty of variety of feed, and not fed as those intended for sale or the butcher.

In selecting the breeder, of course we want the best from the herd, as no wise man sells his corn, and takes chances of finding some other "just as good."

After one has selected the best, and a few more than he may really need, then before breeding time let another selection be made, the best, of course. This does not mean the pretty one, but the strong, growthy, well proportioned ones.

Looking back over the heads of some of the most successful breeders of our acquaintance, we notice some of their most successful and profitable brood sows are not those of the finest finish or most fancy points, but they are marked as strong, vigorous, active and never runty or fine to feebleness in any point. The heads of sows, grown by the breeder himself, all have a marked likeness of type, and by careful comparison a good judge sees the ideal of that man in the type and form of brood sows.

The sows have uniformity that we never see in the herds of men who buy, here and there, even at fancy prices. Such men may have some sows in their collection that will score high in the show ring, but their off-spring score low in the sale or show, and good pigs are few and no two litters bear evidence of having been bred the same man.

Good breeding impresses the breeders' ideal on his animals, as sure as the artist leaves his impress on his painting.

For the improvement of a breed and for the elevation of the Standard and seeming a high and striking type of general excellence of the breed, there is special need now for every breeder to note well the weak as well as the strong points of his herd and select his sows and boars for the coming year so as to intensify the good points of the breed and eliminate the weak points by severely pruning out individuals wanting the most desirable points. Breeds have their characteristics, clear and striking, if they are worth the claim of a pure breed or fixed type, and men who are able as breeders show forth their ideal of the breed in every animal of the herd.

The amateur and the beginner will lay great stress on a fancy ear, the five white points on the hog of solid black, on the fine head or tail, and let the fancy ear cover a bad defect in the back or flank or loin. The breeder of experience and judgment, however, lays little stress on these, but have their sows showing strong backs, extra strong about heart and loin. No sows with shoulders wider than their hams, none of them, cut up in flank like a greyhound or race horse, legs strong, straight and tapering well from body to toe. It is the power of breeders of swine to have no crooked feet or weak characteristics generally, if they will select closely to one well-defined type.

It is easier to make a strong back



THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR

IS THE STANDARD HATCHER OF THE WORLD.

Used with uniform success on twenty-six Government Experiment Stations in the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and many thousands of persons in every walk of life. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price refunded. The original and only genuine non-moisture incubator, fully covered by patent. **GOLD MEDAL AND HIGHEST AWARD AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.** Oct., 1901. Illustrated, 48 pages, 32 pictures, FREE. Sample Catalogue and Testimonials, 224 pages, full inches, weighing one and a quarter pounds, 10c postage for postage. Ask for Book No. 36, a. Address our nearest office. **Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.**

and leg common in a herd than a uniform tip of the ear. The ear is so much a point of temperament, that if we have care to see that the ear is well proportioned and well set on a head wide between the eyes and never narrow there, we may never be ashamed of that feature of our herd.

That old gag about the roomy sow and the other about the chunky sow, is too threadbare to give space to discuss. If the gilt has the points we have claimed most important, and is symmetrical in form, we need not fear for lack of room inside, nor fear when she is ready for the feed lot but she will show the blocky form to suit the butcher.

With a gilt well proportioned, and strong made, and then fed judiciously for a breeder, with exercise plenty and food in variety, we can trust to find room for breeding and ability to fill out with feed and age.

If one will make a comparison of the feet, or limbs, or backs, or humps, or girths, or heads or necks of his animals or of those at the fairs or sales, he can learn more by comparison of their weakness and strength, their excellence or their defects, than by months of written description of the ideal animals.

That ideal once fixed becomes his standard for selecting and breeding.

Every book on the hog describes a brood sow at the author sees her. We can see better sows by studious comparison of our own and our neighbors, and rival's herd. We can go to these often to correct our judgment and fix our ideals.

I believe there is a common error in selecting sows with necks like bears. None of our standards of excellence make any discrimination and beginners are taught then by to attach undue importance to the short full neck. In the boar it is all right. There may not be as striking a difference between the neck of the boar and that of the sow, as there is between the necks of the bull and cow, or the stallion and the mare, the buck and the ewe, but the neck of the female should be finer, lighter and longer than that of the male. It is one of the traits of sex that it is well to mark when selecting a female that is to be prolific and producer of milk in abundance for her young. A thick, short-neck female is of the beef or meat type, and not of the gentle milk-giving kind.

Just how far we should carry this analogy we can not here discuss, but we throw out the hint, that others may discuss it.

The brood sow we are selecting is a dual purpose animal. She is to be a pork maker and pig and milk producer. Her value as a brood sow depends first on her ability to produce pigs and milk generously and second to endow them with feeding traits and qualities.

Try keeping an account with your hogs once, charging them with everything they eat and giving them credit with what they produce, and see whether they pay as well as or better than other live stock.

20 HENS

working steadily at one time cannot hatch so many chicks as one of our 20-egg size **Successful Incubators.** You'll know exactly why when you read a copy of our 168-page **Catalogue.** We mail it for four cents. Five Catalogues in five different **Des Moines Incubator Co.,** languages Box 234 Des Moines, Ia. or Box 234 Buffalo, N. Y.

IT IS A FACT

that poultry pays a larger profit for the money invested than any other business that anybody may make a success of it without long training or previous experience; the best results in all cases. Our **20th Century Poultry Book** tells just why, and a hundred other things you should know. We mail the book for 10 cents. Write today. We have 15 years of thoroughbred poultry. **RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO.,** Box 2-14 Quincy, Ill.

CALIFORNIA RED WOOD

Twelve ounce cold rolled copper tanks; incense safety lamps; efficient safety hot water radiators; safe refrigerator, and the best system of heating and ventilation in what makes the **California Red Wood** the surest incubator hatchery. Common 8 nest roofers the good care of 100 chicks, their most delicate and numerous broods of actual photographs in of the sure hatch at work and is full of honest poultry information. You ought to have it. Let us send it to you. Write at once, addressing nearest house. **Sure Hatch Incubator Co.,** Clay Center, Neb., or Columbus, O.

A few roots in winter go a long way toward keeping the pigs in health.

Berkshires & Essex

Most all of the leading breeders of the U. S. are now using or have used boars bred by me. My herd won \$610 at World's Fair of my own breeding. Write your wants. I will please you. **D. E. Woodling - Berks, Ohio**

Beverly Berkshires

Gentry Bred. The large, mellow kind that are money makers wherever they go. All stock immunized against cholera by the serum treatment. Pigs of all ages for sale at very reasonable prices. **W. B. ROBINSON, LOCUST GROVE FARM MC. CLEIDE, MO.**

Large English Berkshires.

I now have for sale 30 of the finest sow pigs I ever raised, 2 to 3 months old, sired by the sensational boar **Stumpy Nose 46001**, the Champion Boar of East and out of such sows as **Sallie King 51177**, **Midway Girl 53792**, **Midway Gem 54848**, and others. This cross has produced more prize winners than other breeding in the east. Will also sell a few 1-year-old Dorset Ewes, bred, and 1 one-year-old Ram. Send for Catalogue. **N. S. BURRIER NEW MIDWAY MD.**

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF

Large English Berkshires.

We have a few choice young sows bred; also a few late fall pigs for sale. These are all of choice breeding and bred from prize winning stock. This stock is guaranteed as represented. **G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.**

The Clean Hog House.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture recently had Mr. John Cowie before it with a good, sensible, plain talk on hog feeding, as follows:

My hog house is kept clean and well bedded.

I have a feeding floor on the east of the hog house 16 feet wide.

Every morning I go in and call the hogs to get up.

They come right out into the yard, where they are watered.

Get them out at the same hour every morning.

In the winter they do not like to get up as early as in the summer.

Like the hired hands in that respect, about sunrise suits them.

Water them out in the yard.

If you do this every particle of droppings will be left in the yard.

While they are out there you have a clean floor for them to feed on; crib close by.

The floor should be as clean as this floor is here.

Then open the gate; tell them break fast is ready.

They will come right in.

In about an hour they will clean it up.

If they leave any, give them a little less.

If they need more, give them a little more.

You can soon determine just what they will clean up, but do not give them any more.

As soon as they get through, open the door into the hoghouse.

They will walk in, go right into their pens, clean, well fed.

They will lie down, and it will only be a few minutes when you will hear: "Augh! a-u-g-h!"

They are putting on fat then.

Open the door; see that the windows are open; let them have good ventilation.

Then put them out again; water them; let them on your feeding floor again, and about 4 or 4.30 open the door and let them back into the hoghouse.

They will go in and lie there until the next morning.

Then they are putting on fat.

I have fed 300 or 400 hogs that way and I have never had that hoghouse

but that I could lie down in this suit—just got this suit to come here in—I could lie down in that hoghouse and not soil my clothes, and the man who does not keep his hogs in that condition ought to quit the business.

They will set one corner off into a kind of closet, and they will go back and forward to that.

It is an advantage to have your hog house divided off into pens.

If you haven't enough hogs to fill up your hoghouse, shut off part of the space, give them just room enough to occupy and no more.

You should keep your hoghouse just as clean as this room.

After you have fed them clean the feeding floor.

What would you think of your wife if she let the dishes set on the table from one morning to another?

Suppose the supper was served on the same dishes.

You would say to yourself that you wished you had not married that woman.

I would no more think of feeding my hogs on a feeding floor that had not been cleaned immediately after the last meal than I would of eating my dinner off the breakfast dishes without washing. I have not done it for thirty years.

Continuous, steady growth is to be sought for in the pig intended for market.

Are cooked pumpkins good for pigs? Yes, but raw pumpkins are better. Then why take the trouble to cook them?

A good dam is a prize and should be kept for breeding purposes as long as profitable.

If you keep large hogs without gain, and keep pigs on a maintenance ration only, look out for loss in both ways.

Black teeth in pigs do not indicate disease. Just what causes them has never been satisfactorily explained.

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Sold "Out, but Still in the Business

of breeding Chester White Pigs. Have the best sows ever owned at one time on the farm, to farrow in March and April, and am booking orders for their pigs. Can furnish you sows and boars, not related. Write for 1922 catalogue. Will pay expenses on all orders received before May first.

J. FISHER
EASTMAN, WIS.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Improved Chester White Swine

B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All Stock records. Write for Prices.

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING GOLD CO., IOWA



WOOD BROS

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

Chicago

So, Omaha

Sioux City

Last Year a Hummer.

The International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., informs us that their business the past season has been a hummer, and they find it necessary to enlarge their plant by an addition to Factory No. 3, which will be completed by Feb. 1, 1902.

This is necessary to enable them to take care of the growing trade that they have built up. They point with pride to the fact that they have now been before the public for a sufficient number of years to be thoroughly tested, and if they did not have the merit they could not reasonably expect the growth that has come to them. They have introduced the goods and induced a trial, and the results are the marvelous expansion of their business caused by the large consumption of their goods after thorough testing.

They are very anxious to cultivate a friendly feeling with farmers with a desire to assist them in the health of their herds and in the profits of their business, believing that they have the key that enables farmers to secure larger gains than they otherwise would.

They are anxious to have those who have not received their large stock book send for it, because it contains a great

amount of valuable information, with 183 colored engravings of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, with a description of the breeds.

This book will be mailed free upon answering three questions that are propounded on another page of this issue by the International Stock Food Co. Read same, send in answers, and get the book.

Overfeeding.

An overfed pig is apt to become paralyzed in the loins by the effects of anaemia, or absorption of urea in the blood by reason of indigestion and disturbance of the kidneys. The animal loses the use of his hind limbs and drags itself about by its forelegs. Of course this disordered blood affects the flesh and renders it undesirable for food. The disease is chiefly situated in the spinal cord or its covering membrane, which is inflamed, and so disturbs the action of the nervous system of the muscles of the loins and hind limbs. The remedy is to reduce the food, giving laxative medicines and applying counter-irritants to the loins. Turpentine rubbed on the loins is useful, and doses of one tablespoonful once a day, with twice as much linseed oil, should be given daily for a few days.



DIRECTUM, 2:05 1/2

THE CHAMPION 4-YEAR-OLD TROTTER OF THE WORLD.

ALSO CHAMPION TROTTER STALLION OF THE WORLD FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Directum, 2:05 1/2, is world famous as a high class "DO OR DIE" race horse, and ALSO AS A SIRE OF EXTREME SPEED. Several of his yearling colts brought over \$2,000 each at public auction. One 3-year-old mare, Diana Winters, 2:14 1/2, brought \$8,000, at public auction. Directum, 2:05 1/2, is a young horse but several of his colts have shown 2 in trotting speed and they are all born with plenty of speed. The family of Directum, 2:05 1/2, has been furnishing world champions for over one-third of a century. Commencing with the great Dexter, 2:17 1/2, Jay Eye See, 2:10, Phyllis, 2:13 1/2, Nancy Hanks, 2:11, Direct, 2:05 1/2, etc., and then Directum, 2:05 1/2, "the Noblest Roman of them all." He held the world's stallion trotting record from 1903 to 1900 and was finally overtaken by a horse of his own blood, but who had two years more of careful training, being seven years old, before he reached the mark set by Directum as a 4-year-old. In Directum had been "saved up a little" as a 3-year-old, he would have been very close to the two minute mark as a 4-year-old. Directum was raced very hard and often as a 4-year-old and won 15 world's records at that age. The sterling qualities of the true race horse which Directum, 2:05 1/2, always exhibited made him the idol of every impartial horseman, and take him all in all, his equal has never been seen. Directum, 2:05 1/2, has just been purchased by International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A., for \$12,000, and will head their "International Stock Food Farm." They also own the trotting stallion Tintonwood 2:17, sired by Nylwood, Dam by Mambrina Boy, and the trotting stallion International King, sired by St. Vincent 2:13 1/2, Dam by Mambrina Boy, and the trotting stallion International Prince, sired by Island Wilkes 2:13 1/2, Dam by Florida by Hambletonian 10.

International Stock Food Co. will send every reader of this Paper a Free, Postage Prepaid, a complete history of the life and races of the great Directum 2:05 1/2, if you will write them and state how many horses you own or handle. They will also send you Free a fine large Lithograph of Directum in six brilliant colors, size 16 by 18 inches.

The food should consist of grass, clover, potatoes and oat meal or barley meal slop given in moderation until the trouble is removed. Pigs thus diseased should not be used for breeding.

If a sow is in a good thrifty condition when she farrows it is possible to secure a strong, vigorous growth with the pigs.

A race or family of hogs kept on the same farm will improve or degenerate according to the ability or the thriftiness of the owner.

Increase the sow's rations as the size of the pigs increase, but do not feed the sour will, as that will impair the digestive organs of the young pigs.

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Every person should have their name and address printed upon the envelopes they use in writing letters. We will advance your subscription one year and print you 200 envelopes with your name, business and post-office on them all for \$1.00. You should not delay having the envelopes. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE.

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FARMER CO., Emporia, Va.

Stock Breeders' Annual

Is a handy book of ready reference on "Feeding Stuffs" gotten out by the old reliable Kansas Farmer of Topeka, Kan., the only weekly live stock medium for reaching the buyers of improved stock in the Kansas City territory of Kansas, Mo., and Oklahoma. Send stamp for the 49-page annual and a late copy of the Kansas Farmer.

THE FARM FIELD and FIRESIDE

OF CHICAGO, is represented at every important live stock sale in the west. It also has men at all the great institute meetings. It is a live, up-to-date paper conducted on modern principles for wide awake people. If you like that kind of a paper send twenty-five cents for a trial subscription.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wood Brothers Report on Market Conditions for the Month ending Dec. 31, 1901.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the month just closed have been unusually large, amounting to 971,000 against 760,000 last year. In spite of the protracted heavy run, largely we think caused by the shortage and high price of corn, the market has run remarkably strong, and has rallied and advanced under anything like moderate receipts. Last week under a light run there was a sharp advance in prices, which was further increased yesterday, but today with receipts of 54,000 about 25 percent reaction occurred, yet leaving prices high, or about 50 percent higher than when we wrote you a month ago. A large number of light weight hogs are still coming forward that we think might be profitably kept on feed for a time as the outlook is not at all unfavorable. There seems to be but little disease in the country, and we look for quite liberal supplies for 30 to 60 days at least, but the probabilities are that we will have a strong demand with an upward tendency whenever receipts show signs of becoming moderate. We quote prices as follows: Light hogs weighing 160 to 190 lbs., \$6.15 to \$6.30; weighing 120 to 150 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; pigs, \$5 to \$5.25; prime butchers 220 to 260 lbs., \$6.40 to \$6.60; prime heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.70; good smooth heavy packers, \$6.35 to \$6.50; common to fair, \$6.20 to \$6.30; stags, \$5 to \$5.25.

Cattle.

We received at this market during December just closed 249,000 cattle and during the same month a year ago 225,000, showing an increase for the present month of 24,000. Notwithstanding that large increase in receipts during the month, we have had an advance of 20 percent, cwt on well matured cattle weighing 1200 to 1500 lbs. over the month of November. The average price during December is \$6.25. Last year during the same period that class averaged \$5.55. The supply of well matured steers during the past few weeks shows a marked falling off. While the receipts continue quite liberal, they are largely composed of inferior stock and short fed steers. Prices on the three to four months fed steers range principally from \$4.75 to \$5.75, while anything that has been fed long enough to be strictly desirable (suitable for export) is selling from \$6 to \$7. There is a good deal of inquiry as to what the prospect is for the next few months. While we believe that present prices will be sustained we are inclined the opinion that during the next month there will be a full supply of short fed steers that will prevent prices from going very high during January, but in the not very distant future it would seem almost certain that prices on all classes of beef cattle will go higher. There is no reason in sight why the demand for beef should not continue just as urgent as it has during the past year and in that case (the supply being to some extent shortened) higher prices will follow. We, however, do not advocate the views of a good many traders in the market that prices will become excited and wild and much higher than for many years past,

as we are of the opinion that there will be sufficient cattle fed from time to time to reasonably supply the demand, and as the demand is materially shortened under the influence of very high figures we do not think that anything like wild prices can be sustained for any considerable length of time. We, however, think, notwithstanding the high price of feed, that stockers and feeders will bought and well handled will furnish as liberal a profit during the coming year as they have for any year in the recent past, and consequently we think it will pay men to keep in the business. At present, prices for well matured 1200 to 1500 lbs. steers range from \$6.75 to \$7.25, with shorter fed fairly matured steers from \$4.75 to \$6, so you see that even present prices would furnish a profit to the feeder, and we see nothing in the prospects for the next few months that would change the general features of the situation.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep were very heavy during December, being 337,000 against 254,000 for the same month last year. During the holiday week however, we did not get half as many as we had been getting in the same length of time during the month, the consequence was an advance of about 75 percent in price on both sheep and lambs; the last two days of the month, the receipts were heavy, but there was only a very slight decline in prices, not exceeding anywhere over 10 to 15 percent, and we regard the prospects now as good. In many instances the early feeding did not pay, but any losses are now behind the feeder, and the prospects are that by marketing slowly there may be a profit yet realized out of even the early feeding, another upturn in the market such as we have had in the past two days, would leave no loss anywhere; this advance in price we are looking for and expect we will get it. Prices range about as follows:

Strictly prime wethers \$4.50 to \$4.85, good \$4.40; light Mexican wethers, \$5; strictly prime ewes, \$3.90 to \$4; good \$3.75, fair \$3.25 to \$3.50, common \$2.25 to \$3; strictly prime lambs \$3.75 to \$5.85, good \$5.50 to \$5.65, common \$5 to \$5.25; culls \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Allowing the pigs to sleep in the manure pile usually induces cough and scurvy.

Inbred swine, products of agriculture as they are, are too often like plants of hothouse growth.

One advantage in keeping the pigs thrifty and growing is that they are always ready for market.

Pigs raised by a mother that has fully attained her growth will have a better start at weaning time.

A sow should be confined during heat in a secure pen after service until the heat passes off.

The brood sow should be bred as near as possible so that the pigs may have an even start.

Do not keep the breeding sows and the hogs that are for fattening in the same pen.

After a sow farrows give her good feed and care so as to keep her in as good condition as possible when she is suckling her pigs.

Allowing the pigs to sleep in damp quarters often induces cold and rheumatism.

ESSEX SWINE - PURE

AND REGISTERED.

Hardy and Prolific. Pleasant to Handle. Easy to Raise.

A choice registered mature boar for sale at a price that is right. Pigs for sale in season.

R. H. WOOD, - Montrose, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE—As good as the best

Bronze Turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rock and

Brown Leghorn Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

Give me a call. Fair treatment guaranteed.

J. M. YOUNG, - PLAINVILLE, KAN.

Poland Chinas



Pigs of either sex for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rock Black Minorcas and Silver Duckwing Games. Address

Samuel Hesselden,

Box 388, Mansfield, Ohio.

POLAND CHINAS



I have 6 Boars, Mar. and Apr. farrow left that would go into breeders' herds, are fancy, stylish and splendidly bred. I also have some extra good fall pigs for sale and after December 16th, I will sell Bradford Chief 51688. He was farrowed April, 1901 he is sound, sure and a grand breeder. He has the best head, ears and hams of any boar I ever owned, he will do somebody lots of good.

B. H. ACKLEY, Spring Hill, Pa. (Bradford Co.)

For Sale—Tecumseh Lad, No. 49289



Farrowed August 28th, 1899; sire High Chief Tecumseh 4926 and out of Pearl No 108152. A grand breeder, cannot use him longer. Price \$30 if taken at once. Also a few July and August sow pigs at \$8 and \$10, good ones.

F. E. MONINGER, Defiance, Ohio.

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The leading publication of its class. Thrifty people read it.

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No. 11362 After sending for Catalogue cut this advertisement out and keep this number where you can get at it. It may pay you handsomely.



A Really Successful Incubator.

No incubators are better known, or are more widely popular than the Successful Incubators, made by the Des Moines Incubator Company of Des Moines, Iowa. The factory of this company is believed to be at least as large as that of any similar institution in the world.

The Successful Incubators are the result of the study and experience of incubator experts who devote their whole time to this business. They are made of the best possible materials, and are fully guaranteed. The readers of Blooded Stock are well aware that with practically no exceptions, the largest and most successful poultry farms hatch chickens by artificial incubation. Many of the best known breeders of poultry use the Successful Incubators and Brooders exclusively.

So large has the volume of business done by this company in the east become, that a branch office and warehouse have been opened at Buffalo, New York, from which the Successful Incubators and Brooders are shipped to customers in the eastern states at a great saving of time and expense to the purchaser.

Five different catalogues in five different languages are published. They are all free except the catalogue in English, for which a charge of four cents is made to cover postage. No more instructive book on poultry culture can be secured anywhere than one of these attractive catalogues.

The Successful Incubators and the Successful Brooders have well earned their title: "Life Producers and Life Preservers." The company requests that correspondence be addressed to the office nearest the writer.

For finishing hogs for the butcher shorts, peas, corn, oats and barley are the best. And here is variety, too.

The most marketable hogs are those that weigh 175 to 200 pounds and should not be real fat.

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Blooded Stock for 5 years and your choice of one paper in this list free for 1 year for \$1.00.

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Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Swineherd, Chicago.

Western Swineherd, Geneseo, Ill.

Western Swine Breeder, Lincoln, Neb.

Am. Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Am. Poultry Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Blooded Stock 5 years and one paper from this list 1 year for \$1.30.

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National Stockman, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Texas Farm & Ranch, Dallas, Texas.
Farm, Field & Fireside, Chicago, Ill.
Farmer's Advocate, Topeka, Kan.
Farmer's Review, Chicago, Ill.
Rural New Yorker, N. Y.
Am. Sheep Breeder, Chicago.

List No. 3.

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Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
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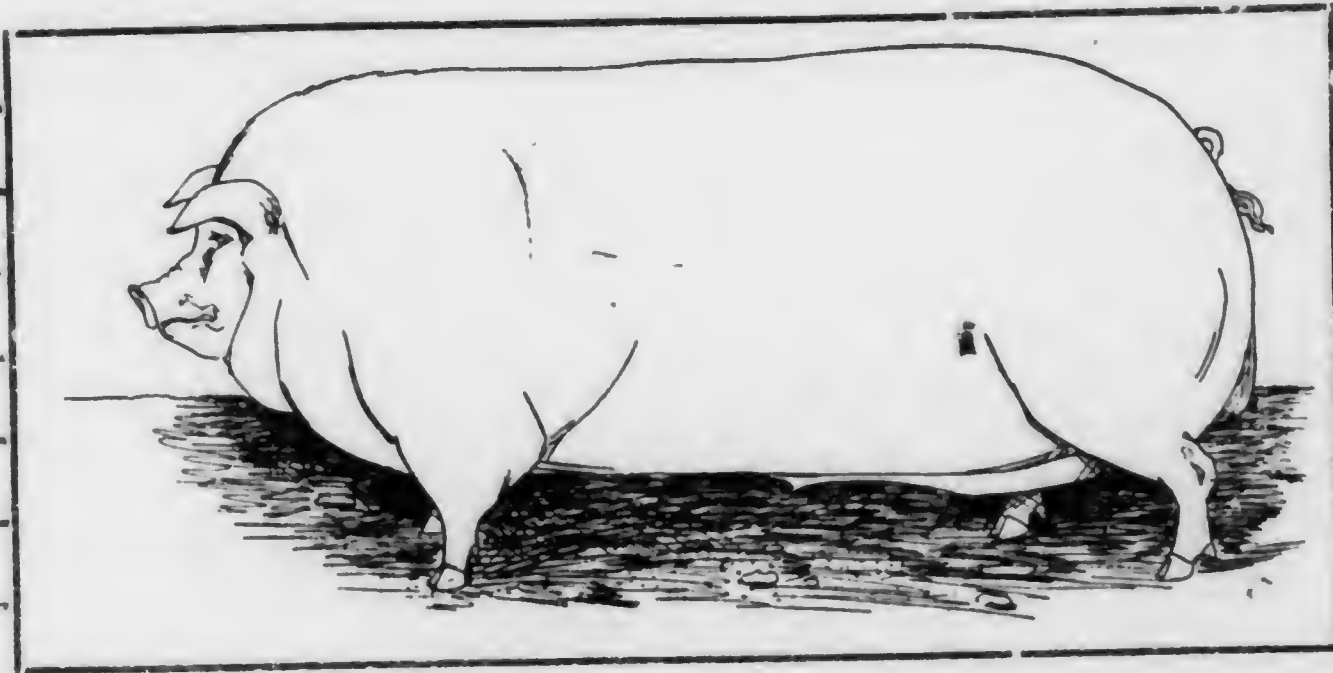
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Our remedies have been thoroughly tested and any careful feeder need not lose his young pigs from these diseases if he will use our simple directions. These remedies have been used by hundreds of successful swine growers.



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These remedies are the result of a practical swine breeder's experiments, covering a period of fifteen years. In the last five years he never lost a single pig from either of these diseases. He has sold these receipts to many breeders, who have used them successfully. Thumps cannot be cured but can be prevented. Scours can be cured. These remedies will do this. Every man breeding pigs should have these receipts in his house ready when trouble occurs. You cannot afford to be without them as the saving of a single pig more than pays the cost. Price \$2.00

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Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

**End of
Volume**